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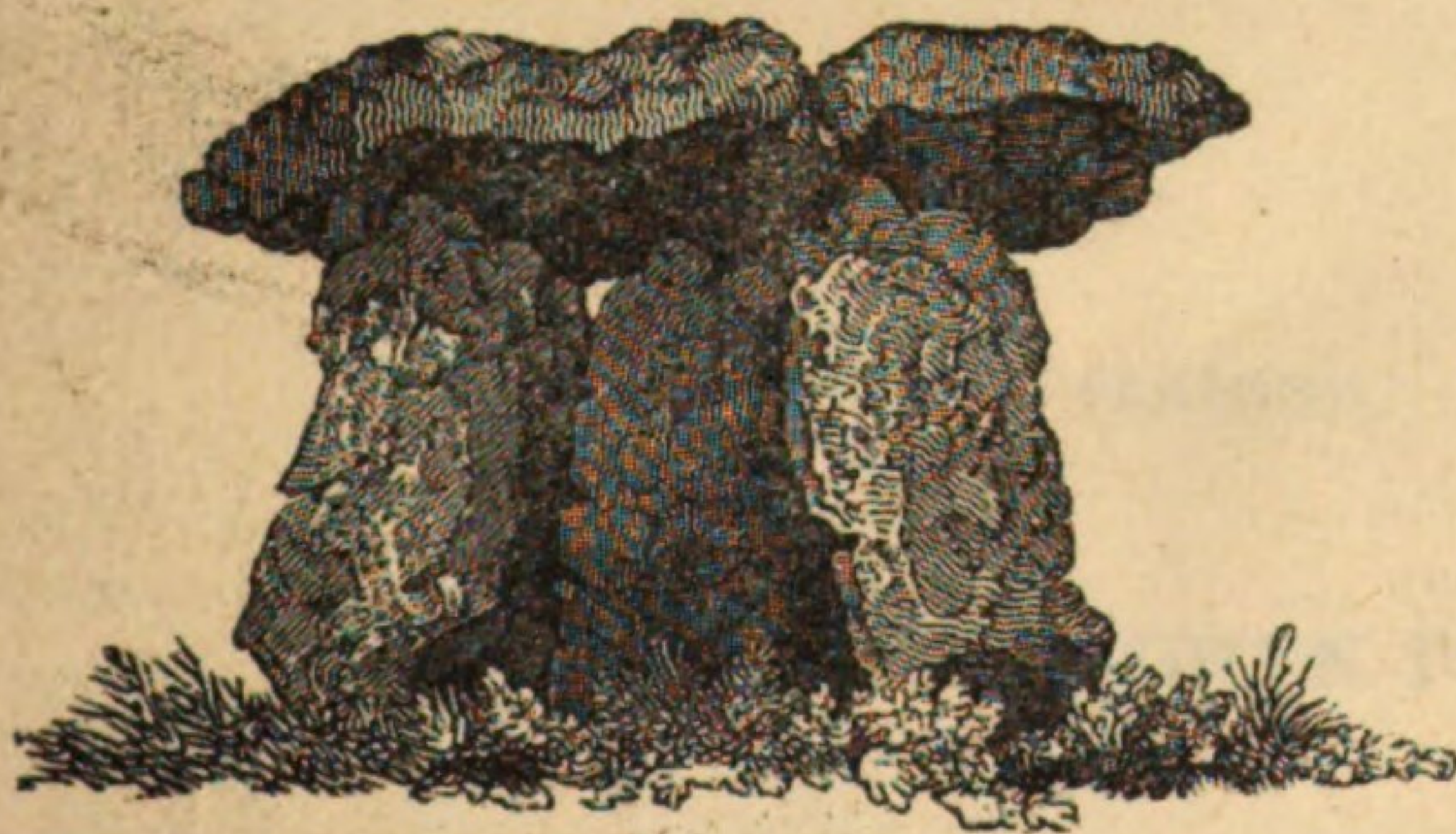
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WELSH LANGUAGE,
EXPLAINED IN ENGLISH;
WITH
NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS, FROM THE LITERARY REMAINS AND
FROM THE LIVING SPEECH OF THE
Cymry.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED,
A WELSH GRAMMAR.

THE SECOND EDITION.

By W. OWEN PUGHE, D.C.L. F.A.S.

VOL. I.



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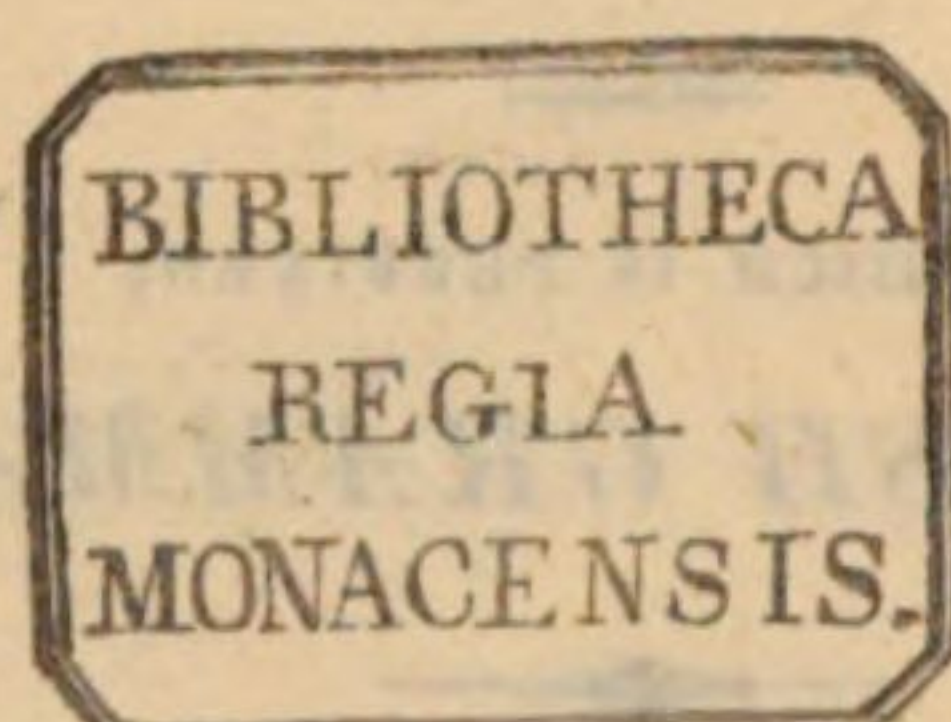
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(Continued)



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VOL. I.



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This second edition of the Welsh and English Dictionary contains several thousand new words, and also numerous emendations, the result of about thirty years attention to the work, since its first appearance. The publisher has the sole interest therein; therefore, that he may suit the taste of the public in general, he is permitted to revert to the vulgar orthography of our language, as the most likely means, according to his opinion, of avoiding loss by the undertaking. To have preserved the character of the first edition, though only a make-shift, in respect to the letters representing the mutable consonants, would have been gratifying to the compiler, until some fortunate circumstance should give a bias to the minds of the Welsh readers to receive a perfect system of orthography. For giving effect to such a system, types have been formed on the analytical basis of our language, for representing the three characteristics of its mutable consonants, of soft, aspirate, and light sounds, and of which the following table will afford an illustration.

The nine mutable consonants—c, p, t; b, d, g; and l, m, r; have their soft, aspirate, and light sounds represented thus by the new types:—

The c, by ċ, ċ̄, ċ̇;—the p, by p̄, ṗ, p̈;—the t, by t̄, ṫ, ẗ;—the b, by b̄, ḃ;—the d, by d̄, ḋ;—the g, by ḡ, ġ;—the l, by l̄;—the m, by m̄;—the r, by r̄.

That is, in common characters, the soft, aspirate, and light mutations of c, sound like g, ngh, and ch;—of p, like b, mh, and ph;—of t, like d, nh, and th;—the soft and aspirate of b, like v, and m;—of d, like dh, and n;—of g, like — and ng;—the soft of l, like l;—of m, like v;—of r, like r.

EXAMPLE.

Yn Morganŵg yr oed c̄ynt bonedigion a c̄yfenwid ar̄clwydi pren a p̄wl: ac un oed Māte Sor, ar̄clwyd y C̄elīcarn. Gwr i hwnw á liwiai i D. ab Gwilym am c̄adw ei ḡwyliu c̄ydag Ivor Hael, a dyḡwedai y talai gwaelawd un o lestri o eido ei ar̄clwyd yr hōl lestri yn t̄y Ivor. Atebai Davyd ido y gelid dodi gwer̄t ar ḡwaelawd lestr yn t̄y ei ar̄clwyd ef, ond nid yn t̄y Ivor; am nas gwelid erioed yno ḡwaelawd lestr; ac yn̄c̄yd a hyny y dyḡwedai—

“Dewr a dīc̄riv yw Ivor,

“A Sais yw Syr Māte Sor.”

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1851

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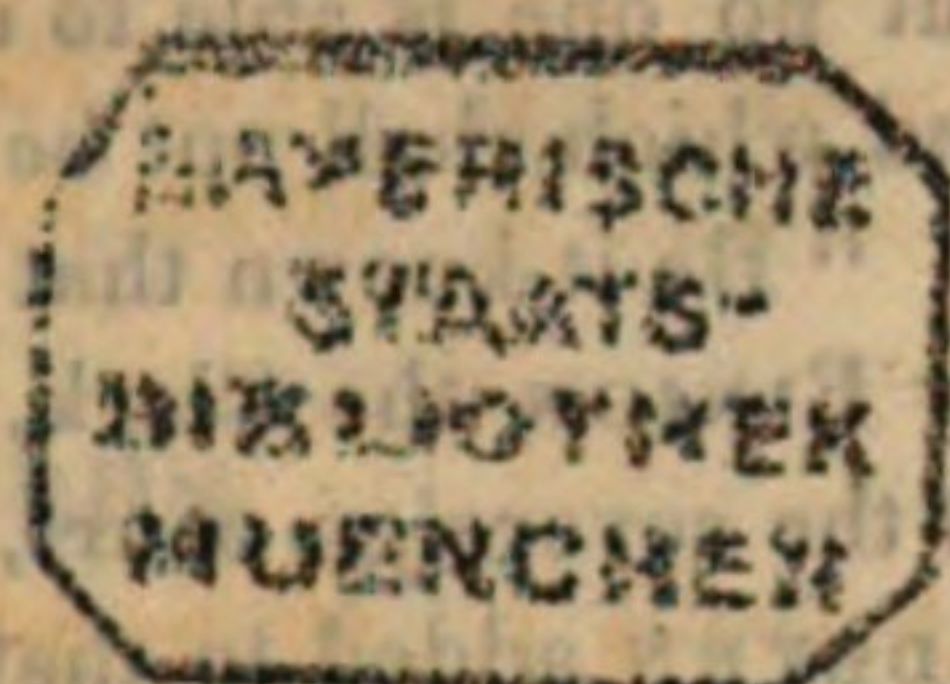
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Seiliadon Faith y Cymru.

GRAMMAR

OF

THE WELSH LANGUAGE.



WITH respect to Grammar, as a science, no discussion can be required here; I shall therefore proceed immediately to give the elements of the Welsh language, under the usual arrangement; and, as far as circumstances will admit, to adopt the terms that are the most approved of in the English tongue.

I have occasionally referred for authority to a curious manuscript treatise, because it may be considered to have been the ancient national Grammar of the Welsh, as it was sanctioned by public authority. Its being so authorised, in a formal manner, is a proof of an attention given to literature by our ancestors, which the learned world probably may be surprised to find; and as the form of that sanction is short, I have given the following verbal translation of it:

“Be it known that this is the Analysis, made by EDEYRN the Golden-tongued, of the Welsh letters, parts of speech, and the metres of vocal song, to be as a record and a code.”

“And this he performed at the injunction and desire of these three lords paramount; namely, Llywelyn son of Gruffudd, prince of Aber Ffraw, and king of all Wales;* Rhys the Little, lord of Dinevwr and Ystrad Tywi; and Morgan the Little, son of the lord Morgan, son of Caradawg son of Rhydderch son of Caradawg son of Iestyn son of Gwrgant, the lord of the territory between Nedd and Avan, and Cil Vai, and Lord Paramount of Morganwg.”

“The aforesaid EDEYRN, from the cultivation of his own genius, profoundly wise in reflection, his various acquirements, his recollection and retention, and the authority of his own tongue, which would confer authority upon any tongue that were instructed and endowed with the power of instruction, did form this Analysis of the letters, and of the parts of speech, and of the metres of vocal song, and how to place them in their appropriate collocations, and to be a recorded criterion for them, through memorial and code, and the support of proper instruction. For, as it is herein, does EDEYRN set forth, to the heart that exerts its affection, and to the mind that forms it into

* He began to reign in the year 1254, and was killed in 1282.

thought, and to the tongue that expresses it, and to the memory that retains it, and to the people maintaining it; so that of this matter not any one in the world, possessed of a tongue, could be enabled to recite authoritatively and by instruction, as he could, nor any other person have the power to remove one point of the order of this system of his own memorial and code, nor of the code of any other person whatsoever, even though he should be able to amplify; but no one is able to do so as to his system, but from the code of a people, and which shall not be of his own code."

"Be it known that EDEYRN extracted this Analysis from the code formed by EINION the Clerk, upon which was obtained the judgement and authority of the sovereign court, and the jury of the country. And with respect to what EDEYRN added to that, he also in the same manner obtained the judgement of the courts of his sovereign, and the jury of the country. And as it is here set forth did he put his code to be preserved, and as a preservation against the loss of the Analysis of the letters, and the parts of speech, and the metres of vocal song, and the science of bard and bardism, the which was given by God through the Holy Spirit, to the bards of the Isle of Britain, of the nation of the Cymmry, from age of ages."

PART I.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

CHAPTER I. OF THE LETTERS.

SECTION 1. *Of the Ancient British Letters, and those used afterwards.*

THE articulations of the Welsh language are represented by *Radical* and *Secondary Letters*.

The *Radical Letters* are in number sixteen, to express so many primary sounds : that is, four vowels and twelve consonants.

There are twenty-seven *Secondary Letters*, which are mutations or modified powers of the radicals, under certain circumstances of combination. Of these, eight are vowels, and nineteen consonants.

Both these classes together, amounting to forty-three letters, do precisely denote all the simple articulate sounds in the language ; and they never vary or serve to express any other sounds ; so that every simple articulation has a distinct character to represent it.

But here it is necessary for me to let the student understand, that the positions before laid down have respect to the ancient British characters, denominated COELBREN Y BEIRDD, or *Stave of the Bardic Signs* ; and not to the various schemes of orthography, which have been resorted to, since the adoption of the Roman letters, for expressing the Welsh language.

To have recourse to the genuine British characters was absolutely necessary towards giving a correct and a clear idea of the subject. Not to have pursued this method would have been more unsatisfactory and obscure, in several points, than to attempt explaining the Hebrew language and its orthography, by means of the English alphabet.

But, by adhering to this principle, it is easy to elucidate the whole system of literal mutation, or that aptitude, which the radicals have to change their sounds under certain combinations, so as to require, for the sake of perspicuity, a corresponding modification of their forms, as represented in the secondary letters.

And, it is particularly necessary to be able to discriminate between the *radical powers* and their *derivatives*, as the construction of the language is only understood by that means. The original alphabet has all the appropriate signs of the various modifications in its structure ; but the Roman letters, though universally used, are far from being adequate to represent many of those modifications ; and we are obliged therefore to recur to the expediency of using several double letters, and in one instance three letters, to represent single articulate sounds.

The *radical letters* of each class have a peculiarity of form essentially different from those of other classes.

The *derivatives* or *secondary letters*, preserve the fundamental characteristics of their originals, modified by certain additional signs, to denote the various mutations of sounds, which the primary powers are susceptible of.

The sixteen *primary articulations* have three distinct principles of mutation, represented by appropriate characters, and which require minute attention, and are therefore the subject of the section on mutations.

In order to understand the connection existing between the *radical letters* and their *derivatives*, as well with respect to sound as to form, reference should be had to the following list of the letters, wherein they are not arranged in the common alphabetical order, but according to the analogies subsisting between them.

In these alphabets the Ancient Characters stand in the first, third, fifth, seventh, ninth, and eleventh columns; the second, fourth, sixth, eighth, tenth, and twelfth columns exhibit the same powers on the principle of the Roman letters, with the additions of such indexes, to denote the mutations, as ought to be used, in giving the language its appropriate orthography, according to such a principle; and which came into use with the invention of printing, and are those now popularly adhered to, with the exception of some few deviations.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Λ 1	à 2	◊ 4	o 2	z †	m	ƿ 8	ff	π	nh	< 13	g
Α	a 2	◊	o 1	w 6	m	> 9	d	> †	d	z	ng
Ј 2	è 2	v	w 2	u †	f	ƿ	dd,d	< 12	c	h	chw
Ј	e 1	v	w 1	r 7	p	h †	n	κ	ch	h 14	ll,l
γ	ù 2	v	y	n	ph	h 10	n	x	ngh	l	l
γ	u 1	l 5	b	x	mh	† 11	t	c †	g	γ 15	rh,r
ι 3	i	z	f	z †	b	π	th	h	h	γ 16	s

SEC. 2. *Analytical Classification of the Letters.*

In addition to the foregoing table it is expedient to lay down two arrangements of the *Letters*, in alphabetical order; the first exhibiting only those *letters* under which the words are to be found in the *Dictionary*; and the other the full *Alphabet* now popularly used.

I. *Initial Alphabet of the Dictionary.*

A B C CH D E FF G H I L M N O P R S T U W Y.

II. *The full and common Alphabet.*

a b c ch d dd e f ff g ng h i l ll m n o p ph rh r s t th u w y.

By the first system of *Welsh* orthography in *Roman* characters, there were only the *Radicals* and the letter *H* used for representing all the sounds in the language; so that the reader was to supply the modifications, from knowing the sense of the subject. Hence a critical acquaintance with the mutable accidents of the radical elements and their representatives was requisite, in order thus to determine what particular modification was to be given to them in all cases, so as to read with facility and correctness.

† These have no equivalent characters in the common orthography.

With a view of obviating the difficulties of such a system various methods were invented at different periods, for representing the literal mutations.

EXAMPLES.

1. *From the manuscript at Cambridge, under the title of JUVENCUS, as copied by Llwyd; ARCHÆOLOGIA, p. 224:*

Niguorcosam nemheunaur henoio mitelu nit gurmaur mi amfranc dam ancatur.

This, divided into the form of its verse, in the orthography of the dictionary would be thus:

Ni worchysaf, ni'm hunawr henoeth,

Fy rheulu nid gorfawr:

Mi a'm ffiranc daf a'n callawr.

2. *From the BLACK BOOK of CAERMARTHEN, a M.S. of the beginning of the 12th century.*

Dricun i mynit avonit igniw

Gulichid lliw llaur trewit

Neut gueilgi gweled ir elvit.

That is:

Drychin y mynydd afonydd yn nguif

Gwlychid llif llawr trefydd

Neud gweilgi gweled yr elfydd.

—Arduireane Dev

Yssi vn a deu. yssi tri heb

ev. heb haut y amhev. aw

naeth fruith afreu afop.

amrifreu.—

That is:

—Arddwyreaf fi Dduw

Y sy un a dau

Y sy dri heb au

Heb hawdd ei amhau

A wnaeth ffirwyth a ffrau

A phob amryffrau.

3. *From a specimen of ancient orthography, at the end of a copy of the WELSH LAWS, a manuscript of the 13th century:*

Mae elle etal estraun o alanas kemint abraut enelle cenicier ar alanas maab ad duco iuam ikenedel arall o kan i eneb aueicus drostau:

That is, in the orthography of the dictionary:

Mae y lle y tal estrawn o alanas cymaint â brawd yn y lle cenygier ar alanas mab â ddyco ei fam i genedl arall y gan y neb â feichws drosto.

4. *From the general text of the same manuscript of laws:*

Gwedý daruo eisted yn gyvreithyaul mal y dywedassam ny uchot yna y mae yaun dywednyt urth y duybleit ymdyweduch.

That is;

Gwedi darfo eistedd yn gyfreithiawl, mal y dywedassam ni uchod, yna y mae iawn dywedyd wrth y ddwyblaid ymdywedwch.

5. *From a copy of the WELSH LAWS, a manuscript of about the middle of the 13th century:*

Enep aholo ypenkynynd keisyed yodiwes arywely bore diw kalanmei.

Which is thus written.

Y neb â holo y pencynydd ceisied ei oddiwes ar ei wely bore dyw calanmai.

6. *From the MEDDYGON MYDDFAI, a manuscript of the 13th century :*

Rhiwallavn ay veibon, nyt amgen. Cadvgon a Gruffut ac Eynon—aoydynt oreu a phennaf or medygon.

That is :

Rhiwallawn a'i feibion, nid amgen, Cadwgon, a Gruffudd, ac Einion—á oeddynt oreu a phenaf o'r meddygon.

7. *From the ROMANCE of CHARLEMAGNE, a manuscript of the beginning of the 13th century :*

Yn yr olwyn ymay tri pheth. both ac adaned achamegev ac vn olwyn yw.

Which is to be written thus :

Yn yr olwyn y mae tri pheth: both, ac adanedd, a chamegau; ac un olwyn yw.

8. *From a copy of the HISTORY OF THE KINGS OF BRITAIN, a manuscript, apparently of the beginning of the 14th century :*

Ediuar yv gennyu dala yth erbyn ti pan vu yr ymlad rot a Chaswallaun an brenin ni.

That is :

Edifar yw genyf ddala i'th erbyn di, pan fu yr ymladd rhyngot â Chaswallawn ein brenin ni.

9. *From the BOOK OF THE ANCHORITE OF LLAN DEWI BREVI, written in the year 1346.*

Lyma synhvyr euegyl Ieuan ebostol, hervyd ydyall ar synhvyr arodes duv yr neb ae troes o ladin ygkymraec.

Which is thus :

Llyma synwyr efengyl Ieuan ebostol, herwydd y deall a'r synwyr â roddes Duw i'r neb a'i troes o Ladin yn Gymmraeg.

There are certain cases, which render it necessary to make the usual classifications of the *Letters* into vowels and consonants. Also to exhibit the two-fold divisions of the latter: first, into mutes and semi-vowels; and secondly, into labials, dentals, and palatals.

The *vowels* are of two kinds, the immutable and the mutable; and which are exemplified in the section of mutations.

The *vowels* that suffer no change are, i, u, y.

The *mutable vowels* are, a, e, o, w.

The *consonants* under the class of mutes are, b, p, c, g, d, t.

The *semi-vowels* are denominated vocal and aspirated.

The *vocal semi-vowels* are, dd, f, l, m, n, r; and the *aspirates* are, ch, ng, ngh, ff, h, th.

These four, l, m, n, r, are also distinguished by the name of liquids.

With respect to the organs of speech employed in their articulation the *consonants* are thus classed:

Labials.

Dentals.

Palatals.

b, f, ff, m, p, mh.

d, dd, n, t, th, nh, s.

c, ch, ngh, g, ng, h, ll, l, r.

There are various combinations of the *vowels* in the Welsh, forming diphthongs, triphthongs, and others, to the extent, in some cases, of six coming together.

All the *vowels* preserve their own primitive sounds under every circumstance of combination, without any deviation. So, therefore, whatever number of them come together, whether two, three, four, or more, the sounds intended to be expressed, are those of all such combined *vowels*, but rapidly passed over.

The *vowel sounds*, in general, present the greatest difficulties to strangers, especially to the English, in whose language, the vowels often vary their powers, and most combinations of them produce only the simple sound of one. For in the Welsh there are instances of six vowels coming together, requiring so many quick inflections of the voice to express them: as in *gwaewawr*.

The following is a list of the common combination of the *vowels*.

	aa	ea	ey	iy	ow	uy	yw				
	ae	ei	ia	oa	ua	wa	ya				
	ai	eo	ie	oe	ue	we	ye				
	aw	eu	io	oi	uo	wi	yo				
	ay	ew	iw	ou	uw	wo	yw				
aea	aia	aua	awa	awy	eia	euo	ewy	iau	ieu	wae	wei
aeo	aie	aue	awe	eai	eio	ewa	iae	iaw	oea	wai	wiw
aew	aio	ao	awo	eaw	eua	ewi	iai	iei	oia	waw	wyw

CHAP. II. OF THE SOUNDS OF THE LETTERS.

SECTION 1. *Of the Sounds of the Vowels.*

The names of the *vowels* are their sounds, or the powers attributed to them, which they preserve in all cases.

A long, or *â*, is the same sound extended, so that the words *car*, *dar*, are well represented by the English words *care*, *dare*.

A short, its sound is that of the English short or open *a* in *man*, *bar*, *as*, *glass*.

E long, or *ê*, is the same sound protracted, so that the French word *meme* might be written *mem* in Welsh.

E short, is like the English short *e*, in *men*, *bed*, *fervent*.

I, has the sound of the English *ee*, as in *sleet*, *street*, *keep*, *see*; and of *i*, as in *king*, *fling*, *sing*.

O long, or *ô*, is sounded like the English *o*, as in the words *note*, *bone*, *stone*.

O short, has the sound of the English *o*, as in *go*, *no*, *got*, *not*, *lot*.

U, has the sound of the English *u*, as in the word *busy*; and of *i*, as in the words *sin*, *thin*, *live*.

W, has the sound of *oo*, as in *mood*, *rood*.*

* The *w*, as the termination of primitives, has a peculiar character, and which is exemplified by affixing it to *ul*, moisture, to form *ulw*, which denotes *what is divested of moisture*, the remains of anything burnt, as ashes or cinders.

W short, or *w*, is sounded like *oo*, as in the words *good*, *hood*; and *u*, in the word *full*.

Y, is sounded like the English *y*, as in *sundry*; and is like the Welsh *u*, or less open than the *y* short.

Y short, or *y*, has the sound of *u*, as in the words *run*, *turn*; and of *i*, as in *first*.

The following praxis upon the *vowels* is subjoined, in order to exhibit some English words in the Welsh orthography.

*'I bridle in my struggling muse with pain,
That longs to launch into a bolder strain.'*

Yi bryidl in myi stryggling miws wuth paen,
Ddat longs tw lansch intw a bolder straen.

'To thee the world its homage pays.'

Tw ddi dde wyrlid uts homads paës.

'Glow's while he reads, but trembles as he writes.'

Glô's whyil he rîds, but trembls as hi wryits.

'Brought death into the world, and all our woe,'

Brôt deth intw dde wyrlid, and ôl owr wo.

'Murmuring, and with him fled the shades of night.'

Myrmyring, and wuth hum fled dde siâds of nyit.

'For thou art but of dust; be humble and be wise.'

For ddyw art byt of dyst; bi hymbl and be wyis.

SEC. 2. *Of the Sounds of the Consonants.*

The names of the *consonants* were anciently formed by sounding the vowel *i* after all of them; but, in the present popular mode, the following are exceptions to that rule, and they begin their sounds with *e*; a mely,

c, ch, dd, f, ff, g, ng, ngh, h, ll, l, m, n, r, s.

The sounds of the *consonants*, like the *vowels*, are preserved invariably in all their combinations, so that none of them ever become changed or quiescent.

The sounds of the *letters* must be considered as the perfect standard of the pronunciation of the Welsh language. Therefore a correct knowledge of the powers of its alphabet is all that is requisite for enabling any one to read it: and, this is an advantage that probably is to be found in no other tongue.

CLASS 1. *Of the Sounds of the Labials.*

The *letters*, b, f, ff, m, p, have the same sounds as in English.

The mutation of the p, denoted by mh, is a kind of aspirated m, whose power may be found by uniting the sound of m, in the word *am*, to h, in the word *here*, by a quick pronunciation of the phrase, *I am here*.

CLASS 2. *Of the sounds of the Dentals.*

The *d*, *n*, *s*, are not different in their sounds from the same English letters.

× The *dd*, which is a mutation of *d*, has the soft or flat sound of *th*, as in the words *thus*, *neither*.

The *t*, has the sound of the English *t*, as in *not*, *ten*, and *to*, but does not take the sound of *s* in any case.

The *th*, which is a mutation of *t*, has always the sharp and hard sound of the English *th*, as in the words *thank*, *both*, *nothing*.

The *nh*, another mutation of *t*, is a sort of aspirated *n*, whose power is perceivable in the word *inherent*.

CLASS 3. *Of the sounds of the Palatals.*

The *h*, *l*, *n*, *r*, are similar in sound to the same English letters.

The *c*, is always sounded like the letter *k*, in English.

The *ch*, being a mutation of *c*, is a sound for which there is none to compare in the English; but it is like the *j* and *x* of the Spanish, the *ch* of the German, the *Χ* of the Greek, and the *ך* of the Hebrew. It is produced by the contact of the tongue and the palate about the eighth of an inch farther back than when *k* is expressed.

The *ngh* is another modification of the *c*, the power of which may be made out in the name *Nottingham*, by suspending the breath on the letter *i*, instead of the proper division of the word.

The *g* is always like the English hard *g*, as in the words *go*, *give*, *again*, *leg*, *peg*.

The *ll* is probably a sound peculiar to the Welsh, among the European languages; but the Spanish *ll* approaches very near to it; and so does the English *l* under some combinations, when forcibly pronounced, as in the words *will*, *wilt*, *let*. The sound is an aspiration of the common *l*, and is produced by touching the palate with the tongue about an eighth of an inch farther back than when *l* is articulated, and then its aspirate sound is unavoidably produced.

CHAP. III. OF THE MUTATION OF LETTERS.

SEC. 1. *The Modifications of initial Consonants.*

The principle of *Literal Mutation*, as a regular system, is peculiar to the Welsh; though the effect of such an aptitude in some of the *letters* to change their sounds, is seen to pervade all languages. But it regulates some of the primary forms of construction in this tongue, as well with respect to syntax as to the composition of words.

These modifications, or changes, have always appeared as great obstacles to strangers. Such an appearance of intricacy however, has been partly, if not wholly, owing to two causes, neither of which are radical in the system. One of them is, that the analysis of the modifications has not been properly

set forth and exemplified. The other is on account of the language having been disguised in an orthography foreign to its genius, and inadequate to represent all its simple articulations, without recourse to irrelevant characters, and in several instances the use of double and treble letters for those of simple forms in the original alphabet.

There are *nine Consonants* susceptible of being affected by the principle of mutation, or which have their sounds modified, under certain forms of construction; and for representing such sounds so many secondary characters are used with the radicals.

The *Mutable Consonants* are, *c, p, t—b, d, g—ll, m, rh*. These are to be formed into *three classes*, with *three letters* in each.

The *Principle of Mutation* is also three-fold; that is to say, the *soft*, the *aspirate*, and the *light* sounds.

CLASS 1. consisting of *c, p, t*, is susceptible of all the *three kinds of modifications*.

CLASS 2. consisting of *b, d, g*, is affected by *two kinds of modifications*, namely, the *soft*, and the *aspirate*.

CLASS 3. in which are *ll, m, rh*, has *one principle of modification*, that is, by assuming the *soft* sound.

For the sake of comprehending more clearly the nature of each class the following table may be consulted.

Radical	< c	ƿ p	ƿ t	l b	> d	< g	ll	m	rh
Soft	c g	b	d	f	dd	g	ll	m	rh
Aspirate	x ngh	x mh	x nh	x m	x n	x ng			
Light	k ch	n ff	n th						

RULES for the Government of INITIAL MUTATIONS.

CLASS 1. *The assumption of the SOFT SOUND.*

1. After all *Verbs*, except of the infinitive mood; after *Interjections*, and also when in the *objective case* if the *subject* or *nominative* intervene.
2. After all *personal pronouns*; after the *possessive dy, thy; mau, mine; tau, thine*; after *ei*, when it denotes *his* and *its*, but not when it denotes *her*; after the *relatives, pa, which, or what, pwy, who, and a, that*.
3. The initials of *Nouns* and *Verbs* become *soft*, when, by inversion of the common order, they are preceded by their *adjectives*; also by the *formative adverbs*; and the *nouns* when they are the *subject*, preceded by those that are the *object*; and *agnomens* after *proper names*.
4. The initials of *Adjectives* become *soft*, when their preceding *Nouns* are *feminine*; and after the *formative adverbs*.
5. Initials become *soft* after the duals *dau, dwy, two*.
6. The *soft* initials come after all *Prepositions*, except *yn, in*; and *tua, towards*.
7. After the *Pronomial Prepositions*, when they are the *subject* of the *verb*.
8. The initials of *Feminine Nouns* become *soft* after the *articles*.

9. The *Participial Sign*, *yn*, makes the initial of the object *soft*.
 10. Also, after the *Disjunctive neu*, or, all the words have *soft* initials.

EXAMPLES.

The figures before the words refer to the rules; and then by knowing the table of mutations the radical letters are known.

Dinas a ¹ddiffydd ¹ddiffaith. Llefoed.
 A city will *extinguish* a *wilderness*.

Carafi ¹gaer ⁴falchwaith o'r ⁸Gyfylchi;
 Anwar ³don ⁴lafar á ¹lefawr ¹wrthi. H. ab Owain.

I love a fort of *stately work* in the *Cyvylchi*;
 A raging *wave* that is loud is *roaring* by it.

Gwell genyf arnaf, ernyw ³elyn Lloegr,
⁴Wallofiad aur melyn,
 No'th ²far, ³fawredd ³gar ³ganlyn,
 Bar ar y ⁸ddaiair o ⁸ddyn. G. Ryfel.

Rather I would have upon me, destructive *foe* of Lloegr,
Distributor of yellow gold,
 Than thy *wrath*, in greatness a *friend* adhering,
 The *wrath* of any that is on the *earth* of man.

Ei ²fraint, wrth ei ²fryd, yn ⁹freinniawg y sydd,
 A'i elfydd yn rhydd, yn rhieddawg. G. Brycheiniawg.

His *privilege*, according to his *mind*, *secured* is,
 And his land being free, being *regal*.

Hylithr ³fu i ⁶lu ³lawer rhed dy ²fyw,
 Hwylfa glyw ³glod ³redeg. Bleddyn Fardd.

Aptly gliding *was* to a host many a gift thy *being* alive;
 The course of a chief the *race* of fame.

Gnawd canaf ei ²foliant, mal Afan Ferddig,
 Neu ¹⁰farddwawd Aronan. Cynddelw.

Habitually I sing his *praise*, like Avan Verddig,
 Or the *bardic eulogy* of Aronan.

A'th ²orchymynaf ¹gàn y mawr ³Drugar,
 Plaid à ²gar ¹blant Addaf. Cynddelw.

I thee *commend* to be *with* the great *Merciful One*,
 The guardian that *loves* the *sons* of Adam.

Am ⁶ddau ystlys dwfr dofyn afon
 Ymddyfustlynt ¹gynt ³gyngreinion;
 Ymddyfustlai ⁴lew ar ⁶lan Aeron, ⁴berth,
 Pan ³borthes eryron. Cynddelw.

About the *two* sides of the water of a deep river
 Were wont to dispute *formerly* *emulators*;
 So would dispute a *hero* on the *bank* of Aeron *fair*,
 When he supported *eagles*.

Blaidd gawr Bleddynt ³fab Cynwrig. *Cynddelw.*
 A wolf of the shout is Bleddynt son of Cynwrig.

Mor ⁴gyfran, ⁴gyfred, ei ²roddion,
 Mur mawrgor, Morgant arwyddion. *Cynddelw.*
 So mutually enjoyed, concurrent, his gifts,
 The bulwark of ample circle, with Morgant's signals.

Einion ³wyl ³olud ³roddiad;
 Einion ³ddiwyl, ddiofn cad. *Cynddelw.*
 Einion the bashful wealth bestower;
 Einion the unbashful, the unterrified of battle.

Rhianedd—
 Am ⁶Gynddelw ³brydydd yd ⁴bryderynt. *Cynddelw.*
 Damsels, for Cynddelw the poet thus they were wont to be concerned.

Mor ⁴deg moli, mor ⁴deiling,
 Milwr mawr màl Maeloging. *Cynddelw.*
 So fair to praise, so meritorious,
 A warrior great like Maeloging.

Nid i ⁶flaidd praidd y prydaf,
 Namwyn i ⁶flaidd glyw y glewaf. *Cynddelw.*
 Not to a wolf of devouring do I form the lay,
 But to a wolf a sovereign the bravest.

Trais ³ormail ⁴ormant ⁴ormes ⁴lofrudd gawr,
 Gorddwy llawr gordden udd. *Cynddelw.*
 The oppression of molestation in the extreme of the intrusion of the red-handed
 one of the shout,
 The ground confines the ardent chief.

Nid gorthaw à ¹wnaf wrth à ²garwyf,
 Celadwy ³lywy ⁴liw tôn am ⁶rwyf. *Cynddelw.*
 No silence will I keep to that whom I may love,
 A secluding luminary of the hue of a wave round an oar.

Gwery ³fanon ⁴fanwl, gwar ³feddwl maith,
 Gorne gwawr ⁴fore àr ⁶for diffraith. *Cynddelw.*
 A chaste nymph of perfection, of gentle mind profound,
 Of the blush of the dawn of morning on a desert sea.

Rhybyddai ¹fau ²faith ³ragor;
 Rhybyddwn ¹bencerdd pen cor. *Cynddelw.*
 Far would be mine an extensive pre-eminence;
 I should by far be a chief of song of the chief circle.

Henfynyw ⁴deg o ⁶du glenydd Aeron,
 Hyfaes ei meillion, hyfes ³goedydd. *G. Brycheiniawg.*
 Henvynyw fair on the side of the banks of Aeron,
 Aptly-spreading its trefoils, aptly yielding acorns the woods.

Ysid 'rad yn ei 'wlad, a mad, a malat. *G. Brycheiniawg.*

There is *blessing* in his *country*, and good, and plenty.

Dau ychain Dewi, dau 'odidawg,
Dodysant hwy eu gwâr tân 'gâr Cynawg. *G. Brycheiniawg.*

The two oxen of Dewi, two *excellent ones*,
They placed their necks under *the car* of Cynog.

Carafi eaws 'fai, forehun 'ludd. *Gwalchmai.*

I love the nightingale *of the brake*, the morning slumber's *hinderance*.

Rhagreithia dy 'air cyn no'i 'ddodi. *Adage.*

Consider thy *word* before thou *givest it*.

Cnöynt 'frain 'friwgig o 'lid llawrydd. *Meilyr.*

Devour would *ravens mangled-flesh* from the *ire* of the slayer.

Deddfau hael wrth 'bawb a'i holo;
Diofal y 'wlad à 'wledycho. *Ll. Gwr.*

Of generous habits to *every one* that claims of him;
Void of care the *country* that *he governs*.

Ni 'rifafi à 'fun fod yn 'galed. *H. ab Owain.*

I will not *reckon* of the *fair one* with being *severe*.

Yd 'garwni 'fyned—
I edryd llywy lliw tôn dylan. *H. ab Owain.*

Truly *I should love to go*

To visit the beauty of the hue of the wave of the torrent.

Oesfyr dy 'alon, aesfriw 'Faredudd. *Prydydd Bychan.*

Short-lived thy *foes*, broken-shielded *Maredudd*.

Mi anfonaf 'wiail beirddion i 'flodenuaw. *Heinyn.*

I will send *the rods* of bards to bear *flowers*.

CLASS 2. *The assumption of the ASPIRATE.*

† Initials of words assume the Aspirate Sound after the Possessive Pronoun *my*, or *fy*, *my*.

‡ The initials become Aspirates after *yn*, when it is the Preposition *in*.

* All Vowel Initials take the *h* before them, after *ei*, when the object is feminine, or when it stands for her; after *ein*, our; and *eu*, their.

EXAMPLES.

The indexes †, ‡, *, refer to this class; the figures to Class 1.

Gorpo teyrn twrf llanwed
Yn †nheyrnas nef noddod. *Cynddelw.*

Securely be the prince of the tumult of a torrent
In the *kingdom* of heaven's sanctuary.

Ceritor 'fy †ngherdd yn †nghyntedd,
Yn yd 'gar gwyr gwanar gwinwledd. *Cynddelw.*

Loved is my song in a hall,
Wherein love men of gallantry the wine-feast.

Yn †nharf, yn †nherfysg, yn ffysg ffyrfder,
Yn †nhwrf, yn †nhorfoedd hydoedd hyder,
——Peunydd oedd.

Cynddelw.

In pursuit, in confusion, in activity of strength,
In tumult, in the extents of the legions of confidence, daily he was.

Gwr à †wyr yn †nydd ffwyr na ffy.

Cynddelw.

A man that knows in the day of dispersion that he will not fly.

Meirw——

Oedd †rydd i †fleiddiau eu †hargyfrain.

Cynddelw.

The dead: the wolves were at liberty to glut upon them.

Ni †chel †fy †ngherdd fy †nghwynfan,
Ni †chudd †fy †ngrudd fy †ngriddfan.

Cynddelw.

My song does not conceal my wailing,
My cheek hides not my woe.

Boed ef †fy †Nuw nef fo fy †ninas.

M.ab Gwalchmai.

Be it that my God of heaven be my safeguard.

Arfogion gyttun

Yn †ngwythlid, yn †ngwythlawn †orun.

Cynddelw.

Armed ones in concert

In wrathful ire, in wrathful tumult.

Gwyr cyrchiad yn †nghad, yn †nghaledi blwng
Ni †edynt ystwg Ystrad Tywi.

Bleddyn Fardd.

Men of onset in conflict, in sullen difficulty,
They would not suffer the subjection of Ystrad Tywi.

Llawer un á †ddaw eneidiawl yn †ngwasg
Yn †ngwisgoed corfforawl.

Elidr Sais.

Many one will come with a soul in combination
In corporeal coverings.

There are some instances, in poetry, and idioms, of *b*, *d*, *g*, which are light letters, assuming the sharp sounds of *p*, *t*, *c*.

CLASS 3. The assumption of the LIGHT SOUND.

^a The Possessive Pronoun *ei*, when it denotes the feminine her, requires the initials of words next following it to be light.

^b The Adverb *tra*, over, requires the light initials of words following and governed by it.

^c Initials assume the light sound, after the Conjunctions, *a*, and; *â*, with; and *no*, than.

^d The Negative Adverbs *ni*, *na*, and the Conjunctions *neu*, and *oni*, lighten the initials of words coming next after them. This rule is an exception to the soft sound, as to such letters as have the light sound.

^e Initials become light after the numerals *tri*, three; and *chwe*, six.

EXAMPLES.

The letters over the initials refer to similar ones prefixed to the rules of this class; the figures to Class 1.

Py dawant anant na ^dphrydant ¹wawd?

Meilyr.

Why keep the minstrels silent that they do not *sing praise*?

Na ^dchar â mi maith ³gytgam;

Ac na ^dchred, gyhudded ⁴gâm.

Einion Wan.

Do not *love* with me long to *joke*;

And do not *believe* a *false accusation*.

Gan ⁶rewydd ni ^dphell ³fydd rhin.

Llefoed.

With a *gossip* not far *will be* a secret carried.

Dychyferfydd trwch â ^cthrin.

Llefoed.

The froward will be meeting with *contention*.

Maredudd—

Aerwaleh eirf ni ^dtheirf, ni ^dtheich.

Prydydd Bychan.

Maredudd—

The battle-hawk of arms that will not *be scared*, will not skulk.

Cynan a ^cChadwaladr, cadr yn lluydd,

Edmycawr hyd ⁶frawd.—

Golyddan.

Cynan and *Cadwaladr*, mighty in arms,
Will be celebrated until *judgement*.

Tyngyrion tynged ⁴orfoledd;

Ni ^dcharws Tyngyr tangnefedd.

Cynddelw.

Tyngyrions of the fate of *exultation*;

A Tyngyrion has not *loved tranquillity*.

Neum rhoddesi hil Rhun ³rudd a ^cphali;

Neu ^dchyfyd ynof cof ym coddi!

Cynddelw.

Have I not been presented by the progeny of Rhun *with crimson* and *velvet*;
Does there not *rise* within me a recollection of my being vexed!

Banon ⁴faleh ei ³thynged,

Lliw ewynfriw teg rhag tòn nawfed.

Cynddelw.

A goddess *high* her *destiny*,

Of the hue of the fair foam-spray before the ninth wave.

Cafas ¹dda ni ^dchafas ¹ddrwg.

Adage.

He has obtained *good* that has not *obtained evil*.

Ni ^dchel ¹grudd ³gystudd calon.

Adage.

The *cheek* will not *conceal* the *oppression* of the heart.

Nid pont heb dra ^bphont.

Adage.

There is no bridge without a place beyond *bridge*.

Y llech ⁴deg tros ⁶waneg a ^cthros ⁶weilgi
Ai dyddwg dybu ¹Dduw wrth ei ^athrosi.

G. Brycheiniawg.

The fair tablet over wave and over torrent
That bore it God was in aid when bringing it.

Mae yn ⁶debyg y gwallt—
I ⁶flaen fflam, ⁴felen ei ^aphleth.

D. Nanmor.

Similar is the head of hair—
To the point of a flame, yellow her wreathing.

Ni ^ethyr a'i ²garn ³wyth o'r gwellt.

T. Aled.

He will not break with his hoof a blade of the grass.

SEC. 2. The Mutation of Consonants in the Composition of Words.

1. In forming compound words, the *preceding* component parts require the *initials* of those *united to them* to be soft, with the exception of the prefixes, *tra*, *an*, *cy*, *gor*, which transgress the rule, in some cases for the sake of euphony.

2. The Prefixes *an*, and *cy*, aspirate the *c*, *p*, *t*, *b*, *d*, when they are *initials* of words affixed to them.

3. The Prefixes *gor*, and *tra*, are generally made to lighten *c*, *p*, and *t*, coming after them as *initials* of words compounded therewith, instead of giving the soft sound.

4. The Initials *b*, *d*, *g*, *m*, *r*, assume the soft sound after *gor*; and after *tra*, they retain their proper sounds.

But the soft sound, as a general principle, might properly follow those four prefixes mentioned in Rule 1; and is often found so in old writing, and in existing dialects. Great advantage would result from adhering to such a principle, as it would then regulate the whole system of the composition of words, and with no disadvantage with respect to sound, or to perspicuity.

EXAMPLES.

General Principle.

Gogelu—go — celu
Dyben—dy — pen
Ymdroi—ym — troi
Difarn—di — barn
Diddysg—di — dysg
Adwedd—ad — gwedd
Diles—di — lles
Anfad—an — mad
Amryw—am — rhyw

Instances of the Exceptions.

Anghar—an — car
Anmhar—an — par
Annhirion—an — tirion
Anmrant—an — braint
Annoeth—an — doeth

Cynghanu —cy — canu
Cymhar— —cy — par
Cynhes— —cy — tes
Cymmro— —cym — bro
Cynnal — —cyd — dal
Gorchaled — —gor — caled
Gorphwys — —gor — pwys
Gorthaw — —gor — taw
Trachaled — —tra — caled
Traphwys — —tra — pwys
Trathewi — —tra — tewi
Trablin — —tra — blin
Trada — —tra — da
Tragwyddawl — tra — gwyddawl
Tramawr — —tra — mawr
Trallawn — —tra — llawn
Trarhedeg — —tra — rhedeg

SEC. 3. *Inflection of Vowels.*

The Inflections, or changes, which the Vowels undergo, in particular combinations, do not affect the fundamental principles of the Welsh language, so as to alter materially any of its forms of construction. That being the case, the student, who may only wish to obtain a superficial knowledge of it, may pass over the niceties of the Vowel Inflections with only a slight attention.

The inflective Vowels are, *a, e, o, w.*

The vowel *a* is susceptible of *two inflections*: into *e*, and *ei*; as *canu*, to sing, *cenynt*, they would sing; and *cadw*, to keep, *ceidwad*, that keeps. It also forms plurals without lengthening the words; as *march*, a horse, *meirch*, horses; *bardd*, a bard, *beirdd*, bards; and *cynfardd* forms *cynfeirdd*, primitive bards.

There are *three inflections* to *e*; that is, into *i, u, y*; as *maen*, a stone, *meini*, stones; *gwnaeth*, he made, *gwneuthynt*, they would make; and it also forms the feminine in words where *y* is masculine; as *dyn llym*, a sharp man, *dynes lem*, a sharp woman.

The *o* has *two inflections*, into *y*, and *w*: it becomes *y* by forming plurals without extending the words; as *ffon*, a staff; *ffyn*, staves; *post*, a post, *pyst*, posts; so also in *ffo*, a flight, *ffy*, he flees; and it forms the feminine gender of words, where *w* makes them masculine; as *pen twm*, a broken head, *calon dôn*, a broken heart.

The *w* has a very peculiar quality, as a termination of primitive nouns, of giving a negative or contrary meaning to them. Thus *hel*, a gathering, with *w* affixed, implies what is past gathering, or a possession; *ul* implies what is humid, and with the affix *w* it implies what is divested of humidity, that is cinders, or ashes: and thus in all other instances.

The *w* has *two inflections*: into *y*, and *o*: it becomes *y* in the middle of a syllable when extended; as *twill*, a hole, *tyllau*, holes; *pendrwm*, heavy-headed, *pendrymu*, to weigh down the head.

It forms the *masculine gender* of words, where *o* is the *feminine*; as *pwn trwm*, a heavy load, *llaw drom*, a heavy hand.

The diphthong *aw*, is inflected into *o* in the middle of syllables, when any addition is made; as *mawl*, praise, *moli* to praise; *nefawl*, heavenly, *nefolion*, heavenly beings.

Table of the Vowel inflections.

a into *e, ei*: *e* into *i, u, y*: *o* into *y, w*: *w* into *y, o*: *aw* into *o*.

EXAMPLES.

The figures answer to those under the vowels, in the table

¹ ¹ ³ ¹⁰
Nid edewis ei lys les cerddorion Prydain.

Aneurin.

There forsook not his court the benefit of the minstrels of Britain.

Cywir yth elwir, enwir weithred.

Aneurin.

Just art thou called, unrighteous deed.

Gan Fynyddawg

Bu adfeiliawg

Eu gwirodau.

Taliesin.

With Mynyddog there was a failure of their banquets.

Brenin myr a syr a'm synwyo ;

Breiniawl yw ei hawl àr à holo.

M. ab Gwalchmai.

The sovereign of mobilities and stars may he make me wise ;

Privileged is his claim upon what he shall claim.

Gan Erod greulawn—

Lladdid meibion,

Gwirion gweinion,

Gwae eu mamau !

A nid gwae nhwy ;

Gwyn eu byd hwy

Bod yn seinniau.

Mad. ab Gwallter.

By cruel Herod were slain children, innocent and weak, woe their mothers ! but not woe to them ; blest their state by being saints.

Gelwysid ar Neifon—

Hyd pan y gwaretai.

Taliesin.

Invocation was had on the supreme floater,

Until when he should deliver.

Gofwy hinon,

A mel, a meilli on,

A meddgyrn meddwon.

Taliesin.

The visitation of serenity, and honey, and trefoils, and the mead-horns of drunkards.

Eirioes y perthaist parth ag atan

Emys llaw llamhir a dan lluman.

Cynddelw.

Splendidly thou didst distribute towards us

Steeds of hand of long stride beneath a standard.

Llofrudd fy neurudd—

Lleufer ebyr myr morfeydd dylan

Pan llewych huan ar fan fynydd.

Ior. Fychan.

The ravager of my countenance, is of

The splendor of the effluxes of the waters of the flooding sea-shores,

When the sun shines on a lofty mountain.

Pan gaffo pen gwyr pefr ymddiried

Gan engylion foes, ni'm oes neued.

Meilyr.

When the chief of men obtains a glorious confidence

In the society of angels, I have no anxiety.

Afon——

Gogwn pan ddyfeinw;³Gogwn pan ddyleinw.³*Taliesin.*A river—I know whence *it disappears*;

I know whence it becomes full.

Afallen beren a dyf⁸ àr làn afon.*Merddin.*A delicious apple-tree doth *grow* on the side of a river.Gwyddyl⁵ a Brython⁸ a Rhomani,

A wnäont dyhedd a dyfysgi.

*Merddin.*Irishmen, and *Britons*, and Romans,

Who should make a calm with confusion.

Yd lysg⁶ fy nghalon fâl etewyn!*Meigant.*

So burns my heart like a brand!

Ni nawd i ddiriad ymioli¹⁰ à Duw,

Yn erbyn dydd cyni:

Ni thebyg drud y trengi.¹*Elaeth.*The nature of the wicked is not to *employ himself in interceding* with God,

Against the day of trouble:

The thoughtless one does not imagine that *he shall die*.

Digardd hardd ei fardd, a'i faon,

A'i fyrddau, a'i fyrdd arfogion.

Hywel Foel.

Void of reproach and fair his bard, and his retinue,

And his *tables*, and his myriad of armed men.Neud caith beirdd cyfiaith am eu cyfedd!^{3 2}*Gwil. Ddu.*Are not the *bards* of common language *distressed* ones for their mutual banquet!Tyrant am eu rhwyf rwysg anogawn⁸Torfoedd amnifer.⁹*Cynddelw.*

They throng about their chief of mighty onset

Hosts of multitudinous number.

CHAP. IV. OF THE FORMATION OF WORDS.

SEC. 1. Of Syllables.

The component parts of *Derivative Words*, or *Syllables*, are themselves *elementary words* in the Welsh language; and therefore the division of all words longer than monosyllables, is determined in every case by analysing their combination.

So also the *Sounds*, of which *elementary words* consist, are represented by corresponding *simple characters*; and it is thus that the letters, which

denote the various articulations unalterably, are to be considered as the true standard of pronunciation, and the criterion of correct speaking.

The vowels and consonants, necessary to express the words of the Welsh language, are equal in number upon a general average.

All words have their *Orthography* exactly corresponding with their *derivation*. But this simple principle is very unnecessarily departed from in a few instances of popular practice, by doubling certain consonants in the accented syllables, instead of depending upon the general rule of accentuation as sufficient to mark the accent; which it does, excepting in a few monosyllables, and those ought to have their proper accents on the vowels.

<i>Instances.</i>	<i>Plurat.</i>	<i>Which ought to be thus.</i>
Corr, <i>a dwarf</i> ;	Corrod,	Còr, còrod
Cor, <i>a circle</i> ;	Corau,	Cor, corau
Glann, <i>a bank</i> ;	Glannau,	Glàn, glànau
Glan, <i>pure</i> ;	Glanion,	Glan, glanion
Penn, <i>a head</i> ;	Pennau,	Pèn, pènau
Llam, <i>a stride</i> ;	Llamau,	Llam, llamau

The avoiding of these few common inadvertencies of orthography is easy, if the component parts of the derivative words are known; and to acquire that knowledge there is no difficulty, where no words are pronounced alike that are differently written, but every character represents uniformly one appropriate sound. And this close conformity between the written language and the spoken language renders the reading and speaking of Welsh easily attained; and is, I believe, an excellence not to be found in any other tongue.

SEC. 2. *Of Words in general.*

The *Accentation* of all words is known by one general rule: that is, such as consist of *several syllables* have the *accent* on the *penultima*, and upon every *second syllable* backwards. The same principle is applied to *several monosyllables* coming together, by accenting every *second word* to the *last but one* inclusively.

The Welsh abounds greatly with *monosyllables* or *primitive* words.

The *Derivatives* are very various in their formation; but in general they are not long; not many exceeding four syllables; and words, having more than five, are seldom used, except from a sort of affectation.

The *Primitive Words* have generally the threefold faculty for standing as *nouns*, being as *verbs* of the third person singular, and denoting *adjectively* those qualities that agree with their abstract significations. And some of them, in a secondary way, perform the functions of *prepositions*, *conjunctions*, and *adverbs*.

Every *Derivative Word* is regularly to be traced, according to the variety of its combinations, to one or more *elementary words*, without any alteration but those which arise from the system of *literal mutations*. Thus nothing is left to the fancy of the etymologist, who finds such ample resources for this faculty in other languages.

Besides those *derivative words* of common construction, there are great varieties of *Compound Epithets*, especially in poetical language. Of such epithets the following are given as specimens.

- Aerwawr, *gleam of slaughter ; slaughter-gleaming.*
 Aerdarf, *scare of slaughter ; slaughter-scaring.*
 Aerbair, *cause of slaughter ; slaughter-causing.*
 Aergyrrh, *resort of slaughter ; slaughter-resorting.*
 Aerddraig, *dragon of slaughter.*
 Aerfleiddiaid, *wolves of slaughter.*
 Aesfriw, *shield-shivering ; of shivered shield.*
 Afallflawd, *apple-tree blossom ; of apple-tree blossom.*
 Anwylgain, *amiably fair.*
 Archfain, *slender-bodied.*
 Balchlun, *proud form ; of proud form.*
 Balchlwys, *proudly solemn.*
 Berthfalch, *elegantly proud.*
 Beirddfaeth, *solace of bards ; solacing of bards.*
 Bleiddgrwydr, *prowling of a wolf ; wolf-prowling.*
 Brolwydd, *prosperity of a country ; country-prospering.*
 Berthfryd, *an elegant mind ; of elegant mind.*
 Bradruthr, *an onset of treachery ; of treacherous onset.*
 Buddygfalch, *triumphantly proud.*
 Basryd, *shallow ford ; of shallow ford.*
 Ceisglod, *fame-seeking.*
 Cadwalch, *hawk of conflict.*
 Ceinfalch, *elegantly proud.*
 Cyflawnrad, *complete gift ; completely-gifted.*
 Cyngelyn, *mutual foe ; of mutual foe.*
 Cyfrdost, *thoroughly severe.*
 Cyfeddwalch, *hawk of banquet.*
 Cyfred, *a mutual running ; conjointly running.*
 Cadflaid, *wolf of conflict.*
 Cywiwddawn, *completely-excelling talent ; of completely-excelling talent.*
 Daroganair, *word of prophecy.*
 Deigrdwysg, *a shedding of tear ; tear-shedding.*
 Dedwyddgall, *happily-discreet.*
 Dibechddoeth, *unsinfully wise.*
 Dwrdrwf, *water tumult ; tumultuous as water.*
 Diwagiaith, *without vain language.*
 Diwallgyrn, *exhaustless horns,*
 Dewrfryd, *a brave mind ; bravely-minded.*
 Dihunwas, *sleep-bereaved youth.*
 Doethwlydd, *of wise urbanity.*
 Eurdorchogion, *golden-wreathed ones.*
 Esgudfryd, *active mind ; of active mind.*
 Ebrwyddweilch, *quickly-passing hawks.*
 Engyldorf, *throng of angels.*
 Eurflawd, *gold blossoms ; of golden blossoms.*
 Eangdorf, *an extensive throng.*
 Ergydwaew, *propelling spear ; of propelling spear.*
 Eiddilgorff, *slender body ; slender-bodied.*
 Erchliw, *a gloomy hue ; of gloomy hue.*
 Eurgledddyfrudd, *a ruddy golden sword.*
 Fflamddur, *steel of flame ; of flaming steel.*
 Fflamgledd, *sword of flame ; of flaming sword.*
 Fflamddwyn, *flame-bearing.*

- Fflamgryd**, *flame-trembling.*
Fflamgyrchau, *flame onsets.*
Ffrwythlawch, *fruit-cherishing.*
Ffrawddged, *a diffusive treasure; treasure-shedding.*
Ffrawddwyn, *a diffusive passion; of diffusive passion.*
Ffwyrdaer, *of ardent pursuit.*
Ffurfgamp, *a powerful exploit; of mighty feat.*
Gloewne, *a transparent hue; of bright hue.*
Gloewnaws, *brave disposition; of brave disposition.*
Gelyngno, *a foe biting; foe-consuming.*
Gogyfred, *partly of mutual course.*
Gloewddeigr, *pellucid tears; of crystal tears.*
Gorfflamliw, *ardent flame colour; of ardent flame colour.*
Gweilchlyw, *leader of hawks.*
Gwythruthr, *wrath onset; of wrathful onset.*
Gwendon, *white wave; white-waved.*
Gwrolgadr, *of manly power.*
Harddliw, *sightly colour; finely-coloured.*
Harddlun, *a comely form; of comely form.*
Heilhoew, *actively serving.*
Heulwedd, *sun aspect; of aspect like the sun.*
Hoewdeg, *sprightly and fair.*
Hirddydd, *long day; of long day.*
Hoewfraich, *active arm; of active arm.*
Hyddnaid, *stag leap; having the leap of a stag.*
Heieirnbly, *iron feathers; iron-feathered.*
Haelwawr, *generous luminary.*
Iawnfrawd, *a right judgement.*
Iawnran, *a right portion.*
Iawnryw, *a right kind; of right kind.*
Irgrau, *fresh gore.*
Irwaed, *fresh blood.*
Irwedd, *fresh aspect; of fresh aspect.*
Ieithfydr, *metre of language.*
Ieithrym, *energy of language.*
Iseldrem, *a low glance of the look; a low look.*
Iseldir, *low land.*
Llafndrochiad, *a blade-drenching.*
Llafarwawd, *vocal praise.*
Llawchfeirdd, *protected bards.*
Llarieiddfalch, *of gentle pride.*
Llithrwaed, *gliding blood; blood-gliding.*
Llwyrwared, *complete deliverance.*
Llerwddoeth, *meekly wise.*
Llithaerau, *allurement of slaughters.*
Lloerwyneb, *moon face; moon-faced.*
Lluchfrys, *lightning haste; sudden as lightning.*
Manod, *fine snow.*
Meingan, *slender and white; a slender white one.*
Mawliaith, *language of praise.*
Mawrfalch, *greatly proud.*
Milfyredd, *thousand myriads.*
Milcanpraid, *hundred thousand booties.*
Morseren, *star of the sea.*
Mingeimion, *wry-mouthed ones.*
Mordon, *sea wave.*
Mwyalchliw, *ousel colour; ousel-coloured.*

- Nadlais, *screaming voice.*
 Nawdffawd, *happiness of temper.*
 Nawwell, *nine times better.*
 Nerthawglym, *potently keen.*
 Nawswyllt, *of wild disposition.*
 Nosliw, *darkness of night.*
 Noethdroed, *a naked foot; having a naked foot.*
 Nwyfwawd, *amatory praise.*
 Nwydwar, *of gentle passion.*
 Nyfliw, *snow colour; of snowy hue.*
 Oedlwydd, *age prosperity; age-prospering.*
 Oerdranc, *a calamitous end.*
 Oerlaith, *a calamitous dissolution.*
 Oesdraw, *æconomy of life.*
 Oesgur, *affliction of life; life tormenting.*
 Oeswydr, *of frail life; age of glass.*
 Onwaew, *ashen spear.*
 Ornair, *a word of terror.*
 Oesbraff, *of extended age.*
 Ollymbrawf, *a trying one's self in all things.*
 Parawdwysg, *of ready bias.*
 Parthryw, *a particular kind.*
 Pedryael, *that is of four skirts.*
 Parfrys, *of hastening spear.*
 Pellglod, *far extended fame; far-famed.*
 Perfeddnod, *a central point.*
 Penteyrnwalch, *hawk of sovereignty.*
 Preiddwalch, *hawk of pillage.*
 Pedeiriaith, *of four languages.*
 Porthlu, *assisting host.*
 Rhadwehyn, *a shedding of grace; grace-diffusing.*
 Rhagoriaith, *an excelling language.*
 Rhuddbar, *a ruddy spear; ruddy-speared.*
 Rhuddfedel, *ruddy reaping.*
 Rhuddglawr, *ruddy ground.*
 Rhuddgoch, *crimson red; of crimson red.*
 Rhwyddged, *bounteous of treasure.*
 Rhullfalch, *frankly proud.*
 Rhwyddwawd, *easy-flowing eulogy.*
 Rhyfelfryd, *disposition for war; of hostile mind.*
 Seindrom, *of heavy sound.*
 Seilfaen, *foundation stone.*
 Sychdir, *dry land.*
 Swyngyfaredd, *a dealing in charms.*
 Synwyrwan, *weak-witted.*
 Synwyrbwl, *dull-witted.*
 Synfeddwl, *deep-thought.*
 Symudliw, *of moving hue.*
 Seilgadr, *of strong foundation.*
 Serliw, *star-light; glittering like stars.*
 Taerdan, *ardent fire; of ardent fire.*
 Tariandalch, *break of shield; broken-shielded.*
 Taerlaif, *ardent blade; of ardent blade.*
 Tawelbryd, *calm aspect; of calm aspect.*
 Taleithlys, *provincial court.*
 Taerglau, *ardently continuing.*
 Tewlwyn, *thick grove; of thick grove.*

PART II.

N O U N S .

CHAPTER I. OF THE DIFFERENT SORTS OF WORDS.

SECTION 1. *The Parts of Speech, as defined by old Grammarians.*

I CONSIDER the division of the Parts of Speech by the primitive Welsh Grammarians so interesting, that I am induced to adopt it here, for the sake of giving it publicity; and because it appears easy to do so without any material inconvenience, or prejudice to the general arrangement. Supposing also that the reader may be gratified with seeing how this subject was originally treated, I have translated the following passage from the Grammar of EDEYRN:

“There are Two Parts of Speech; that is to say, a Name, and a Causal Faculty.’

“A Name is every word that designates energy, or substance, or any such thing having the idea of existence, without the sign of addition, or being irrelevant to the peculiarity of its kind and its nature; or an accidental quality with respect to energy, and not as to the condition of its being.”

“A Causal Faculty, or Verb, is any thing, or word, which denotes an action, or causation, from whatever thing, being, or person, the causing may be: whether from or towards any thing, being, or person. That is to say, every word that denotes action, or suffering of what is acted, with every word and causation; and that combined with time, mode and person.”

These two classes of words furnish all the secondary agents, which are usually employed to express the various combination of ideas. But, from an attentive perusal of the works of our ancient bards, it may be supposed that there has been a period in the history of the Welsh language, when only these two classes of words were used in their original or absolute state; as instances of such a form of construction are frequently to be met with. Such are the following:

Rhydd alaf ddigrawn, alon ddigrain,
Rhi, rhuddbar cyfar cyfwyrain;
Rhyn diorddin Brynaich, ran orddawn brain
A rifir.—

Llywelyn Fardd.

This quotation consists of nouns substantive and adjective, except the first and last words, which are verbs; the regimen, or form of construction, supplies the connection in other respects, so as to be of the following import in English:

Wealth unhoarded, untouched of foes,
 Gives the chief, of ruddy shaft tempered with uprising wrath,
 The dread unbounded of Bernicians, the superabundant meed of ravens
 That are deemed.

Cler ysgwn, llafndwn orofn Llundain lawr ;
 Arwr mawr prydfawr warant Prydain ;
 Aer bybyr eryr dewrwyr dwyrain,
 Aer-gyfrwy gyfrwydd orwydd arwain,
 Arwydd na elwir yn elain feddiant. *Llywelyn Fardd.*

The first four lines of the above consist entirely of nouns and adjectives; the last line has the words '*na elwir yn*,' equivalent to—not to be called as; and the others are nouns. In English the passage requires to be thus expressed :

The exaltation of minstrels, the broken-bladed terror of London streets;
 A hero of splendid glory, the safeguard of Britain;
 The potent slaughter eagle of the brave men of the east,
 With a led steed slaughter-saddled gifted with fleetness,
 Betokened not to be called as in the reach of the hind.

Llary deyrn cedyrn yn cadw gwesti cyrdd,
 Cerddorion gyflochi ;
 Coelfain brain, Brynaich gyfogi,
 Celenig branes berthles borthi,
 Ciliaw ni orug.— *Llygad Gur.*

The mild prince of mighty ones keeping the festivals of songs,
 Songsters protecting ;
 The glad omen of ravens, surfeited with Bernicians,
 A present for a flock of crows whom the fair benefit supports,
 To retreat he will not be compelled.

Llywelyn—cyfeisor Echdor, aerdor eurdeyrn,
 Eirf drabludd anghudd, angerdd Dinbyrn,
 Arbenig benaeth mab maeth meddgryn. *Ein. ab Gwalchmai.*

This quotation is made up of nouns and two adjectives; and which has this import :

Llywelyn, the counterpart of Hector, the golden prince of battle-breaking,
 Arms conspicuously confusing, with the ardency of Dinbyrn,
 A peculiar chieftain the foster son of mead-horns.

Tarf aergawdd, Aergwl gadarnwch,
 Torf eurgorf eurgryn gyfeddwch,
 Cyfeddach Forach fireinwch;
 Cyfeddfalch cyfeddweilch elwch,
 Elyf draig dragon digrifwch;
 Alaf lyw, lluoedd amgelwch;
 Amgeledd Brython, brythwch teyrnon
 Teyrnas ynialwch;
 Teulu Rhys, teilwng gwrys, gwrysiwch;
 Gwrys arloes eirioes eiriolwch. *Cynddelw.*

All the above consists of nouns and adjectives, excepting the last words of the two concluding lines; and is to this purport :

A slaughter-galling terror, of the strength of Hercules,
 The golden-bodied train with golden horns of conviviality,
 Of the splendor of the banquet of Morach;
 Proud with feasting the convivial hawks of triumph,
 Of a leader of pleasure with power of a dragon;
 The distributor of wealth, the protection of armies;
 The defence of Britons, the dread of the princes of
 The kingdom of barbarism;
 Family of Rhys, worthy is the contention, contend ye;
 The splendid contention of keen argument do ye invoke.

SEC. 2. *Of the usual Division of the Parts of Speech.*

From the two primary parts of speech, the Noun and Verb, according to the ancient institutes of the Welsh language, all the other species of words are derived, which may be denominated secondary parts. That is, those two primary parts respectively have the faculty of becoming the connecting agents of language, usually known by the names of Adjectives, Pronouns, Conjunctions, Prepositions, Articles, and Adverbs.

Some of the secondary parts originate from the Noun; others from the Verb.

The offspring of the Noun are, the Pronoun, the Adjective, and the Article.

The Verb is the parent of the Preposition, the Adverb, and Conjunction.

CHAP. II. OF SUBSTANTIVES.

SECTION 1. *Of Gender.*

Substantives are of three genders, the Masculine, the Feminine, and the Neuter.

Gender is susceptible of a twofold acceptation; one from the obvious distinction of sex, or identity of species; and the other from the grammatical characteristic appertaining to substantives.

The substantives, whose genders are designated in consequence of a distinction of sex, are so formed from the apparent identity of such a distinction; or by some conceived analogy.

Gender, as a grammatical characteristic, affects the form of a Substantive, by some slight change; and also the form of the Adjective connected with it, either to denote a masculine, a feminine, or the neuter attribute.

Substantives of the Neuter Gender are, by a figure of speech, generally resolved into masculines, or feminines. This is done by conceiving their properties to bear some resemblance to the qualities that are characteristic of sex, in animated beings.

Thus the Masculine Gender is given to Substantives, which are conspicuous for the attributes of energy; and of acting upon, and communicating to others. To such Substantives as seem to denote the passive attributes of bearing, containing, or bringing forth, we give the feminine gender.

Opinions sometimes vary with respect to such classification of attributes; and in some cases the distinction is arbitrary; particularly with respect to collective nouns. Thus many, which are masculines in the dialect of North Wales, are resolved as feminines in South Wales.

The characteristic forms of all derivative Substantives are known by appropriate terminations, and which also denote their Genders.

There are some general rules by which these distinctions of Gender are made. Most commonly the Gender is discovered in the terminations of derivative Substantives; and in primitives by the masculine or feminine vowels of which the words may be formed.

1. Derivative Substantives with the terminations—*awr, wr, ydd, yll, yn, yr, ur*, are agents of the masculine Gender.

2. Those ending with *as, ech, ed, ell, en, es, uries, yddes*, are feminines.

3. Collective or abstract Substantives, with the terminations *ad, aeth, ant, i, iad, iaeth, iant, deb, der, dra, dawd, awd, rwydd, yd, ineb*, are neuter, but generally resolved into the masculine Gender.

4. Those terminating in *ai, an, ar, iai, iar, eb, ig, wg, ed*, are agents of the neuter Gender, but generally resolved into the feminine.

Primitive Substantives have their Genders often denoted by their vowels.

1. The vowel *w* is masculine, which changed into *o* forms a feminine of the word.

2. In like manner the vowel *y* in words makes them masculine, which changed into *e* they become feminine.

3. The vowel *a* does not characterise a particular Gender; it therefore most generally denotes such as are neuter.

SEC. 2. Of Number.

Substantives are of two Numbers, the singular and the plural. And in a few words we have a dual number, formed by prefixing *dau* for the masculine, and *dwy* for the feminine, to such words as are required to be of that number.

Substantives are made of the plural number two ways, by the inflection of their vowels, and by terminations.

Those made plural by inflection of vowels, are generally primitive words; of which the following are examples:

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Aber, <i>a conflux</i> ;	ebyr.
Bardd, <i>a bard</i> ;	beirdd.
Bran, <i>a crow</i> ;	brain.
Croen, <i>a skin</i> ;	crwyn.
Dafad, <i>a sheep</i> ;	defaid.
Ffon, <i>a staff</i> ;	ffyn.
Gofant, <i>a smith</i> ;	gofaint.
Maen, <i>a stone</i> ;	mein.
Gwr, <i>a man</i> ;	gwyr.

All Substantives may have their plurals formed by terminations.

The plural terminations are numerous in Welsh; and they may be used indifferently for all words; though some are, by popular custom, appropriated to words of a particular character: that is to say, names of living beings have one class; inanimate things have another; and abstract or collective substantives have also their terminations.

The following is a list of the plural terminations:

au, awr, ed, edd, i, iau, ion, od, oedd, on, wys, ydd.

EXAMPLES.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Merch, a girl;</i>	<i>merched.</i>
<i>Hydd, a stag;</i>	<i>hyddod.</i>
<i>Teyrn, a king;</i>	<i>teyrnedd.</i>
<i>Golwg, sight;</i>	<i>golygon.</i>
<i>Dyn, a person;</i>	<i>dynion.</i>
<i>Pen, a head;</i>	<i>pè nau.</i>
<i>Bryn, a hill;</i>	<i>bryniau.</i>
<i>Mor, a sea;</i>	<i>moroedd.</i>
<i>Heol, a street;</i>	<i>heolydd.</i>
<i>Llèn, a veil;</i>	<i>llè ni.</i>
<i>Gwaew, a spear;</i>	<i>gwaewawr.</i>
<i>Mon, Anglesey;</i>	<i>monwys, people of Anglesey.</i>

Such a number of plural terminations affords a vast scope for varying the expressions, and is particularly convenient for enriching poetical compositions. A few examples of their application are given below.

Direidion ddynion ni ryddonych, dad,
Dirydd ffydd ffoad, brad a'u bredych. *Casnodyn.*

Mischievous ones of men, whom thou shouldest not have gifted, father,
Void of the faith of escaping, treachery will betray them.

Ienaing, henion, gwryfon, molant Dduw;
Ymgyfodant.—
I rywmau eu breninedd mewn caledion efynau. *Dafydd Ddu.*
Young ones, old ones, chaste ones, they will praise God;
They will arise,
To bind their kings in hard ones of fetters.

Hirwyn fy mysawr. *Taliesin.*
Long and white my fingers.

Molwch yr Arglwydd o'r nefoedd,
Molwch ef uchelion leoedd,
Molwch ef ei holl engylion,
Molwch ef ei nerthoedd gleinion. *Dafydd Ddu.*

Praise ye the Lord of the heavens,
Praise ye him places that are high ones,
Praise ye him all his angels,
Praise ye him his holy powers.

Lloegrwys lleddi afrifedi o Bowysydd.

Taliesin.

Lloegrians kill an unlimited number of Powysians.

Hen widdon ———

A fai yn llenwi fal llong ar ddyfrwys.

Taliesin.

An old witch that would be filling like a ship on waters.

Nawdd Pedr arbenig lleithig llithion,

Orau porthoriau o'r porthorion——

Duw yn gyntaf

Y cyfarchaf,

Bênaf biau

Nef a daiar,

A gwyllt a gwar,

Gwawr ysbrydau.

Gr. ab yr Ynad Coch.

The protection of Peter, the peculiar one of the throne of petitions, of porters the best of the porters.—God the first I will greet, the supreme possessor of heaven and earth, and wild and tame, the glory of spirits.

Plural Substantives agree equally with singular as with plural adjectives; therefore number may be used optionally with respect to adjectives, except *da*, good, and *drwg*, bad, which are generally used in the singular form; and excepting other primitive adjectives, which are mostly made plural with substantives that are so.

There are some substantives that may be denominated collective, which are only used in the singular form, unless various collections of the same are designed to be expressed; as *yd*, corn; *haidd*, barley; *aur*, gold; *arian*, silver; *graian*, gravel; and the like.

A Particle, or one of such things as are designated by a collective substantive, is signified by suffixing one of the diminutive terminations; as *yn* for the masculine; *en*, for the feminine; and *an* for the neuter.

EXAMPLES.

Had, seed; *haden*, *f. hedyndyn*, *m.* a grain of seed; *hadau*, seeds.

Yd, corn; *yden*, a grain of corn; *ydau*, various sorts of corn.

Haidd, barley; *heiddyn*, a grain of barley; *heiddau*, barleys.

Aur, gold; *euryn*, a piece of gold; *euroedd*, varieties of gold.

Arian, silver; *arienyn*, a piece of silver; *arianau*, varieties of silver.

Graian, gravel; *graienyn*, a particle of gravel; *graianau*, varieties of gravel.

There are some substantives, that are aggregate plurals, and which are not used in the singular number without the addition of the diminutive terminations, which are used with collective substantives.

EXAMPLES.

Plant, children; *plentyn*, a child.

Adar, birds; *aderyn*, a bird.

Gwybed, flies; *gwybedyn*, a fly.

Chwain, fleas; *chwanen*, a flea.

Plu, feathers; *pluen*, a feather.

Gwenyn, bees; *gwenynen*, a bee.

Eirin, plumbs; *eirinen*, a plumb.

Mes, acorns; *mesen*, an acorn.

SEC. 3. *Of diminutive SUBSTANTIVES.*

The diminutive character of Substantives is formed by the suffixing of certain terminations.

There are diminutives of the singular and of the plural number; and which are joined either to common or proper names.

Those of the Singular form are, *an, en, yn, ig, og.*

Those of the Plural are, *ach, os.*

By using *ach*, we express contempt, or wretchedness; and the use of *os* denotes affection, or tenderness.

Examples of the Singular.

Dynan, dynen, dynyn, a manikin, of the neuter, feminine, and masculine gender; from *dyn*.

Tan, fire; *tanen*, a spark of fire.

Oen, a lamb; *oenyn, oenig, oenigen, oenigyn*, a lambkin.

Darn, a piece; *dernyn*, a small piece.

Mil, an animal; *milyn*, a little animal.

Pwt, anything short; *pwtig, pwtog*, and *pwten*, a short little female; *pwtyn*, a short little thing.

Examples of the Plural form.

Oen, a lamb; *wyn*, lambs; *wynos*, pretty lambkins; *wyniach*, small lambs.

Dyn, a person; *dynion*, persons; *dynionos*, poor little men.

Plant, children; *da blantos, peidiwch!* good little children, be quiet!

Dowch, y pydron ddynionach,

Ynghyd, feirw byd, fawr a bach.

Gronw Owain.

Come, ye frail mortals of corrupted frames,

Together, dead ones of the world, great and small.

In addition to the regular diminutives, there are some others used in fond language; such as end in *a*, and *ws*: thus, *nain*, a grandmother, forms *neina*, grandmammy; *tad*, father; *tada*, daddy; *min*, the lips; *minws*, sweet lips; and so for the proper name of William, we say *Bila* and *Bilws*, as they say Billy in English.

SEC. 4. *Of the characteristic forms of Substantives.*

All substantives may be arranged into the three classes of primitives, derivatives, and compounds.

The primitive substantives are those that are without any addition of formative terminations and prefixes; as,

Duw, God.

Dyn, man.

Nef, heaven.

Daiar, earth.

Tir, land.

Mor, sea.

Pen, a head.

Troed, a foot.

Llaw, a hand.

Bys, a finger.

Coes, a leg.

Braich, an arm.

Du, a black.

Tu, a side.

Aw, a fluid.

Ci, a dog.

To, a covering.

Ffo, a flight.

The derivatives are such as enter into combination either with prefixes or with terminations, and with both.

Those of the first form take the following prefixes.

A, augmentative, or emphatic.

Ach, being close upon.

Ad, repetition, iteration; equivalent to *re*.

Add, enhansive, in continuity.

Af, void, destitute, negative.

All, being outward or other.

Am, encompassing; equivalent to *amphi*.

An, destitute, negative.

Ar, being upon.

As, divergent, separating.

Cy, conjunctive, mutual.

Cyd, conjunctive, mutual.

Cyf, conjunctive, mutual.

Cym, conjunctive, mutual.

Cyn, first, former, foremost.

Cynt, first, former, foremost.

Cys, conjunctively precise.

Dad, iterative of undoing.

Dam, iterative of involving.

Dar, iterative and over.

Ded, iterative of reaction.

Di, privative, negative.

Dir, intensive, powerfully.

Dis, negative and precise.

Dos, iterative of extenuation.

Dy, iterative, frequentative.

Dym, iterative of mutual or reflective action.

Dys, iterative of precision.

E, adversative.

Ech, adversative, reflective.

Ed, denoting reaction; equivalent to *re*.

Eil, repeating; equivalent to second and *re*.

Er, impulsive.

Es, parting: answering to *ex*.

Go, extenuating; inchoative.

Gor, being extreme or over.

Gos, extenuating.

Gwr, being superior.

Gwrth, repulsive, contrary; equivalent to *anti*.

Han, expressive of origination.

Hu, pervasive, aptly.

Hy, aptly, tending to.

Lled, partly, half.

Lly, denoting amplitude.

Ofer, vainly.
Oll, all, completely.
Rhag, being before; equivalent to *pre*.
Rhy, excessive, over.
Tra, beyond, over.
Try, through, thoroughly.
Ym, mutual, reflective.
Ys, denoting precision or certitude.

The foregoing *Prefixes* are susceptible of being compounded in various ways; and in that state joined to nouns: as,

Ad-ddy	Anghyd	Dirag	Traym
Ador	Anghyf	Diwrth	Ymad
Ados	Anghyn	Diym	Ymdry
Adym	Anghys	Diys	Ymddad
Adys	Arddis	Dym	Ymddar
Adymddir	Cyfym	Dyddym	Ymddi
Adymgys	Dadym	Goled	Ymddir
Anadd	Darym	Gorym	Ymddis
Anes	Dia	Goym	Ymddy
Anhy	Diad	Gwrthym	Ymgyn
Annar	Diadd	Lledaf	Ymgyd
Anned	Diaf	Lledym	Ymgyf
Anni	Diam	Lledys	Ymgyn
Annir	Dian	Oferym	Ymgys
Annis	Diddos	Rhyddi	Ymos
Annos	Diddy	Rhyddar	Ymry
Anys	Diled	Rhyor	Ymwrth

The second sort of *Derivative Substantives* are *Primitives* with the addition of various characteristic *terminations*, and of which the following is a list:

Ach	<i>Ysbleddach</i> , booty.	I	<i>Barddoni</i> , bardism.
Ad	<i>Tröad</i> , a turning.	Iad	<i>Toriad</i> , a breaking.
Aeth	<i>Gwybodaeth</i> , knowledge.	Iaeth	<i>Dysgeidiaeth</i> , education.
Ant	<i>Carant</i> , affinity.	Iant	<i>Mwyniant</i> , enjoyment.
Awd	<i>Pechawd</i> , iniquity.	Id	<i>Rhyddid</i> , liberty.
Awr	<i>Telynawr</i> , harpist.	Ineb	<i>Ffraethineb</i> , eloquence.
Dawd	<i>Duwdawd</i> , godhead.	Wr	<i>Morwr</i> , seaman.
Deb	<i>Crynodeb</i> , summary.	Wraig	<i>Llaethwraig</i> , dairywoman.
Der	<i>Gwylder</i> , shyness.	Ur	<i>Penadur</i> , chieftain.
Dra	<i>Tyndra</i> , tightness.	Uries	<i>Golchuries</i> , a washerwoman.
Ed	<i>Tynged</i> , destiny.	Ydd	<i>Gwëydd</i> , weaver.
Edd	<i>Nerthedd</i> , fortitude.	Yddes	<i>Gwnïedyddes</i> , seamstress.
Ell	<i>Cyllell</i> , a cutter, knife.	Yll	<i>Brithyll</i> , trout.
En	<i>Mesen</i> , an acorn.	Yn	<i>Dernyn</i> , fragment.

Es	<i>Cares</i> , female friend.	Yr	<i>Llywawdr</i> , governor.
Did	<i>Dyndid</i> , manhood.	Iar	<i>Toniar</i> , a breaker, a wave.
Rwydd	<i>Cyweinrwydd</i> , accuracy.	Eb	<i>Traetheb</i> , elocution.
Yd	<i>Bywyd</i> , vivacity.	Ig	<i>Oenig</i> , a lambkin.
Ni	<i>Trychni</i> , rudeness.	Wg	<i>Esyllwg</i> , Siluria.
Ai	<i>Llatai</i> , procurer.	Wch	<i>Mireinwch</i> , splendor.
An	<i>Gwylan</i> , a coy one; a gull.	Eg	<i>Rheitheg</i> , rhetoric.
Ar	<i>Gwyar</i> , that flows; gore.	Iach	<i>Cyfeillach</i> , friendship.

In the above list I have inserted English words with corresponding terminations to those in Welsh, as more likely to convey a better idea of their characteristics than by giving any other kind of illustration.

Some of the foregoing terminations are susceptible of combination; as follows :

Achwr	<i>Cyfeddachwr</i> , a jovial man.
Adur	<i>Traethadur</i> , a reciter.
Aduriaeth	<i>Traethaduriaeth</i> , the office of a reciter.
Aethwr	<i>Tystiolaethwr</i> , a testifier.
Awdwr	<i>Dysgawdwr</i> , an instructor.
Dodiad	<i>Dwyfundodiad</i> , theo-unitarian.
Dodiaeth	<i>Undodiaeth</i> , unitarianism.
Dodwr	<i>Pendodwr</i> , a determiner.
Dodydd	<i>Pendodydd</i> , a determiner.
Ediad	<i>Tyngediad</i> , destination.
Edwr	<i>Tyngedwr</i> , a destiner.
Edydd	<i>Tyngedydd</i> , a destiner.
Eiaeth	<i>Llateiaeth</i> , the office of a procurer.
Elliad	<i>Cyllelliad</i> , a cutting with a knife.
Ellwr	<i>Cyllellwr</i> , a knife-man.
Ellydd	<i>Taenellydd</i> , a sprinkler.
Iachwr	<i>Cyfeilliachwr</i> , a man who makes friendship
Iadwr	<i>Trefniadwr</i> , an arranger.
Iedydd	<i>Ceiniedydd</i> , a songster.
Inehwr	<i>Godinebwr</i> , an adulterer.
Inebydd	<i>Godinebydd</i> , an adulterer.
Odiad	<i>Penodiad</i> , ordination.
Odiaeth	<i>Penodiaeth</i> , ordination.
Odraeth	<i>Llywodraeth</i> , governorship.
Odraethiad	<i>Llywodraethiad</i> , the action of governorship.
Odraethwr	<i>Llywodraethwr</i> , a man who acts as a governor.
Odraethydd	<i>Llywodraethydd</i> , one who acts as a governor.
Odwr	<i>Penodwr</i> , an appointer.
Odydd	<i>Cysodydd</i> , compositor.
Oriaeth	<i>Peroriaeth</i> , minstrelsy.
Uriad	<i>Pechaduriad</i> , one who acts as a sinner.
Wriaeth	<i>Iachawdwriaeth</i> , the office of a saviour.
Ychiad	<i>Heddychiad</i> , pacification.

Ychwr	<i>Heddychwr</i> , a pacifier.
Ychydd	<i>Heddychydd</i> , a pacifier.
Yddiaeth	<i>Prydyddiaeth</i> , poetry.

The third form of *Derivatives* are those which take any of the foregoing *prefixes* of the first form, and *terminations* of the second form, into their composition. Such are the following :

Darymchweliad, an overwhelming.

Anllywodraethiad, a non-administration.

Dirgelwch, secrecy, or concealment.

Dadymchwelwr, an overwheeler.

The third class of *Substantives* are the *compounds*, *primary*, and *mixed*. The *primary compounds* consist in the union of *primitives* ; and the *mixed* are the same with the addition of *prefixes* and *terminations*.

EXAMPLES.

<i>Primary.</i>	<i>Mixed.</i>
<i>Irlwyn</i> , verdant grove.	<i>Didangnefedd</i> , want of tranquillity.
<i>Tangnef</i> , celestial stillness.	<i>Gogoelgrefyddusedd</i> , some degree of superstition.
<i>Coelgrefydd</i> , superstition.	

SEC. 5. *Of the Syntax of Substantives.*

The various relations and connections of one thing to another are expressed in Welsh by the *collocation* of *Substantives*, in the first place, without any other aid ; in the next, with the addition of a *definitive article* ; and lastly, with *prepositions* in addition to both the other forms.

The *Substantives* undergo no changes, or inflections, to denote such relations ; therefore the Welsh language is a stranger to those declensions, which occur in many others, under the name of *cases*.

There are several *Mutations*, however, which affect some *letters*, when they are the *initials* of words, under different forms of construction ; but these arise from causes unconnected with the relations subsisting between one thing and another ; and are explained in the analysis of the *literal mutation*.

The various *relations* of *Substantives* are comprehended in the following *rules*, corresponding with the *cases* in other languages.

The simply *Indefinite Substantive*, or that stands alone, and without reference to any object : as,

Sail, foundation, a foundation.

2. A *Definitive Substantive*, without connection, is preceded by the article *y* when it has a *consonant initial*, and *yr* when it has a *vowel* ; and may precede any word except another substantive.

Y sail, the foundation ; *y sail faen*, the stone foundation.

Yr afon, the river ; *yr afon hon*, the river this, this river.

3. By the *collocation* of two *Indefinite Substantives* is expressed the simple state of *property*, or *possession*, in which the first stands to the subse-

quent one;* and in this form many nouns may be collected successively : as,

Sail ty, (a, the) foundation of a house.

Sail ty mab brenin Lloegr, the foundation of the house of the son of the king of England.

4. Of two *Substantives collocated*, the second only can have the *definite article*, and is *possessive* with respect to the other, thus having the *article* between them ; so that two *substantives* do not come together with each a *definitive article*; or if the first has the *article*, the second becomes an *adjective*.

Sail y ty, (a, the) foundation of the house.

Ty y sail, (a, the) house of the foundation.

5. If two *Substantives* only are joined together, one being a proper name and the other a common noun, the latter is *Definite*; and if it is made to precede the other, the *article* must go before it, but not otherwise : as *y brenin Dafydd*, king David ; *Dafydd frenin*, king David.

6. The relations of *substantives* expressed by *prepositions*, when they are *indefinite* and *definite*, are various as the significations of the *prepositions* that may be used ; but the form is simple ; as follows :

Indefinite.

Definite.

I sail, to, or into, a foundation.

I y sail, i'r sail.

At sail, to, towards, or as far as, a foundation.

At y sail.

O sail, of, from or out of, a foundation.

O y sail, o'r sail.

Tua sail, towards a foundation.

Tua y sail, tua'r sail.

Am sail, about, for, or even with, a foundation.

Am y sail.

Er sail, for, or on account of, a foundation.

Er y sail.

Yn sail, in foundation.

Yn y sail.

Wrth sail, by a foundation.

Wrth y sail.

Ar sail, on a foundation.

Ar y sail.

Tan sail, under a foundation.

Tan y sail.

Is sail, below a foundation.

Is y sail.

Uwch sail, above a foundation.

Uwch y sail.

Trwy sail, through a foundation.

Trwy y sail.

Tros sail, over, or across, a foundation.

Tros y sail.

Mewn sail, in, or within a foundation.

Mewn y sail.

The plural form of *Substantives* produces no alteration of construction in the preceding rules. Thus we form, by Rule 1, *seiliau* : Rule 2, *y seiliau* : Rule 3, *seiliau ty*, *sail tyau*, and *seiliau tyau* : Rule 4, *seiliau y ty*, *sail y tyau*, and *seiliau y tyau* : Rule 5, *i seiliau*, *i y seiliau* : and so for all the rest.

The relations of *Substantives*, according to the rules laid down, may be illustrated by selecting some passages from the works of the bards,

* Should any two *substantives* be joined to form a compound, the above rule is thereby reversed ; so that *seil-dy*, would imply house of foundation, or foundation-house. By inadvertently forming such compounds we have many improper names of places in Wales, and particularly of churches : such are *Llanfhaugel*, *Llanfair*, *Llanbedr*, and *Llanddewi*, which make the saints to be dedicated to the churches, and not the churches to them. They ought therefore to be separate words.

referring to the rules by the corresponding figures placed after the words in the quotations.*

EXAMPLES.

The figures refer to the rules of this section.

Rhys¹ fab¹ Rhys³, dilys dylwed Prydain³,
Prydyddion³ eidduned¹. *Ll. P. Moch.*

Rhys son of Rhys, securely let him possess Britain,
The desire of poets.

Treisian¹ ardalau³ ardwy³ trin³ rhyddug. *Ll. P. Moch.*

The spoils of the regions the bulwark of conflict will bear away.

Cyn esgar llew¹ llachar, lluchwres,
A'i alon¹, a'i al¹ anghymes,
Cynnifiaid¹, bleiniaid¹, bleiddiau armes³ cad³,
Bleiddiau coed³ a'u llewes. *Ll. P. Moch.*

Before the separation of the gleaming lion, of burning ire,
And his foes, with his kindred uncontrouled,
Conflicting ones, foremost ones, wolves of the pressure of battle,
The wolves of the wood did them devour.

Llyw¹ glyw, glew naws¹ traws, trwsiad cerddorion³,
Leon³ arwyddion, llaw iawn roddiad³;
Llorf¹ corf³ ced³ ciried³, cariad Gwyndodydd³;
Llywydd¹ mau hylwydd yn Mon hoewlad³. *Rhisierdyn.*

A commanding leader, of nature persevering and forward, the arrayer of songsters;
With the banners of Leon, of hand rightly giving;
The pillar of the body of the treasure of comfort, the love of the Venedotian,
My regulator prosperous in Mona of active blessing:

Aswynaf, archaf arch¹ fawr i Beryf³
A beris nef¹ a llawr¹. *Cynddelw.*

I seek protection, I ask a great gift to the causer
That caused heaven and earth.

Aer orun³, fal Rhun¹ rhudd ei onen³,
Eryr teyrnedd³ i Wynedd³ wen. *Ll. P. Moch.*

The tempest of the slaughter, like Rhun ruddy his ashen shaft,
The eagle of royalty to Gwynedd the happy.

Gwenhwyfar¹ haul daiar³ hoen: *Gro. Gyriawg.*

Gwenhwyfar the sun of the earth's surface.

Mawr yw i'm draig¹, wawr³ ffawr³ ffaw³, ffwyr³ ffysgiad¹,
Ffysglew¹ cad³, ced³ wallaw¹,
Bod addef nef³ yn eiddiaw. *Ph. Brydydd.*

Great is it to my chief, of the dawn of the course of glory, the hastener of flight,
The hastening lion of battle, the pourer of treasure,
The being of the mansion of heaven in his possession.

* The quotations, which are given, in general present some of the most uncommon and difficult forms of construction that could be found.

Teulu¹ Madawg³, mur dragon³,
Mâl twrf¹ tormennoedd³ Cynon³.

Cynddelw.

The family of Madog, the bulwark of a chief,
Like the tumult of the conflicts of Cynon.

Owain¹——

Drud rwyf¹ torf³ twrf³ llanw³ yn aber⁵.

Cynddelw.

Owain,

The bold guide of the host of the tumult of a flood in a conflux.

Hawlwyr¹ hwylynt am breiddiau⁵,
Haelon¹ cleddyfau³ rhuddion clau.

Cynddelw.

Claimants were wont to range for booties,
Generous ones of swords, red ones and persevering.

Gwenwynwyn¹——

Argae¹ torf³ rhac twrf³ aesawr³,
Argleidriad³ fleiniad¹, flaidd¹ gawr³.

Cynddelw.

Gwenwynwyn,

The stay of a host against the tumult of shields,
The foremost one of protection, the wolf of the shout.

O orddwy⁵ Ffranc³ a Sais³,
Llyw¹ glyw glewddrud yth welais,
Lloegr³ goelcerth¹ llwybr-drafferth drais⁵.

Ein. Wan.

From checking a Frank and a Saxon,
Commanding leader, ardently-brave I have seen thee,
The conflagration of Lloegria of path-toiling ravage.

Gorug fy llyw³——

Gwyar am aer-drydar³ draed¹.

Prydydd Bychan.

My leader caused

Blood round the feet of slaughter tumult.

Nid man tewi——

Am Forgant⁵ gormant³ gormes³ Benlli³,
Gormeisiad¹, bleiniad¹ blaen³ dyfysgi³.

Cynddelw.

It is not for me to be silent

For Morgant of the plenitude of the ravage of Benlli,
A ravager, a foremost one of the front of tumult.

Gwychyr ddysg¹, fal terfysg¹ taerfor³ gweilgi³ gan
Gwenyg³ fan am lan⁵ yn ymlenwi,
Gwasgarawdd alaf¹.——

G. ab M. ab Dafydd.

Of bold training, like the tumult of the encroaching sea of white torrent
Of loud waves about a shore overwhelming,
He scattered wealth.

Os hyn fyddaf, naf¹ neirthiad³,
No thi, Fechain³ ri¹ roddiad¹,
Arfaeth yw genyf, arfau-gyrchiad³ deurudd¹,
Dodi dwfr¹ i'th farwnad .

Llywelyn Fardd.

If older I shall be, lord of protection,

Than thee, Mechain's king the bestower.

A design is it with me, thou arms-resorting countenance,
To bestow tears to thy death-cry.

Aerwyr¹ gawr³ arfod¹ fawr faran³

Arodiawn¹, creulawn rhag creulan⁵.

Cynddelw.

The slaughterers of the shout of the meeting of ample front
Are the Arodians, cruel before the plain of blood.

Argledrad¹ trefnad³ trafn³ broydd³ gwynfyd³

A'm try o gywyd⁵ i'm tragywydd⁵.

G. ab M. ab Dafydd.

The upholder of the order of the course of the regions of felicity
Will turn me from my frail state to my eternity.

CHAP. III. OF PRONOUNS.

According to the Grammar of EDEYRN, "a Pronoun is that which designates a personification, or personalty, or being, or agent, whatever it may be; and also any word that denotes appropriation and relation."

SECTION 1. *Of the Personal Pronouns.*

The Personal Pronouns are these following :

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Simple.	<i>Mi, fi, i, ym, I, me.</i>	<i>Ni, we, us.</i>
Emphatic.	<i>Myfi, I, or me myself.</i>	<i>Nyni, we, or us ourselves.</i>
Conjunctive.	<i>Minnau, I also, me also.</i>	<i>Ninnau, we, or us also.</i>
Emphatic.	<i>Myfinnau, I, me, or myself also.</i>	<i>Nyninnau, we, or us ourselves also.</i>
Simple.	<i>Ti, thou, thee.</i>	<i>Chwi, you, ye.</i>
Emphatic.	<i>Tydi, thou, or thee thyself.</i>	<i>Chychwi, you yourselves.</i>
Conjunctive.	<i>Tithau, thou, or thee also.</i>	<i>Chwithau, you, or ye also.</i>
Emphatic.	<i>Tydithau, thou, or thee thyself also.</i>	<i>Chychwithau, you yourselves also.</i>
Simple.	<i>Ef, he, him.</i>	<i>Hwynt, they.</i>
Emphatic.	<i>Efe, he himself.</i>	<i>Hwyntwy, they themselves.</i>
Conjunctive.	<i>Yntau, he also.</i>	<i>Hwyntau, they also.</i>
Simple.	<i>Fe, he.</i>	<i>Hwythau, they also.</i>
Simple.	<i>Hi, she, her.</i>	<i>Hwy, they, them.</i>
Emphatic.	<i>Hyhi, she herself.</i>	<i>Hwynt, they, them.</i>
Conjunctive.	<i>Hithau, she also.</i>	<i>Hwythau, they also.</i>
Emphatic.	<i>Hyhithau, she herself also.</i>	<i>Hwyntwy, they, themselves.</i>
Simple.	<i>E, it,</i>	<i>Nhw, they.</i>
Simple.	<i>Fo, it.</i>	<i>Nwythau, they also.</i>
Simple.	<i>O, it.</i>	<i>Nhwy, they.</i>
Emphatic.	<i>Efo, it itself.</i>	<i>Ydd, they, them.</i>

The Pronouns of the third person, singular and plural, admit of three Genders, the masculine, the feminine, and neuter.

EXAMPLES.

Dyn ieuanc oedd raid yno ;
Gwae *fi!* nad *fyfi* fai *fo*.

Dafydd ab Gwilym.

A young man was necessary there ;
Ah *me!* that *I myself* were not *him*.

Gwyn *ei* fyd pydyw y rhoddir
Cerennydd Duw a hoedl hir.

Llefeod.

Happy *his* state to whom is given
The favour of God and long life.

Tydi, Sion, tad y synwyr.

D. ab Ieuan Ddu.

Thou thyself, John, the father of wisdom.

Dewi—Ag ol *ei* farch, a'i ol *yntau* ;
Ys adwaen y maen y maent *ell* dau,
Yssid *hyn* ar fryn golen uchel.

G. Brycheiniawg.

Dewi, with the mark of *his* horse, and *his* mark too ;
For *I* recollect the stone where they are they too,
As be *this* on a light high hill.

Neum rhoddes i Rhun—Cant eidionydd?
Ac un rodd oedd well nog *udd*.

Llywarch Hen.

Has there not been given to *me* of Rhun a hundred kine?
And one gift was better than *them*.

Ef yn llafar, *ef* yn fud, *ef* yn fynud.—
Dychymyg *di* pwy yw
Cread cyn dilyw.

He is loquacious, *he* is mute, *he* is full of motion.
Do *thou* imagine *who* is
A creature before the deluge.

Ceisiwyd cythreuliaeth—

Ni allwyd a fynwyd ; methlwyd *wyntau*.

G. Brycheiniawg.

There was sought the aid of demons :
What was wanted has not been effected, foiled *they* have also been.

Crist Celi, poed *mi*, o'm meithfaint synwyr,
Ai syniwy cyn henaint.

Cynddelw.

Christ the Mysterious, be that *I*, from *my* profound reason,
May consider *him* before old age.

SEC. 2. *Of the adjective Pronouns.*

The *Pronouns* of appropriation, or *adjective Pronouns*, are of several kinds ; namely, the *possessive*, the *demonstrative*, and the *indefinite*.

1. The Possessive Pronouns are the following :

*Singular.**Plural.*

My, fy, ym, my.

Ein, an, yn, our.

Mau, mine.

Ny, ours.

Eiddof, mine.

Einom, einym, our own.

<i>Ty, dy, yth, eith, thy.</i>	<i>Eich, ach, ych, your.</i>
<i>Tau, thine.</i>	<i>Awch, your.</i>
<i>Eiddot, eiddyt, thine own.</i>	<i>Eiddoch, eiddych, eiddawch, your own.</i>
<i>Ei, e, his.</i>	<i>Eu, u, their.</i>
<i>Ei, i, her.</i>	<i>Eiddynt, their.</i>
<i>Eiddo, its.</i>	<i>Eiddu, their.</i>
<i>Eiddi, hers.</i>	<i>Eiddydd, their.</i>

To the Possessive Pronouns may be subjoined *hun*, and *hunan*, self, and *hunain*, selves; and in their simple form, or thus combined, they may follow the personal pronouns.

The pronouns *ym*, *ein*, *yth*, *eich*, very frequently suffer an elision of their vowels; and in the dialect of North Wales *ei* becomes *i*; and after the preposition *i*, to, it irregularly changes to *w*; as *i'w*, instead of *iddei*: and anciently *wy* was often used.

EXAMPLES.

Myhun mi wanglaf :
Fy mrodyr a'm tymyr a gwynaf! *Llywarch Hen.*

Myself I feeble and sick :
My brothers and my native place I mourn !

Gwych wyd, y falwen—
A rhyfedd bod dy ddodrefn
I'th gylch, a'th dy ar eith cefn. *L. Morris.*

Clever art thou, the snail ;
And surprizing is it that thy furniture is
In thy compass, and thy house on thy back.

Ni arfaidd neb y tau. *G. Ryfel.*
No body dares to come on thine.

Marw fy nglyw, byw my hunan! *Llywarch Hen.*
Dead my leader, myself alive!

A hoenwawr haf, o'i 'stafell,
A'm dengys a'i bys o bell. *I. Du y Bilwg.*
And summer of playful ray, from her chamber,
Does point of me with her finger from afar.

Mau gur Owain ab Urien
Reged, am dy weled, wen! *Gut. Owain.*
Mine the pain of Owain son of Urien
Of Reged, for beholding thee, fair maid !

Dynesa benaint ar lled arwedd ;
Dy glust, dy ddrem, dy ddaint, nend adwedd ! *G. ab yr Y: Coch.*
Old age draws near over the whole of the aspect ;
Thy ear, thy visage, thy teeth, do they not decay !

Tristyd a'm cyfyd cofion llef a deigr
Am degwch tri chantref. *G. ab M. ab Dafydd.*
Sorrow will of me raise recollections of moaning and tear
For the beauty of three provinces.

Cymerawdd *an Duw an dihewyd*,
Canys *ef a'n gorug ac a'n gweryd*.

M. ab Gwalchmai.

Take did *our* God *our* resolution,
For *he* did *us* make and *us* will redeem.

Gwel *dy hun yn dy gymydawg*.

Adage.

Behold *thyself* in *thy* neighbour.

Neud afar galar—

Am fun deg *ei llun lliw nyf gorthir!*

G. ab M. ab Dafydd.

Is there not the gloom of mourning,
For the maid fair *her* form of the hue of the upland snow!

Nid modd *mau dewi heb honi pwy oeddynt*,

Prynesynt *eu moli*.

Gwalchmai.

It is not possible for *my* being silent without asserting *who* they were,
They merited *their* eulogy.

Duw dofyddiad—

Ys tau di wlad nef.

Taliesin.

God the regenerator,

It is *thine* *thou* the kingdom of heaven.

Oes anhawdd *ys einym oll i gyd*.

Ein. Wan.

A life of difficulty is *ours* altogether.

Gwae *fi fy* mod *yn fyw!*

Llywarch Hen.

Woe *me my* being alive!

Awch roddaf arawd orawen gyffes;

Awch roddes awch rhen

Wrth *awch* bodd *awch* bod *yn llawen*.

Cynddelw.

You I will give an oration of acknowledgement of the exalted muse;

To you did your lord bestow

To be according to your wish your being joyful.

Dym gwedda urddas; dym gwaddawl *â hi*:

Megys i ddewrwr y dywedi.

Ll. P. Moch.

To me befitting is honour; me endow with *her*:

As if to a courageous man thou dost speak.

2. The Demonstrative Pronouns are the following:

Simple.	<i>Hwn</i> , m. this.	} Plural:	<i>y rhai hyn</i> , these.
	<i>Hon</i> , f. this.		<i>y rhai yma</i> , these here.
	<i>Hyn</i> , n. this.		

Compound.	<i>Hwnyma</i> , m. this here.	} Plural:	<i>y rhai hynyma</i> , these ones here.
	<i>Honyma</i> , f. this here.		
	<i>Hynyma</i> , n. this here.		

Simple.	<i>Hwna</i> , m. that.	} Plural:	<i>y rhai hyna</i> .	Speaking of the 2d person, or of an object under cognizance.
	<i>Hona</i> , f. that.		<i>y rhai yna</i> .	
	<i>Hyna</i> , n. that.			

Compound.	<i>Hwnyna</i> , m. that there.	} Plural: <i>y rhai hynyna</i> .	Speaking of the 2d person, or of an object near or present.
	<i>Honyna</i> , f. that there.		
	<i>Hynyna</i> , n. that there.		
Compound.	<i>Hwnacw</i> , m. that yonder	} Plural: <i>y rhai hynacw</i> : <i>y rhai acw</i> .	those ones yonder.
	<i>Honacw</i> , f. that yonder.		
	<i>Hynacw</i> , n. that yonder.		
Simple.	<i>Hwnw</i> , m. that.	} Plural: <i>y rhai hyny</i> . those ones.	Speaking of the 3d person, that is distant, or not under cognizance.
	<i>Hono</i> , f. that.		
	<i>Hyny</i> , n. that.		

These Demonstrative Pronouns make a discrimination of persons and situation, for which the English *this* and *that* are not equivalent.

EXAMPLES.

A weli di hwn? Dost thou see *this male*?

Gwelaf: a hwna, a hona, hefyd. I do see: and *that male*, and *that female* also.

Pwy oedd hono? Who was *that female*?

Newydd da yw hyn. Good news is *this*.

Pa bryd oedd hyny? What time was *that*?

Pera i hona fyned at hono. Bid *that female there* to go to *that female absent*.

Mae yn rhaid i hwn, a hwnyma, a hwna, a hwnyna, fyned at hwnw. It is necessary for *this male*, and *this here*, and *that*, and *that there*, to go to *that male absent*.

Nid hon, na hona, ond honacw fu gyda hwnw. Not *this female*, nor *that female*, but *that yonder female*, was with *that male absent*.

Treigl i'r galon hon hoen geirw creignaint glwys

Gloes alar ofeiliaint.

G. ab M. ab Dafydd.

To *this* heart will the hue of the foam of the fair rock-brooks turn
The anxieties of the pang of grief.

Ysgafn oedd genyf esgarad pob dyn,

Wrth hwn Llywelyn llyw Perfeddwlad.

Bleddyn Fardd.

Light was it to me the separation of every man,

To *this* Llywelyn the ruler of the Midland country.

Braint gwlad Paradwys a'm cynnwyso;

Breniniaeth gywiw gywir hono.

Meilyr ab Gwalchmai.

The pre-eminence of the state of Paradise may it harbour me;

A kingdom altogether excellent and perfect is *that*.

3. The Indefinite Pronouns are these:

Ambell, some, speaking of number.

Rhai, some, speaking of number.

Rhyw, some, speaking of kind. *Rhyw beth*, some thing.

Arall, other, another. *Un ac arall*, one and another.

Arallion, ereill, others. Ni ac ereill, we and others.

Pawb, every, every body, all.

Pob, every, each.

Llall, other. Hwn a'r llall, this and the other.

Lleill, others.

Naill, either; one. Y naill ben, the one end.

Neb, none, any. Nid oes neb, there is none.

Nebawd, none.

Nebun, no one; any one.

Un, one. Ni bu yma un, there has not been one here.

Oll, all. Doant oll yno, they will all come there.

Rhywun, some one.

Rhywrai, some ones.

EXAMPLES.

Nid oes anffawd nas gellir rhyw ffawd ohano. Adage.

There is no misfortune that some good fortune may not be had from it.

Ni ellir damwain na fo da i rai. Adage.

No event can be that may not be good for some.

Arallion gamweithredoedd. Dafydd Ddu o Hiraddug.

Others of misdeeds.

Nid da gwaith un cledd na yro ddau ereill i'r wain. Adage.

Not good the act of one sword that will not send two others into the sheath.

Nid oes ond dim a dim rhwng y naill a'r llall. Adage.

There is but nothing and nothing between the one and the other.

Os dir un ceugant y llall. Adage.

If sure one certain the other.

*Ni ddigonir nebawd
Heb gyfoeth y Trindawd.*

Taliesin.

Enriched will be no one

Without the power of the Trinity.

*Llan Gadfan, ger glan glasfor,
Ni llefais neb trais tros ei hysgor;
Ni chymhwyll neb twyll tyllu ei dor.*

Llywelyn Fardd.

The church of Cadvan by the shore of the blue sea,

None will dare trespass over its bounds;

No kind of deceit will contrive to make a hole in its door.

Cynghor da ni thyr ben nebun.

Adage.

Good advice will not break the head of any one.

——— O bobliadon

Rhai yn ddrud, ereill yn ddoethion,

Rhai llwfr tra llafar eu son,

Ac ereill taerlew termudion.

Ll. P. Moch.

Of various mortals, *some* are bold, *others* wise ones,
Some over timid over loud *their* talk,
And *others* ardently vigorous silent ones.

Pei canffai *bawb* a'u dyddysgai,
Ni cheffid annysg yn *neb rhai*.

Adage.

If *all* could perceive what would be instructive to *them*,
There would not be found lack of learning in *any* ones.

Na liwia i *neb* ei dynged ;
Heb fai nid *neb* à aned.

Aneurin.

Reproach to *no one* his destiny ;
Without fault *no one* has been born.

SEC. 3. Of the Relative Pronouns.

The *Relative Pronouns* are of two kinds, those that answer to an *antecedent* ; and such as denote an *indefinite relation*, and *interrogation*.

1. The first class consists of *demonstrative* and *indefinite pronouns*, having their forms changed to the *relative* by the addition of the *articles* ; and which are the following :

Yr *hwn*, *m.* he that, whoso, who ; which.

Yr *hon*, *f.* she that, whoso, who.

Yr *hyn*, *n.* it that, that which, that.

Yr *hwna*, *m.* he that, who is present or in cognizance.

Yr *hona*, *f.* she that, who is present.

Yr *hyna*, *n.* it there, that, it that is present.

Yr *hwnw*, he that, whoso, who that is absent.

Yr *hono*, she that, who that is absent.

Yr *hyny*, it that, or that which is absent.

Yr *un*, the one, whoso, who, which.

Y *neb*, that which, whoso.

Y *sawl*, whoso ; which.

Y *rhai*, those, such ones.

Y *llall*, the other.

Y *lleill*, the others.

Y *naill*, the one ; either.

Y *rhai hyn*, these here, these.

Y *rhai hyna*, those there, those present.

Y *rhai hyny*, those absent.

Y *rhai yma*, these here ; these.

Y *rhai yna*, those present.

Y *rhai yno*, those absent.

Y *rhai acw*, those yonder.

Y *rhai ereill*, the other ones, the others.

Y *naill rai*, the other party, the other ones.

2. Pronouns of Indefinite Relation and Interrogation.

Pwy, what one ; what person, who.

Pa, which ; *pa un*, which one ; *pa yr un*, which the one ; *pa rai*, which ones ; *pa sawl* ? how many ?

Py, what ; *py beth* ? what thing ? what ?

EXAMPLES.

Pwy á wyr canu
Ger bron yr Iesu ?

Taliesin.

Who knows how to sing
In the presence of Jesus ?

Prydu á wnaf, pa raid nerth ?

Gro. Owain.

Compose poetry I shall do, what occasion for strength ?

Ni ddawr dedwydd pa addef.

Adage.

The happy cares not what habitation.

Pwy enw y teir-caer
Rhwng lliant a llaer ?

Taliesin.

What the name of the three ramparts
Between the flood and ebb ?

Gwreiddlew nad byw ba wnaf o'i golled ? *Bleddyn Fardd.*

The courageous lion that not being alive what shall I do for his loss ?

A wddosti—
Enaid pwy ei hadneu ;
Pwy bryd ei haelodau—
Daiar pwy ei lled ;
Neu pwy ei thewed ?

Taliesin.

Dost thou know,
The soul which her situation ;
What the aspect of her members :
The earth what her breadth ;
Or what her thickness ?

A wddosti—
Py goren meddwdawd
O fedd a bragawd ?

Taliesin.

Dost thou know
What has caused intoxication
From mead and bragget ?

SEC. 4. *Syntax of the Pronoun.*

A Personal Pronoun must precede a noun, if no other word intervenes ; and also when it is accompanied only by an adjective or by an article ; as, *ti ddyn*, thou a man ; *ef egwan ddyn*, he a feeble man ; *hi y fun*, she the damsel.

It is optional for the pronoun to precede or to follow a verb, as well alone as when connected with other words ; but with an active verb, when

it follows the pronoun, it is usual to put the adverbial particle *a* before the verb: as, *soniai hi am hyn*, *hi soniai am hyn*, or *hi a soniai am hyn*, *hi am hyn a soniai*, or *am hyn hi soniai*, or *am hyn soniai hi*, about this she would mention.

The *Possessive Pronoun* precedes the noun, which it governs; except *mau* and *tau*, which are pronouns of a peculiar kind, sometimes used in poetical language, and generally after the noun preceded by an article: as, *dy ael*, thy brow; *gwlad fy mam*, the country of my mother; *ein mam wlad*, our mother country.

When the *Personal Pronoun* is required to be emphatic, there is a peculiar idiom in Welsh of expressing the possessive pronoun before the noun governed by it and the personal pronoun after it; and with which idiom there is no analogy in English: as, *dy le di yw hwn ac nid ei lle hi*, thy place is this and not her place.

A pronoun must agree with its antecedent, and the noun for which it stands, in gender and number.

When *a* performs the functions of a *Relative Pronoun*, it agrees with the antecedent of all persons, the verb agreeing also with the antecedent; as, *dyma y fun a garaf*, this is the damsel whom I love. But for the sake of emphasis, we also express the pronoun: as, *chwi oedd y rhai a garaswn*, you were those whom I had loved.

EXAMPLES.

Y mawr drugarawg Dduw pa wna! Llywarch Hen.
The great merciful God *what* shall I do!

Ni ddawr newynawg pa ys. Adage.
The hungry cares not *what* he devours.

Py gynnail y byd,
Na syrth yn eisiwyd;
Neu'r byd pei syrthiai,
Py ar yd gwyddai;
Pwy ei gogynnalai? Taliesin.

What sustains the world, that it falls not for lack;
Or the world if it were to fall, *what* on would it tumble;
Who would it prop up?

Mau aur rhudd ym rhoddion glyn:
Mi Lywarch, tithau Lywelyn. Ll. P. Moch.
Mine ruddy gold as *my* pure gifts:
I Llywarch, thou also Llywelyn.

Dioryfig dyn ni welo;
Ni ddydawr, ni ddawr cwdd fo. Llefoed.

Void of exertion the man who looks not;
That concerns himself not, that cares not *what* may be.

Dy deyrn feibon,
Haelaf dynedon,
Wy canant eu hysgyron
Yn nhiredd eu galon. Taliesin.

Thy royal sons, most generous of men, *their* shafts will whistle
In the lands of *their* foes.

CHAP. IV. OF ADJECTIVES.

SEC. 1. *Of the nature and various kinds of Adjectives.*

As a substantive implies abstractedly any thing capable of being named, so every such substantive is also possessed of qualities, which its simple name does not express.

Therefore, as expressed by EDEYRN, "the accidental quality, or Adjective, appertaining to the substantive, signifies every thing that of itself cannot subsist, without having its concomitant substantive; or, which denotes not the substance in its abstract state, but in its kind, its nature, its complexion, its form, and its attribute; whatever that may be, different from another coexistent with it as to substance, but of a dissimilar aspect, as to the quality of accident."

Adjectives are formed of two kinds of words; namely, the Primitives and Derivatives.

The discrimination of Gender is partial with respect to primitive adjectives; and the derivatives are totally exempt from it.

Number is also partial; and indeed optional in most cases.

The Adjectives are susceptible of degrees of comparison.

The rules of Literal Mutation regulate the initial changes, which occur in the collocation and government of adjectives.

SEC. 2. *Of the Primitive Adjectives.*

The Adjectives of the primitive form consist of elementary words, without the additions of the common terminations, which characterise the derivatives.

Several Adjectives of this class are susceptible of a masculine and a feminine gender; and consequently they change their forms, by assuming the vowels that are characteristic of the masculine or feminine, so as to agree with the gender of the nouns with which they are used.

The following are the Primitive Adjectives, which admit of being modified to be masculines or feminines:

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>English.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>English.</i>
<i>Brych,</i>	<i>Brech,</i>	brindled.	<i>Llwm,</i>	<i>Llom,</i>	bare.
<i>Bychan,</i>	<i>Bechen,</i>	little.	<i>Llym,</i>	<i>Llem,</i>	sharp.
<i>Crwm,</i>	<i>Crom,</i>	bending.	<i>Melyn,</i>	<i>Melen,</i>	yellow.
<i>Crwn,</i>	<i>Cron,</i>	round.	<i>Mwll,</i>	<i>Moll,</i>	sultry.
<i>Dau,</i>	<i>Dwy,</i>	two.	<i>Pwl,</i>	<i>Pol,</i>	blunt.
<i>Gwynmp,</i>	<i>Gwemp,</i>	splendid.	<i>Swr,</i>	<i>Sòr,</i>	sullen.
<i>Gwyn,</i>	<i>Gwen,</i>	white.	<i>Swrth,</i>	<i>Sorth,</i>	steep.
<i>Gwyrdd,</i>	<i>Gwerdd,</i>	green.	<i>Twyn,</i>	<i>Tòn,</i>	broken.
<i>Hyll,</i>	<i>Hell,</i>	frightful.	<i>Tyn,</i>	<i>Ten,</i>	tight.
<i>Hysb,</i>	<i>Hesb,</i>	dried.			

These Adjectives with Gender lose that characteristic when they take the plural form, or have any of the terminations, by which they become derivative; and by losing such a characteristic they retain the form under which they denote the masculine gender.

The Primitive Adjectives may or may not agree in number with their substantives, optionally, as the euphony may require; but the prevailing form is for both to be in the same number; that is, when the noun is made plural for the adjective to be so also.

These Adjectives are made plural two ways, either by the inflection of their vowels, or by adding the plural terminations *on* and *ion*, which are the only ones that the adjectives take.

The following are examples of the Adjectives, which generally take the plural form, to agree with their nouns:

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>English.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>English.</i>
<i>Bychan,</i>	<i>Bychain,</i>	little.	<i>Llaes,</i>	<i>Lleision,</i>	trailing.
<i>Cain,</i>	<i>Ceinion,</i>	bright.	<i>Llawn,</i>	<i>Llawnion,</i>	full.
<i>Cam,</i>	<i>Ceimion,</i>	crooked.	<i>Llwm,</i>	<i>Llymion,</i>	bare.
<i>Coch,</i>	<i>Cochion,</i>	red.	<i>Llydan,</i>	<i>Llydain,</i>	broad.
<i>Coeg,</i>	<i>Coegion,</i>	false.	<i>Main,</i>	<i>Meinion,</i>	fine.
<i>Crin,</i>	<i>Crinion,</i>	brittle.	<i>Marw,</i>	<i>Meirwon,</i>	dead.
<i>Crwm,</i>	<i>Crymion,</i>	bending.	<i>Mawr,</i>	<i>Mawrion,</i>	great.
<i>Crwn,</i>	<i>Crynion,</i>	round.	<i>Newydd,</i>	<i>Newyddion,</i>	new.
<i>Crych,</i>	<i>Crychion,</i>	ruffled.	<i>Noeth,</i>	<i>Noethion,</i>	naked.
<i>Cryf,</i>	<i>Cryfion,</i>	strong.	<i>Oer,</i>	<i>Oerion,</i>	cold.
<i>Dall,</i>	<i>Deillion,</i>	blind.	<i>Poeth,</i>	<i>Poethion,</i>	hot.
<i>Garw,</i>	<i>Geirwon,</i>	rough.	<i>Rhydd,</i>	<i>Rhyddion,</i>	loose.
<i>Gwag,</i>	<i>Gweigion,</i>	empty.	<i>Sahw,</i>	<i>Seihwion,</i>	ill.
<i>Gwan,</i>	<i>Gweinion,</i>	weak.	<i>Thws,</i>	<i>Tlyision,</i>	pretty.
<i>Hael,</i>	<i>Haelion,</i>	generous.	<i>Trwm,</i>	<i>Trymion,</i>	heavy.
<i>Hyll,</i>	<i>Hyllion,</i>	frightful.	<i>Tyn,</i>	<i>Tynion,</i>	tight.

The Primitive Adjectives combined with nouns form compound epithets, which occur very frequently in poetry. They may be also subjoined to prefixes, either to enhance or to negative their quality.

EXAMPLES.

Gwlydd wrth wlydd wrth wlad gyfannedd ;
Garw wrth arw wrth awr gyminedd.

Cynddeho.

Meek to the meek in a social country ;
Rough to the rough in the hour of conflict.

Hawdd fu ei charu—

Hwyl orne haul fre ar froydd glasfor,
Pan fydd gloew goror, gorwyp llethrydd.

Iorwerth Fychan.

It was easy to love her—

Of the brilliant course of the rising sun on the regions of an azure sea,
When bright is the horizon, transcendently brilliant the cliffs.

Ton *wen* orewyn *wychyr* wrth drewydd,
 Gyflw ag arien awr yd gynnydd.

H. ab Owain.

A *white foam-crowned* wave *impetuous* against the shores,
 Of the same colour with hoar the time it rises.

Oedd *glew*, oedd *llew* cyn llen gel ;
 Oedd *glwys*, *digardd*, *hardd*, Hywel.

Bleddyn Fardd.

He was *brave*, he was a lion before the covering veil ;
 Lovely, without reproach, comely, was Hywel.

Rhodri—

Ef yn *wyl*, yn olud anfon ;
 Ef *diwyl* *diwyll* gwleddiadon.

Ll. P. Moch.

Rhodri,

He is *diffident*, bestowing of wealth ;
 He *without diffidence* supplies the partakers of banquets.

Cerai—*cyfeiliw* *gwen* wawr yn echwydd.

H. ab Owain.

I loved her who is *like in hue* to the fair dawn in the evening time.

Wrth gamu brwynen braidd na ddygwydd,
 Bechanigen *wen* *wan* ei gogwydd.

H. ab Owain.

In stepping over a rush scarcely but she falls,
 The tiny little *fair* one *weak* her gait.

Gwen a *hoew* yw hon,
 Gyflw ertrai ton,
 Pan fydd eglur fron,
 A *llon* ei llais.

Gr. ab D. ab Tudyr.

Fair and *sprightly* is she, of *equal hue* to the ebb of the wave,
 When of *conspicuous* bosom, and *pleasing* her sound.

Hylathr ei ysgwyd, esgud barau gwrdd,
 Hylym yn cyhwrdd cyhoedd waedffrau.

Llygad Gwr.

Highly polished his shield, swift the ardent shafts,
 Most keenly coming in contact in public blood-spilling.

Rhudd fydd gryd grym aer ;
 Ysgor glyw glewdaer
 Ysgwyd glaer glod arlwy.

Cynddelw.

Ruddy will be the dread of the might of slaughter ;
 The defence of the leader *ardently* brave
 A splendid shield preparing the feast of fame.

Oedd *balch* gwalch golchiad ei lain ;
 Oedd *beilch* gweilch gweled ei werin.

D. Benfras.

Proud was the hero of the reeking of his blade ;
 Proud were heroes with seeing his retinue.

—Cyfym daered
 Cyflwion, gweilwion, gweilch ogyfred.

Cynddelw.

Amplly I have been enriched with
 Uniform coloured ones, pale ones, hawks equalling in swiftness.

Porthais alar *trwm tramawr* odrig gwyth,
Am wawr llwyth a lleithig!

Ein. Wan.

I have borne the *heavy* affliction of the *excessive* tarrying of wrath,
For the glory of a nation and a throne!

Cyfleuer gwawr dydd pan ddwyre hynt,
Cyflw eiry gorwyn gorwydd epynt,
Rhin wolaith woledf *woleu* dremynt Rhian.

Cynddelw.

Like the radiancy of the dawn of day when rising in its course,
Equal in hue to the snow *transcendently white* of the summit of the precipice;
Of mildness secretly consuming is the *bright* countenance of the nymph.

SEC. 3. *Of the derivative Adjectives.*

The Derivative Adjectives are other words becoming such, by the addition of certain characteristic terminations. There is a great variety of those terminations, each of a peculiar import, by which the qualities they characterise are variously modified.

The following is a list of the Terminations :

Terminations.	Abstract import.	Examples.	English.
<i>Aid</i> ,	Covering; plenal.	<i>Euraid</i> ,	Golden, gilt.
<i>Aidd</i> ,	Tending to; like.	<i>Mabaid</i> ,	Boyish, boylike.
<i>Ain</i> ,	Continuous, full of.	<i>Prydain</i> ,	Beauteous.
<i>Awg</i> ,	Abounding with.	<i>Boliawg</i> ,	Abounding with belly.
<i>Awl</i> ,	Relating to.	<i>Gwrawl</i> ,	Manly.
<i>Awr</i> ,	Continuous.	<i>Geiriawr</i> ,	Talkative.
<i>Edig</i> ,	Endued with.	<i>Caredig</i> ,	Loved.
<i>Fawr</i> ,	Great.	<i>Gwerthfawr</i> ,	Costly.
<i>Gar</i> ,	Addicted to.	<i>Trugar</i> ,	Pitying.
<i>Ig</i> ,	Blended with.	<i>Diawlig</i> ,	Devilish.
<i>Lawn</i> ,	Full.	<i>Heddychlawn</i>	Peaceful.
<i>In</i> ,	Consisting of.	<i>Eurin</i> ,	Of gold.
<i>Ing</i> ,	Of the nature of.	<i>Cadelling</i> ,	Cadellian.
<i>Lyd</i> ,	Symptomatic.	<i>Gwaedlyd</i> ,	Bloody.
<i>Us</i> ,	Involved in.	<i>Drygionus</i> .	Mischievous.

Some of these Terminations may be joined together, so that the last shall modify the absolute character of the preceding one; as follows :

<i>Awg</i>	<i>Aidd</i>	<i>Taiogaidd</i> ,	Rather boorish
<i>Awg</i>	<i>Awl</i>	<i>Cymydogawl</i> ,	Neighbourly.
<i>Lawn</i>	<i>Us</i>	<i>Boddlonus</i> ,	Contented.
<i>Aidd</i>	<i>Awl</i>	<i>Santeiddiawl</i> ,	Sanctified.
<i>Edig</i>	<i>Awl</i>	<i>Caredigawl</i> ,	Affectionate.
<i>Us</i>	<i>Awl</i>	<i>Iachusawl</i> ,	Salutary.
<i>Us</i>	<i>Aidd</i>	<i>Trefnusaidd</i> ,	Orderly.
<i>In</i>	<i>Awl</i>	<i>Gerwinawl</i> ,	Severe.
<i>Fawr</i>	<i>Us</i>	<i>Clodforus</i> ,	Renowned.

The derivative Adjectives have not the characteristic of gender in their structure; they are therefore put in construction with nouns of all genders.

The Adjectives of this class seldom take the plural form, except in poetical language, when they are made to agree with plural nouns with happy effect.

The Adjectives in the plural form, besides being connected with plural substantives, do also stand for nouns themselves. Thus, *nefolion leoedd*, are heavenly places; but *nefolion*, alone, mean heavenly ones, or heavenly beings.

EXAMPLES.

Duw *dewin*, gwerthefin gwyrthan,
Dywallaw attan ran o'th radau.

Ein. ab Gwalchmai.

God *omniscient*, sovereign of wonders,
Be shedding towards us a portion of thy blessings.

Ti deyrn *terwycyn buddygawl*;
Mi brydydd brydest *anianawl*;
Ti wron *oreu eneidiawl*;
Mi digardd dy fawr fardd a'th fawl.

Ll. P. Moch.

Thou a *fierce victorious* king;
I a poet of *natural* genius;
Thou a hero *superior of* soul;
I *without reproach* thy great bard that sings thy praise.

Dyniadon defnyddiaist i'th oddau;
Dyriawl ddyn doniawg wyf innau.

Ein. ab Gwalchmai.

Mortals thou hast formed for thy purpose;
A *human* being greatly gifted too am I.

Yssym udd *arfrudd*—
Arbenig benaeth mab maeth meddgyrn.

Ein. ab Gwalchmai.

To me there is a lord of *ruddy* weapon,
A *peculiar* chieftain foster-son of mead-horns.

Nid *hygar* ond *hawddgar*;
Nid *caredig* ond *cariadus*.

Adage.

None is *loving* but the *amiable*;
None is *beloved* but the *lovely*.

Pan el Rhys yn rhwysg ei arfau,
Arfawg, cymynawg, cymynad oswydd,
Oes iddudd nid tynged.

Ll. P. Moch.

When Rhys goes in the strength of his arms,
Armed, having the power of hewing, let him hew the flying foes,
Life to them is not fated.

Gwae à el yn ngam yn nghymlegyd Cain,
Cynryfelawg, lygriad enbyd.

Meilyr ab Gwalchmai.

Woe such as goes into iniquity in the same respect as Cain,
Being the first rebellious, of awful corruption.

Ardwyad cadair, *cad*r yth welaf heno,

Arwraidd Gymmro gymradw Mordaf.

Llywelyn Fardd.

Ruler of a throne, *powerful* thee I behold this night,

A *heroic* Welshman *prodigal* as Mordaf.

Y gwr á oren *arwyrawl* ednaint,

Ac adnau *daiarawl*,

Erglyw fi, Arglwydd! *cannwynawl*

Erglywed gwawr nyfed *nefawl*.

Elidr Sais.

The being that caused the *aerial* winged ones,

And *earthly* sojourners,

Hear me, Lord! *congenial*

Is a readiness to hear with the dawn of *celestial* glory.

Duw—Naf *daiarolion* a *phellenigion* *ffluch*.

Dafydd Ddu.

God, the supreme of *terrestrial* beings and *distant* bodies full of velocity.

Gogoneddus Fair, *war*, *weddus*, *feinus* fanon,

Ti a fegaist, ac a borthaist a byrth dynion.

Dafydd Ddu.

Glorious Mary, a *gentle*, *comely*, *delicate* paragon,

Thou didst nourish, and didst support him that will support men.

Yr aelwyd hon ai goglud gawr,

Mwy gorddyfnasai ar ei llawr

Medd a meddwon *eiriawr*.

Llywarch Hen.

This hearth deserted by the shout of war,

More congenial would on its floor have been

The mead and *loquacious* drunken men.

SEC. 4. *Of the Comparison of Adjectives.*

Adjectives are susceptible of certain degrees of comparison, by which their absolute form is modified, either to enhance or to extenuate its signification.

Such a comparison of Adjectives may be effected by three different ways; namely, by certain qualifying adverbs preceding the adjective in its positive state; by joining prefixes to it; and by adding at the end of it several terminations.

The adverbs used to denote degrees of comparison are, *can*, *mor*, *mwy*, *mwyaf*; as, *can dirioned*, equally as pleasing; *mor dirion*, so pleasing; *mwy tirion*, more pleasing: *mwyaf tirion*, most pleasing.

The prefixes that denote comparison are, *cy*, *cyf*, *cyn*, *go*, *gor*, *lled*, *tra*: as, *cyfdeg*, *cydecad*, and *cyndecad*, equally fair; *godeg*, somewhat fair; *gor-theg*, extremely fair; *lletteg*, partly fair; *tratheg*, over fair.

The terminations, which regularly mark the degrees of comparison, are *ed*, *ach*, *af*. By the first is denoted equality;* by the next a comparative increase or diminution; and by the last a superlative degree of any quality denoted by the positive state; as,

Main, slender; *meined*, so slender; *meinach*, more slender; *meinaf*, most slender.

*This is peculiar to the Welsh.

Haelionus gracious ; *haelionused*, so gracious ; *haelionusach*, more gracious ; *haelionusaf*, most gracious.

To these may be added the termination *aidd*, which also denotes comparison, like *ish*, in the English word *sweetish*.

The adjectives *da*, *drwg*, *hir*, *mawr*, *bach*, *hen*, *ieuanc*, owing to their being very familiar, are generally compared in an irregular manner, as here laid down.

Positive.		Equal.	Comparative.	Superlative.
1 <i>Da</i> ,	Good	<i>Mor dda</i>	<i>Gwell</i>	<i>Goreu</i>
2 <i>Drwg</i> ,	Bad	<i>Mor ddrwg</i>	<i>Gwaeth</i>	<i>Gwaethaf</i>
3 <i>Hir</i> ,	Long	<i>Mor hir</i>	<i>Hwy</i>	<i>Hwyaf</i>
4 <i>Mawr</i> ,	Great	<i>Mor fawr</i>	<i>Mwy</i>	<i>Mwyaf</i>
5 <i>Bach</i> ,	Little	<i>Mor fach</i>	<i>Llai</i>	<i>Lleiaf</i>
6 <i>Hen</i> ,	Old	<i>Mor hen</i>	<i>Hyn</i>	<i>Hynaf</i>
7 <i>Ieuanc</i> ,	Young	<i>Mor ieuanc</i>	<i>Iau</i>	<i>Ieuengaf</i>

The above, though they may be all regularly compared, are often supplied from some of the following, owing to their corresponding in the sense required in the comparison.

Positive.		Equal.	Comparative.	Superlative.
1 <i>Gwell</i>	Improved	<i>Gwelled</i>	<i>Gwellach</i>	<i>Gwellaf</i>
1 <i>Goreu</i>	Superior	<i>Goreued</i>	<i>Goreuach</i>	<i>Goreuaf</i>
2 <i>Gwaeth</i>	Detoriated	<i>Gwaethed</i>	<i>Gwaethach</i>	<i>Gwaethaf</i>
3 <i>Hwy</i>	Extended	<i>Hwyed</i>	<i>Hwyach</i>	<i>Hwyaf</i>
4 <i>Mwy</i>	Magnified	<i>Mwyed</i>	<i>Mwyach</i>	<i>Mwyaf</i>
5 <i>Llai</i>	Extenuated	<i>Lleied</i>	<i>Lleiach</i>	<i>Lleiaf</i>
6 <i>Hyn</i>	Senior	<i>Hyned</i>	<i>Hynach</i>	<i>Hynaf</i>
7 <i>Iau</i>	Junior	<i>Ieued</i>	<i>Ieuach</i>	<i>Ieuaf</i>

The various forms of comparison above explained are applicable to all kinds of adjectives.

EXAMPLES.

Merch brenin dwyrain a ddaeth i Frefi—

Wrth glywed *daed* tynged Dewi.

G. Brycheiniawg.

A daughter of a king of the east did come to Brevi,

By hearing *how good* the destiny of Dewi.

Am dy *laned*,

Bardd *tuchaned*,

A *griddfaned*

Gwrdd ofynion.

W. Lleyn.

For that thou art *so beauteous*, let a bard murmur,

And let him loudly sigh his ardent wishes.

Fy march melyn gan,

Cyfred â gwylan.

Taliesin.

My steed of yellow white,

So *swift* as a sea-mew.

Goddefwn, gwylwn *gwaeled* arnau
Gwyth gyman !

Ll. P. Moch.

Let us be patient, let us bewail *how wretched* upon us
The contact of wrath !

Cynnwys à gaffaf
Or parth *goreuaf*.

Taliesin.

Reception I shall obtain
From the *most exalted* part.

Caru Duw, ef *diatfeirïaf* gwaith ;
Eilwaith rhag cyfraith y cyfrïaf
Ef yn ddiwael hael hawl *gymhenaf*.

Meilyr ab Gwalchmai.

Loving God, it is the *most not to be repented* of work ;
Again for the law I do account
It an undebased generous privilege the *most dignified*.

Drwg yw yn *dryced* an bchedd !

G. ab Gwrgeneu.

Evil is it to us that *so evil* our life !

Syniwn—

Dielwed fydd dyn y dydd y ganer !

Gr ab yr Ynad Coch.

Let us consider,

How helpless is man the day he is born !

Arien *deced*,
Eirian drefred,
Arwydd codded
Am dy giried,
Er dy garu !

Gro. Ddu.

As the hoar *so fair*, of splendid state, the token of affliction
For thy pleasure, on account of loving thee !

Gorpwyf—Gorfod gorphowys baradwys bau,
Myn na bydd dyn na *hyn* na iau !

Ein. ab Gwalchmai.

May I be to obtain the rest of the region of paradise,
Where man will not be *older* nor *younger* !

SEC. 5. *Syntax of the Adjectives.*

1. The idiom of the Welsh language requires that the Adjective, in its positive state, should follow the substantive to which it belongs.

The Adjectives of number are an exception to this rule ; and so are the adjective pronouns : for both these classes generally precede the noun.

The foregoing rule embraces the general idiom, but a deviation from it, as far as no other words are concerned, does not produce a false construction, nor does it in the least alter or destroy the sense ; so that, in poetical language, it is very frequently done. However, the adjective cannot so well precede its noun, when it is anywise modified by an adverb.

2. No change is produced in the form of a noun, except as far as relates to the initial mutation, by being preceded by the adjective. A

remarkable elucidation of this, in the Welsh is, that nouns want no plural termination after adjectives of number, because the adjective is competent to denote a plural in itself. Thus we say *tri dyn* for *three men*, but which strictly means *three of men in the aggregate*. Yet with the addition of a preposition the noun takes a plural form with an adjective of number; as *tri o ddynion*, equivalent to *three men*, but more literally *three of men*, or *three from among men*.

3. In all compound epithets, the first component part qualifies or modifies the following one; so that adjectives are always prefixed to nouns; and if two nouns are joined together, the preceding one assumes the nature of an adjective to the other.

4. Adjectives in a state of comparison are so adapted, that they may be optionally made to precede or to follow the nouns.

5. Several Adjectives may come together, either preceding or following the noun to which they belong; and they may intervene between such a noun and another, that is its genitive or object.

EXAMPLES.

The figures refer to the same as are put before the rules.

Llywelyn—Mab difai, difell⁵ ei nerth,
Mab diwan eirian⁵ Iorwerth.

Einion Wan.

Llywelyn, a faultless son, void of reproach his power,
The void of weakness and splendid son of Iorwerth.

Cynhwrf tan lluch¹ faran llechau,
Cyfnewid newydd las arfau.

Llygad Gwr.

The tumult of the fire of the gleaming aspect of lightnings,
Be the interchange of new blue weapons.

—Ydoedd yn mhob¹ gobant
Ellyllon fingeimion gant⁵.

Dafydd ab Gwilym.

—There were in every apparent dingle
A hundred wry-mouthed sprites.

Cadr y ceidw Cadfan glan glas¹ weilgi;
Cadrwas³ Eneas, gwanas gweddi.

Llywelyn Fardd.

Mightily will Cadvan keep the shore of the blue torrent;
The mighty youth of Eneas, the support of prayer.

Hylithr y gwelais dydd golau¹ ei fudd,
A'i feddgyrn³ wirodau.

Llygad Gwr.

Freely gliding I beheld in open day his bounty,
And his meadhorns' delicacies.

Hydr, glodrydd⁵, gynnydd gynflaen lliwed,
Hygyrch¹, oedd ei lys.—

Llygad Gwr.

Confident, and free of fame, the increase of the preeminent one of a tribe,
Free of resort was his court.

Iddo—Gwir¹ frenin Cymru, cymmraig¹ ddoniau,
Gwrawl¹ hawl, boed hwyl o ddëau¹. *Llygad Gwr.*

To him, the rightful king of Wales, so ample of talents,
Of manly claim, be a course in the right.

Triwyr a gollais, tri dyledogion,
Brodorion haelon¹ o hil Rhodri! *Bleddyn Fardd.*

Three men I have lost, three honourable ones,
Generous patriots of the progeny of Rhodri!

Moroedd mordon hyson⁵, ac afonydd—
Molwch Naf nef. *Dafydd Ddu.*

Seas of mighty wave aptly sounding, and rivers,
Praise ye the Lord of heaven.

Am wybod Saesneg, Saesni¹ don drygwas,
Gwisg a gafas, las, laes⁵ odreon. *Ior. Beli.*

For knowing English, anglicised the tone of the wicked chap,
A garment he obtained, blue, of trailing skirts.

Gwelais fyrdd¹ o feirdd yn oson,
Yn moli Rhodri rwyf dragon. *Ll. P. Moch.*

I have seen a myriad of bards in gentle murmur,
Praising Rhodri the leading prince.

Er dy lwyrwir¹ farw, er dy elorwydd,
A'r tradoeth gyfod y pryd trydydd¹,*
Erbyn fy marwawl ddiweddawl⁵ ddydd! *Llywelyn Goch.*

For the sake of thy truly complete death, for thy appearing on a bier,
And the transcendently wise rising the third season of time,
Receive my mortal concluding day!

Ys gorwyn¹ ewyn rhyn¹ yn rhedeg. *Dafydd Benfras.*

Transcendently white is the foam agitated in running.

Caeth¹ faeth ei feirdd maeth, mwth¹ ner,
Coeth, doeth, drud, termud, tyner⁵! *Ll. P. Moch.*

Restricted the fostering of his fostered bards, the active chief,
Pure, wise, brave, tacit, kind!

Dau¹ wr a folaf, fal ym caniad Dofydd;
Dau¹ deg, dau¹ ddedydd, dau¹ rydd roddiad. *Llywelyn Fardd.*

Two men I praise, as I am permitted of the Lord;
Two fair, two happy, two liberal givers.

——Dwygad³ fawr¹ faran:
Un am fro Alun, elfydd can¹, â Ffrainc,
Yn ffrawddus fal Camlan;
A'r ail yn Arfon, arfor¹ fan. *Ll. P. Moch.*

——Two battles of ample front:
One about the region of Alun, a splendid vale, with the French,
Being ardent like Camlan;
And the second in Arvon, a maritime spot.

* This is a singular exception to Rule I.

Rhwyf myrdd^l cyrdd, corddorion wobaith ;
 Rhudd diludd^l, dileddf^l gydymaith,
 Rhy gelwid Madawg, cyn no'i laith.

Cynddelw.

A chief of a myriad of songs, the hope of minstrels;
 A ruddy one not to be opposed, an inflexible companion,
 Had Madog been called, before his dissolution.

Am hyn, gwar^l forwyn, liw^l gwawr fore^l,
 Clywaf fy nghalon, ton, fal tandde yn llosgi!

Ll. P. Moch.

For this, gentle maid, of the hue of early dawn,
 I feel my heart, broken, like a conflagration burning!

Fy hoen—A ddygai cyn mai merwerydd gyfliw^l!

Ior. Fychan.

My complexion she would take away before May, who equals in hue the
 agitated torrent.

Gwae fi!—Myned mewn argel^l wely,
 Meinir dwf is mynor dy!

G. ab M. ab Dafydd.

Woe me! that she of vigorous and slender growth is gone to the gloomy
 Bed beneath black marble!

CHAP. V. OF THE ARTICLE.

SECTION 1. *Of the different Articles, and their functions.*

There are two Articles in the Welsh language, which are *y* and *yr*; but the construction that demands their use is not very frequent, especially in ancient poetry.

These Articles are both of them definite; that is, they serve to discriminate a definite noun, in various forms of construction, from one that is indefinite, which is always without an Article.

There is no difference of signification between *y* and *yr*; for the adoption of one in preference to the other is merely for the sake of euphony.

The *y* is used before words with consonant initials: and *yr* precedes those that begin with vowels, and the letter *h*, on account of its affinity to the vocal sound.

The *yr* very frequently suffers an elision of its vowel, when preceded by another vowel, whatever letter follows, whether a vowel or a consonant. However this practice is too prevalent, and ought to be avoided, especially in elegant composition, and on solemn subjects. But there are causes where this elision prevents a disagreeable hiatus; particularly after the conjunctions *a* and *no*, the prepositions *i* and *o*, and the adverb *na*.

There are several forms of verbal construction wherein the Articles assume the form of adverbs, in going before the verbs.

EXAMPLES.

Dygetawr *y* trillu
 Rhag drych drem Iesu.

Taliesin.

The three parties will be brought
 Before the look of the countenance of Jesus.

Gwae wynt y cybyddion,
 A'r hoced-ddynion,
 A'u camfeddylion
 Nid addola!

Elidr Sais.

Woe them *the* misers,
 And *the* deceitful men,
 Who with their erring minds will not worship!

Arglwydd nef a llawr, gwawr y gwyrthau. Dafydd y Coed.

Lord of heaven and earth, the dawn of *the* wonders.

O thyr calon rhag galar,
 Y fau a fydd dan hanner!

Cynddelw.

If a heart breaks from grief,
 The mine will be in two halves!

Mi osodaf ffynon yn yr uchelion.

Heinyn.

I will place a fountain in *the* high places.

Gyr i ffordd—
 A chur o draw, a chau'r drws.

Gro. Owain.

Drive him away, and beat him thence, and shut *the* door.

SEC. 2. Syntax of the Article.

The articles *y* and *yr* by preceding a noun render it definite.

An Article may be set before an absolute noun, or one that is not governed by another, in all cases where it is required to be definite: as *y ty*, the house; *yr aden hon*, this wing.

But a noun that by collocation stands in the state of possession, or is objective, by being governed by another noun, is rendered definite by such a collocation, and does not admit of the Article: as, *pen dyn*, the head of a man.

When the adjective is put before the noun, by inverting the common form of construction, the Article must precede both of them; or if two nouns thus come together, the first is reduced to the state of an adjective, by the Article going before them; as, *y pen dyn*, the head man; "*Y mawr drugarawg Dduw, ba wnaf!*" the great merciful God, what shall I do!

Of two nouns connected by collocation, that which is the governing one, or is in the genitive case, admits of the Article when it is required to be definite, unless it should be governed in its turn by another. Thus if several nouns follow in succession, the last only can admit of the Article: as, *tes yr haul*, the heat of the sun; *goleu ser y nefoedd*, the light of the stars of the heavens; *ceinion coron brenin y Saeson*, the jewels of the crown of the king of the English.

EXAMPLES.

Pa les cael lloches o'r llaid?

Duw rano dy i'r enaid!

H. Huws y Bardd Coch.

What benefit to obtain a covering of *the* clay?

May God dispense a house for *the* soul!

—Pa le caid awen,
Cyn—cael o'r mor ei ddorau,
A thyle dwr, o'th law dau? *Goronwy Owain.*

—Where was found a muse,
Before there was obtained of *the* sea its gates,
And spread of water, from thy hand?

Aed y llygod i rodio;
Aed o'r tir adar y to:
Aeth Ieuan, ddilan ddolef,
A'i dobren o'r nen i'r nef. *I. G. ab I. ab Lleision.*

Let *the* mice go to ramble;
From *the* land let the sparrows go:
Gone is Ieuan, of disagreeable scream,
With his thatching stick from *the* roof to *the* heaven.

Nid da 'nhro na bai'r ty'n rhydd,
A daed ydyw'r diodydd!

Not good my luck that *the* house be not open,
And so good be *the* liquors!

I ddiolch yr af—
Y tarw rhudd, at wr a'i rhoes.

To thank *that* I go
The red bull, to a person that it did give.

Am danad ti—
Wylo'r wyf, eilw yr od!

About thee weeping *that* I am, second in hue to *the* snow!

Doe y troswyd at yr Iesu,
I'r nef fry— *Tudyr Aled.*

Yesterday *that* he was turned to *the* Jesus,
To *the* heaven above.

PART III.

VERBS.

CHAP. I. THEIR VARIOUS CLASSES DEFINED.

SEC. 1. *Of the nature of a Verb.*

ACCORDING to the grammar of EDEYRN, the *verb*, therein called *perwyddiad*, or *causal faculty*, is described to signify, “any word that denotes action or causation, from whatever person, thing, or being the causing may be; whether from, or towards any person, thing or existence. That is to say, every word that denotes action, or suffering of what is acted with every word and causation; and that accompanied with time, mood, and person.”

“There are two classes of verbs: the *intransitive verb* and the *transitive verb*.”

“An intransitive verb is that, which has a plenitude of the import of speech in itself, without having an object to another thing coming after.”

“A transitive verb is that, which has an object to another thing following after it.”

“A verb is of a twofold quality, the active and the passive.”

“The active verb designates the performance of some action.”

“The passive is that, which expresses the suffering of such action.”

“There are two numbers appertaining to a verb, as there are to a noun; that is, the singular and the plural.”

“Three persons belong to the verb: the first, the second, and the third.”

“There are six moods appertaining to a verb: that is to say, the infinitive, the imperative, the indicative, the subjunctive, the optative, and the potential.”

“There are three primary tenses to the verb: that is to say, the present, or that which now is, as *carwyf*, I love; the perfect, or that is gone past, as *carais*, I have loved; and the future, that is yet to come, as *caraf*, I will love.”

“In addition to those primary tenses, there are two other contingent and simple tenses: the first is the imperfect tense, which is not gone away completely, as *carwn*, I did love; and the other is the pluperfect tense, which denotes what is past prior to a specified past time, as *caraswn*, I had loved.”

“The first future is, from its nature, capable of expressing present action, as being incipient from that point, which divides it from the past; and is therefore used to signify the present tense, unless the present is precisely to be denoted.

SEC. 2. *Of the formation of the Verb.*

Many *primitive words* assume the threefold character of—a *noun*, an *adjective*, and a *verb*, in their original form: as *bod*, a being, existing, to be; *gosawd*, a placing, placing, to place; *tramwy*, a traversing, traversing, to traverse. But in general each class has its peculiar feature denoted by terminations. Thus, the verbs are mostly formed by vowel terminations, because the vowels abstractedly express motion and action. Therefore verbs of the infinitive mood are formed from nouns, by their taking the following vowel terminations:

a, aw, i, u.

As *llofa*, to glean; *wylaw*, to weep; *tori*, to break; *talw*, to pay.

Some verbs however take the following elements, as their characteristic endings, in the infinitive mood:

ed, eg, el, ain, yd, el, yll, w.

Nevertheless all verbs fall into one universal form in all their inflections, throughout the other moods, and their tenses; and the last class of terminations disappear; so that one uniform conjugation, by inflection, is produced.

But a Verb may be formed either by inflection or by auxiliary verbs and prepositions. There are therefore two conjugations: one by inflections, and the other by auxiliaries.

The conjugation by auxiliaries consists in such Verbs taking the inflections, instead of the principal Verb, and that retains its form as in the indicative mood throughout.

Some of the auxiliaries precede the principal Verb alone; others require prepositions to intervene.

The action indicated by a simple Verb is capable of a variety of modifications, through the several moods and tenses, by means of certain transcendental prefixes; and more particularly by the following primary ones:

di, dir, dy, ad, go, gor, lled, tra, rhy, ym, dad, dis, dym.

And these primary prefixes may be combined in various ways, for extending such modifications of the Verb, as exemplified, in treating of the formation of the noun, in chap. II, sec. 4, and which is equally qualified by means of such prefixes.

The personal pronouns may be used or omitted, with the Verbs, either preceding or following them, in all their inflections. They are more particularly used when an emphasis is required on the pronoun.

SEC. 3. *Of Primitive Verbs.*

In order to obtain a clear knowledge of the Welsh verbs, it is requisite to direct the attention of the student to the following primitive ones; because they are the basis upon which the formation of all other Verbs depend, through their various inflections. Or, strictly speaking, what appears as the inflections are identified, on due examination, to be these Primitive Verbs affixed to nouns, so as to form a verbal characteristic, in the different moods and tenses.

The Primary Verbs embrace three principles: one is expressive simply of motion; the other of being of time; and the last of being of person.

There is a general principle, founded upon the import of the elementary vowel words, by which the three primary tenses of verbs are characterised; that is, the past, the present, and the future. It is therefore of use to know the signification of those vowel words, as far as they respect the formation of such Tenses: The element *o* means *out, of, or from*; and with its inflections, *w, u, y*, represent any *past time* from a certain assigned point; the *a*, implies *present motion or action*, and its inflections, *e* and *ei*, represent an *incipient departure* from the *present*, either to the past or to the future; and *i*, implies a *progress forward, to, or into*, and therefore any future time.

The Primitive Verbs are the following:

Au, addu, athu, aethu, elu, myned.

To continue moving; to proceed, to go.

Bod, to be; *bu*, was; *bi*, is to be; *bydd*, is to be, will be.

Yw, ydyw, ydi, is; *oes*, there is; *oedd, ydoedd*, was; *sy, sydd*, is.

Mae, is, there is; *ys*, is; *ydys*, the action is going on.

CONJUGATION OF THE PRIMITIVE VERBS.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Au, addu, athu, aethu, elu, myned, to go.——Bod, to be, to exist.

PERFECT TENSE.

Bod wedi myned, to be after going, to have gone.

PARTICIPLES.

Present. *Aüd, mynediad—yn au, yn myned, going,*

Yn bod, bwyad, being.

Adwy, mynedadwy, being to go; capable of going.

Bodadwy, going to be; capable of being.

Perfect. *Edig, mynededig, wedi myned, gone.*

Bodedig, endued with being.

Wedi bod, having been.

Several of the Primitive Verbs are compounded with prefixes, preserving their original form of conjugation; as, *gwnaeth, daeth*, from *aeth*; *del*, from *el*; *gwybod, gorfod, darfod, dyfod, hantod, canfod, adnabod*, and *cydfod*, from *bod*.

The student is to take notice, that the Primitive Verbs are very seldom used in the Infinitive Mood, excepting *myned* and *bod*; nor their participles, as above laid down, but as they are used for the terminations of derivative verbs. The common form of the participles is, by using the auxiliaries *yn*, and *wedi*, before the verbs, which then preserve their form of the infinitive mood, for the present; and take the inflection *edig*, for the past, with *yn*; and the infinitive with *wedi*.

EXAMPLES.

Plant gwirionedd *yw* (ynt) hen ddiahebion.

Adage.

Children of truth *be* (are) old proverbs.

Nid tafawd *yw* llafar car.

Adage.

The tongue is not the language of a friend.

A gadwo Duw cadwedig *yw*.

Adage.

That God shall have preserved preserved is.

A wneier er ei ochel *ys* drwg.

Adage.

That is done for getting rid of is bad.

Caru Duw i bawb oedd bybyriaf.

M. ab Gwalchmai.

To love God to every one were the best resolve.

Ei dy yn eglwys—

Dyna fudd, da iawn ei fod.

H. Huws Bardd Coch.

His house being a temple,
That is a benefit, very good its being.

Brodir, gnawd ynddi brydydd;
Heb ganu ni bu ni bydd.

H. Huws Bardd Coch.

A social land, in it is a poet reared;
Without singing it has not been, will not be.

Diffwrwythwyd daiar trwy gareddau dyn;
Dinam fwyad à fu a'i goreu.

M. ab Gwalchmai.

The earth has been made unfruitful through the chastisements of man;
Faultless being that was who it did cause.

Nid oedd iddu y puchyswn.

Taliesin.

It was not to them that I had shewn anxiety.

Gwae fi! 'unig f'awenydd,
O aros awr er y sydd!

Tudyr Aled.

Woe is me! solitary my muse,
For abiding the hour for what there is!

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.	
<i>Awyf</i>	<i>â*</i>	<i>aed</i>	<i>awn</i>	<i>ewch</i>	<i>uent.</i>	1. Let me go.
<i>Elwyf</i>	<i>ela*</i>	<i>eled</i>	<i>elwn</i>	<i>elwch</i>	<i>elent.</i>	1. Let me go.
<i>Byddwyf†</i>	<i>bydda†</i>	<i>bydded </i>	<i>byddwn</i>	<i>byddwch,</i>	<i>byddent§.</i>	1. Let me be.

The negatives of the Imperative are *na*, *nas*, before consonant initials;
and *nad*, *nas*, before vowels.

EXAMPLES.

Pieufo yr henfon,
Aed yn ei chynffon.

Adage.

Whoso that owns the cow of proceeding,
Let him go at her tail.

Eled rhin yn drin.

Adage.

Let a plot become a conflict.

A fo pen bid pont.

Adage.

That would be the top let him be the bottom.

Ewch, feirdd, o Ddinbych i Fon,
Iach rydd, lle mae ywch roddion.

D. ab Ieuau Ddu.

Go you, bards, from Denbigh to Anglesey,
Safe and free, where there are gifts for you.

* For *â* and *ela*, *dos* is mostly used.—† *Bwyf* is often used.—‡ *Bydd* is as often used.—|| *Boed* and *bid* are as common.—§ *Boent*, and sometimes *bint*, are used.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.	
<i>Awyf</i>	<i>awyt</i>	<i>ayw</i>	<i>aym</i>	<i>aych</i>	<i>awynt.</i>	1. I am going.
<i>Elwyf</i>	<i>elwyt</i>	<i>elyw</i>	<i>elym</i>	<i>elych</i>	<i>elwynt.</i>	1. I am going.
<i>Byddwyf</i>	<i>byddwyt</i>	<i>byddyw</i>	<i>byddym</i>	<i>byddy ch</i>	<i>byddwynt.</i>	1. I be.
<i>Wyf</i>	<i>wyt</i>	<i>yw</i>	<i>ym</i>	<i>ych*</i>	<i>ynt.</i>	1. I am.
<i>Ydwyf</i>	<i>ydwyt</i>	<i>ydyw</i>	<i>ydy m†</i>	<i>ydy ch</i>	<i>ydynt.</i>	1. I am.

The verbs *awyf*, *elwyf*, and *byddwyf*, of this tense, are seldom used, except to express the subjunctive, the optative, and the potential moods; but in their stead, those of the first future are used, except when the time is wanted to be precisely determined, and then one of the two last verbs, *wyf* and *ydwyf*, is taken as an auxiliary, and the other verb retaining the form of the infinitive mood; as, *wyf yn myned*, I am in going; *wyt yn bod*, thou art in being.

EXAMPLES.

Cyflym ydd â rym yr oes;

Duw anwyl, fyred einioes!

Goronwy Owain.

Swiftly does go the vigour of one's age:

Dear God, how short is life!

Nid â cosb ar ynfyd.

Adage.

Punishment does not move the fool.

Llawer o ddwr a â heibio i'r felin.

Adage.

Much of water does go past the mill.

A thair rhan y myr

Mor ynt amrygyr.

Taliesin.

And the three portions of the seas

How they are of various impulses.

Cywrysedd Prydain y sy bryder yn;

Y sy brid i lawer!

Cynddelw.

The contention of Britain is sorrow to us;

It is dear to many!

Dau dafod a'm athrodant,

Ac yn yr un genau'r ant.

Ieu. Deulwyn.

Two tongues of me they do detract,

And in the same lips they move.

Gwlad ydd ym ys agro ei maswedd;

Mal dail o flaen gwydd dadwedd! Gr. ab yr Ynad Coch.

The country where we are is become mourning;

Like leaves from the top of the wood fallen the reverse.

* For *ych*, *ywch* is also used.

† In the Dimetian *wyn* is used.

Ofer *yw* gwybodau, lle nid da defodau. *Adage.*
 Vain *be* sciences, where there are no good habits.

Nid goreu gwynfyd *yw* gall. *Adage.*
 Power is not the supreme felicity.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.	
<i>Awn</i>	<i>ait</i>	<i>ai</i>	<i>aem</i>	<i>aech</i>	<i>aent.</i>	1. I was going.
<i>Elwn</i>	<i>elit</i>	<i>elai</i>	<i>elem</i>	<i>elech</i>	<i>elent.</i>	1. I was going.
<i>Byddwn</i>	<i>byddit</i>	<i>byddai</i>	<i>byddem</i>	<i>byddech</i>	<i>byddent.</i>	1. I existed.
<i>Oeddwn</i>	<i>oeddit</i>	<i>oedd</i>	<i>oeddem</i>	<i>oeddech</i>	<i>oeddent.</i>	1. I was.

This tense, in the plural number, is also thus inflected: *aym, aych, aynt*; and the third person plural is also made *aint*, but not often.

EXAMPLES.

Car a'm *oedd* ni'm oes,
 Corawg, fynawg foes. *Gwalchmai.*

A friend to me *there was* who to me is not,
 Liberal, of courteous demeanour.

Brodyr a'm bwyad;
 O un i un *eddynt* oll! *Llywarch Hen.*
 Brothers to me there being;
 One by one gone are they all!

Byddai praff heddyw y pryned o'i fedd;
 Pei yn fyw y cuffed! *Dafydd Benfras.*

Great *would be* to-day if he were redeemed from his grave;
 If alive he could be had!

PERFECT TENSE.

1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.	
<i>Ais</i>	<i>aist</i>	<i>aes</i>	<i>aesam</i>	<i>aesach</i>	<i>aesant.</i>	1. I have gone.
<i>Aethym</i>	<i>aethost</i>	<i>aeth</i>	<i>aetham</i>	<i>aethach</i>	<i>aethant.</i>	1. I have gone.
<i>Athais</i>	<i>athaist</i>	<i>athoedd</i>	<i>atham</i>	<i>athach</i>	<i>athant.</i>	1. I have gone.
<i>Athwyf</i>	<i>athwyt</i>	<i>ethyw</i>	<i>ethym</i>	<i>ethych</i>	<i>ethynt.</i>	1. I have gone.
<i>Eddwyf</i>	<i>eddwyt</i>	<i>eddyw</i>	<i>eddyam</i>	<i>eddych</i>	<i>eddynt.</i>	1. I have gone.
<i>Eisym</i>	<i>eist</i>	<i>aethws</i>	<i>aesom</i>	<i>aesoch</i>	<i>aesant.</i>	1. I have gone.
<i>Elais</i>	<i>elaist</i>	<i>eles</i>	<i>elasam</i>	<i>elasach</i>	<i>elasant.</i>	1. I have gone.
<i>Buais</i>	<i>buaist</i>	<i>bues</i>	<i>buasam</i>	<i>buasach</i>	<i>buasant.</i>	1. I have been.
<i>Bum</i>	<i>buost</i>	<i>bu</i>	<i>buam</i>	<i>buach</i>	<i>buant.</i>	1. I have been.

The first and second persons plural are now made to terminate in *om* and *och*; as *aesom, aesoch*. *Aws* is also used for the third person singular of *eisym*. *Buwyf* is often used for *bum*. *Buws, buwys, buoedd*, are also used for *bu*. The *ae* in *aethym*, may be inflected to *eu* in all persons.

EXAMPLES.

Urien o Reged, ef haelaf y sydd, ac a fydd,
 Ac a *fu* er Addaf.— *Taliesin.*

Urien of Reged, he the most liberal that is, and that will be,
 And that *has been* since Adam.

Buwyf Llywelyn biau. *D. Benfras.*
 I have been Llywelyn's possession.

Tri llonaid Prydwen ydd *aetham* ni iddi;
Nam saith ni ddyrraith o Gaer Sidi.

Taliesin.

Thrice the fill of Prydwen *we have gone* into it;
Save seven there returned none from Caer Sidi.

Llywy lliw tôn dylan—

Ethyw a'm enaid i; *athwyf* yn wan!

Neud *athwyf*, o nwyf, yn ail Garwy Hir,

I wen, a'm lluddir yn llys Ogyrfan!

H. ab Owain.

The nymph of the hue of the wave of the torrent—

She has gone with my soul; *I am become* weak!

Have I not become, from love, second to Garwy the Tall,

To the fair one, of whom I am debarred in Ogyrvan's hall.

Ac i Fynyw *ethwyf*, eithaf Dyfed;

A theyrnedd *ethynt* â theyrnged.

G. Brycheiniawg.

And to Mynyw *I have gone*, the extremity of Dyved;

And princes *have gone* with tribute.

Gruffudd aur diludd—

Nid eddyw heb dda dyn i wrtho.

Llygad Gwr.

Gruffudd of unrestricted gold,

There has not gone a man without a benefit from him.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.	
<i>Aeswn</i>	<i>aesit</i>	<i>aesai</i>	<i>aesem</i>	<i>aesech</i>	<i>aesent.</i>	1. I had gone.
<i>Aethwn</i>	<i>aethit</i>	<i>aethai</i>	<i>aethem</i>	<i>aethech</i>	<i>aethent.</i>	1. I had gone.
<i>Aethaswn</i>	<i>aethasit</i>	<i>aethasai</i>	<i>aethasem</i>	<i>aethasech</i>	<i>aethasent.</i>	1. I had gone.
<i>Athaswn</i>	<i>athasit</i>	<i>athasai</i>	<i>athasem</i>	<i>athasech</i>	<i>athasent.</i>	1. I had gone.
<i>Elaswn</i>	<i>elasit</i>	<i>elasai</i>	<i>elasem</i>	<i>elasech</i>	<i>elasent.</i>	1. I had gone.
<i>Elswn</i>	<i>elsit</i>	<i>elsai</i>	<i>elsem</i>	<i>elsech</i>	<i>elsent.</i>	1. I had gone.
<i>Buaswn</i>	<i>buasit</i>	<i>buasai</i>	<i>buasem</i>	<i>buasech</i>	<i>buasent.</i>	1. I had been.
<i>Buwn</i>	<i>buit</i>	<i>buai</i>	<i>buem</i>	<i>buech</i>	<i>buent.</i>	1. I had been.
<i>Buoeddw</i>	<i>buoeddit</i>	<i>buoeddai</i>	<i>buoeddem</i>	<i>buoeddech</i>	<i>buoeddent.</i>	1. I had been.

The plurals may also be inflected thus: *buesym*, *buesych*, *buesynt*. The *ae*, in *aeswn*, *aethwn*, and *aethaswn*, may be changed to *eu* in all persons.

EXAMPLES.

Aethai, heb dant a chantawr,

Ar goll hanes Arthur gawr.

Goronwy Owain.

There had gone, without the harp and minstrel,

Into oblivion the history of the mighty Arthur.

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.	
<i>Af</i>	<i>ai</i>	<i>â</i>	<i>awn</i>	<i>ewch</i>	<i>ant.</i>	1. I (will) go.
<i>Elaf</i>	<i>eli</i>	<i>ela</i>	<i>elwn</i>	<i>elwch</i>	<i>elant.</i>	1. I will go.
<i>Byddaf</i>	<i>byddi</i>	<i>bydda</i>	<i>byddwn</i>	<i>byddwch</i>	<i>byddant.</i>	1. I will be.

The second person singular of *af* may be inflected into *ei*; and so is it mostly used. As a termination, of the third person singular, *if* is very

common, as *eiff*, he will go. The regular characteristic vowel that forms the termination of the third person singular, is often dropped, and the verb is used in its radical form; as, *el* for *ela*, *bydd* for *bydda*, and the like. For *bydda*, *byddif*, and *bi*, are also used.

EXAMPLES.

Dilyw a ddyfu, dydd brawd a ddyfi. *Gwalchmai.*

A deluge has been, doomsday *will be*.

I Frython *dymbi*

Gwared, gwnedd ofri.

Taliesin.

To Britons *there will be*

A deliverance, of honourable power.

Lluoedd ai dyfu er ei ddifa,

A oganaf y dydderbi.

Merddin.

Hosts upon him shall come for to destroy him,

Which I foretell that *they shall be coming*.

Rhyddybydd Llyminawg,

A fydd wr chwannawg.

Taliesin.

Then *there shall be* Llyminawg,

Who *will be* an ambitious man.

Yn Nghaer yn Arfon,

Yn ngherdd gyflawdon,

Ac yn Nghaer Llion,

Fy llyw dybi.

Ll. P. Moch.

In Caer-yn-Arfon,

In the harmonious song,

And in Caer Llion,

My leader *will be*.

Cad a fi ar Byri Afon,

A Brython dyworbi.

Merddin.

A battle *there will be* on Byri River,

And Britons shall be victorious.

Nid oes, hael Iesu, ni bu, ni bydd,

—Dy gystledydd.

G. ab M. ab Dafydd.

There is not, gracious Jesus, there has not been, there *will not be*,

Thy equal in worth.

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.	
<i>Aof</i>	<i>äot</i>	<i>äo</i>	<i>äom</i>	<i>äoch</i>	<i>äont.</i>	1. I shall have gone.
<i>Elof</i>	<i>elot</i>	<i>elo</i>	<i>elom</i>	<i>eloch</i>	<i>elont.</i>	1. I shall have gone.
<i>Byddof</i>	<i>byddot</i>	<i>byddo</i>	<i>byddom</i>	<i>byddoch</i>	<i>byddont.</i>	1. I shall have been.
<i>Bof</i>	<i>bot</i>	<i>bo</i>	<i>bom</i>	<i>boch</i>	<i>bont.</i>	1. I shall have been.

The second person singular is frequently inflected thus; *byddych*, and *bych*, for *byddot* and *bot*. The third person singular often terminates in *wy*, in ancient poetry.

This tense is mostly used in the *compound moods*, and then it denotes simply the future; as in English, when preceded by *shall* and *will*.

EXAMPLES.

Ys gwae fro lle ni bo crefydd.

Llefoed.

It is woe for a country where there *shall have been* no religion.

Cwyn yw can deryw! ni'm deiryd gortho,

Canlliw aur gwenfro can ni bo byd! *G. ab M. ab Dafydd.*

Woe reigns since she is at an end? I care not for an overwhelming,
The golden splendour of the fair country since she is not *to be* of the world!

Na fo iawn ys pyd.

Adage.

That *shall not have been* right is dangerous.

Bydd ffrom lle bo drom y drin,

A gweryrad gorgerwin.

Gro. Owain.

He will be audacious where *there shall be* heavy the contest,
With neighing extremely rough.

COMPOUND MOODS.

Those Moods, that are usually denominated the subjunctive, optative, and potential, have a common form with the indicative mood, so far as regards the inflections. Their peculiar characteristics are constituted by the aid of various auxiliary words, for which reason they properly come under the denomination of compound moods, in contradistinction to the infinitive, imperative, and indicative, whose tenses are formed by inflections; excepting when simple *interrogatives*, *conditions*, and *negations* are to be expressed, and then they require the aid of adverbs, that denote those incidents.

The characteristics that are necessary for the formation of the subjunctive, optative, or the potential, and the *interrogatives*, the *conditions*, and *negations* of the verbs active and passive, in all moods and tenses, are the following *adverbs* and *adverbial conjunctions*, as arranged in two columns, the first of which being used with verbs with consonant initials, and those in the other column precede vowel initials.

1.

A

Ai

Neu, neus

Ni, nis

O, or, os

Can

Pan

Oni, onis

Os ni, os nis

Pe, pes, pei

Mal pe, mal pes

Na, nas

2.

A, that acts, do, did, will.

Ai? is it?

Neud, neus, neur? is not?

Nid, nis, not.

Od, or, os, if.

Can, since.

Pan, when.

Onid, onis, be not.

Os nid, os nis, if not.

Ped, pes, if.

Mal ped, mal pes, as if.

Nad, nas, that not.

<i>Os na, os nas</i>	<i>Os nad, os nas, if that not.</i>
<i>Mal na, mal nas</i>	<i>Mal nad, mal nas, so that not</i>
<i>Pe na, pe nas</i>	<i>Pe nad, pe nas, if that not.</i>
<i>O na, o nas</i>	<i>O nad, o nas, oh that.</i>
<i>Na, nas</i>	<i>Nad, nas, but that, that.</i>
<i>Y, yd</i>	<i>Yr, ydd, that may.</i>
<i>Mal y, mal yd</i>	<i>Mal yr, mal ydd, so that may.</i>

These adverbs and adverbial conjunctions are to be thus disposed into classes, accordingly as they characterise the different moods.

The *a, ai, neu, neud, neur, neus*, are interrogative in all moods and tenses. The *a* is a simple interrogative; and also denotes agency; and answers to *do, does, did*; and to *shall, should, would*, and *will*, when no emphatic discrimination is required. The *ai* is used when a discriminating question is asked, like *is it*, in English. The others interrogate to form an affirmative, like *is not*, and *be not*, in English.

EXAMPLES.

Y dref wen—

Ei gwerin neur derynt!

Llywarch Hen.

The white town—

Her inhabitants *is it not that* they are vanished!

The adverbs of negation, *ni, nid, nis*, are used in the indicative mood.

EXAMPLES.

Nid dedwydd ni ddyfo pwyll.

Adage.

Not happy that shall not be rational.

Brodyr a'm bwyad—

Ni obrynynt ffaw er ffug.

Llywarch Hen.

Brothers to me have been—

They would *not* purchase glory through delusion.

Ni'm oes nawdd rhag cawdd coddiant;

Nid oes neb yn y bu gant.

Llywelyn Fardd.

There is *not* to me a refuge against the pressure of affliction;

There is *not* one where a hundred has been.

Ni ddyfu, ni ddyfydd

Neb cystal a Dofydd.

Taliesin.

There has *not* been, there will *not* be

None so good as the Lord.

Ni ellir derwydd, medd derwydd.

Adage.

There can *not* be a druid, says a druid.

The characteristics, by which the various conditional forms of the subjunctive mood may be expressed, are these:

O, od, or, os; pe, ped, pes; mal pe, mal ped, mal pes; can, pan.

And the conditional negatives are the following :

*Na, nad, nas; os na, os nad, os nas; oni, onid, onis; os ni, os nid, os nis;
mal na, mal nad, mal nas; pe na, pe nad, pe nas.*

EXAMPLES.

*O chyrchent, rhoech i eirchiaid
Ddawn a rhodd ddien i'w rhaid.*

Goronwy Owain.

*If they resorted, you would give to suitors
Bounty and gift complete to supply their want.*

Bore ar bawb pan goto.

Adage.

It is early upon every body when he shall rise.

*Rhys—un eisien ni'm gwedd,
Pen elyf, pan elwyf Wynedd.*

Lt. P. Moch.

*Rhys, a single want he will not suffer on me,
The chief of bounty, when I go to Gwynedd.*

*Can ethyw llawr llyw llawn awydd,
Ys ernyw ys arnaf yd gwydd!*

Cynddelw.

*Since the leader full of ardour is gone into earth,
There is ruin that is upon me falling!*

Eres na bu fy arwyl!

L. Morris.

It is wonderful that my burial has not been!

*Gelwysid ar Neifon;
Ar Grist, o achwyson,
Hyd pan y gwaretai.*

Taliesin.

*There had been a calling on Neivon;
On Christ, for causes,
Until when he should deliver.*

Sawl a'm clyw—

Digonwynt wy fodd Duw cyn gwisg tudwed!

Taliesin.

Those that hear me—

May they fulfil the will of God before the covering of earth!

The optative is characterised by these :

O na, o nad, o nas; na, nad, nas.

This mood is also expressed in the form of the imperative.

EXAMPLES.

*Boed ef y byddwyf wedi beddrawd
Cyd a'r Unduw mawr yn ei undawd.*

E. ab Gwalchmai,

*Be it that I may be after sepulture
With the great One God in his unity.*

*Gogwypo ei Dduw ei ddiweddawd,
Pan el yn ddygoll o'i holl bechawd.*

Meilyr.

*May his God regard him as to his end,
When he shall have gone stripped of all his sin.*

Tro fi, fy rhwyf, Celi a'm calonych,
Atat y tröaf, ataf y tröych!

Mad. ab Gwallter.

Turn me, my lord, mysterious one, *mayest thou be to encourage me,*
To thee I will turn, to me *mayest thou be turning!*

A'm bwyf gan Grist,
Hyd na bwyf trist
O ddrwg, o dda.

Taliesin.

As to me let me be with Christ,
So that I may not be sad
As to evil, as to good.

O honot handid fy ngobaith;
O honof hanbych well ganwaith!

Cynddelw.

From thee be proceeding my hope;
From me be proceeding to thee a hundred good wishes!

Rhydderchafwy Duw ar blwyf Brython
Arwyre llawenydd.

Taliesin.

May God amply exalt over the community of Britons
The triumph of gladness.

Y sawl y syfau,
Elont i'm deau;
A wnaeth y camwedd,
Elont i barth cledd.

Taliesin.

Such as be mine,
May they go to my right;
That did work iniquity,
May they go to the left side.

The signs of the potential mood are the following :

Y, ydd, yr, that may ; mal y, mal ydd, mal yr, so that may.

But in this, as well as in the optative, when the verb is required to be more pointedly expressed, another verb, that is capable of so doing, is used as an auxiliary.

EXAMPLES.

Pawb ai cenfydd o bydd bai,
A bawddyn er na byddai.

Goronwy Owain.

Every body will discover it if there shall be a fault,
And a mean fellow though there should be none.

Rhag Mabon heb gelanedd hwy nid ëynt.

Taliesin.

Before Mabon without slaughter they would not go.

A fyfno glod bid farw.

Adage:

That would acquire fame let him die.

Ni allo drais twyllled.

Adage.

That can not accomplish force let him deceive.

Gnawd pwyll yn y bo myfyr.

Adage.

There is usually reason in where there shall be reflection.

A fo ddigywilydd à fydd ddigolled.

Adage.

That shall be void of shame will be void of loss.

Ciliai rhag ei lu Loegrwys,

Cadr fab Cedifor Wennhwys.

Peryf ab Cedifor.

*There would retreat before his host the Lloegrrians,
The mighty son of the Gwentian Cedivor.*

Mwyaf ei ddeall na ymddirieto iddei ddeall ei hun.

Adage.

He has the most understanding that shall not have trusted to his own understanding.

The uses of the adverbs and adverbial conjunctions, above enumerated, are further illustrated in the examples under the conjugation of the derivative verbs.

SECTION 4. *Of Auxiliary Verbs.*

The auxiliary verbs are of two kinds : the personal, and the impersonal.

THE PERSONAL AUXILIARY VERBS.

These are conjugated like one or other of the primitive verbs; because they are derived from them, by the latter taking some particular primitive verb as a termination.

The principal verb, to which any of the auxiliaries may be joined, preserves its form as it appears in the infinitive mood.

The following are the leading verbs of this class, ranged opposite to such primitive verbs as form their conjugation.

Auxiliary Verbs.

Conjugated like.

Dawed, to come.

Af.

Gwneyd, to make, to do.

Af.

Gallu, to be able.

Af.

Cael, *caffael*, to obtain.

Af.

Gorugaw, to accomplish.

Af.

Gwneuthur, to make, to do.

Aeth.

Gwyddaw, to know.*

Aeth.

Daeth, came.

Aeth.

Delu, to come.

Elu.

Dothoedd, came.

Oedd.

Canfod, to perceive.

Bod.

Darfod, to make an end.

Bod.

Gwybod, to know.

Bod.

Gorfod, to be obliged.

Bod.

Hanfod, to originate from.

Bod.

The primitive verbs, *bod*, *oedd*, *mae*, *sy*, *sydd*, joined with an adjective, are often used as auxiliaries, with or without a pronomial preposition : as,

* *Gwn*, I know, and *gwyr*, he knows, are irregularly used, in general, instead of the regular verb in the present tense of the indicative.

Bu dda i ti beidiaw, it was well for thee to desist; *a oedd raid iddi ymolchi?* was it necessary for her to wash herself? *mae yn rhaid imi dori*, it is necessary for me to break.

These forms frequently dispense with the Auxiliary Verb: as, *rhaid iddynt roddi*, necessary for them to give, or they must give.

THE IMPERSONAL VERBS.

The primitive verbs in the impersonal form are often used as auxiliaries of neuter and passive verbs.

All verbs may be conjugated in this impersonal form, and with peculiar elegance and simplicity.

There is only one inflection for each tense in the conjugation of the impersonal verb; and all the persons are passive to its energy.

When an impersonal verb is used as an auxiliary, the other verb preserves the form of an active participle, through all the tenses.

THE IMPERSONAL CONJUGATION OF PRIMITIVE VERBS.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Aer, be there going.

Eler, be there going off.

Bydder, let there be.

This tense is often made to terminate in *id*, like the imperfect.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Aer, there is going.

Eler, there is going off.

Rydder, there is being.

Ydys, there is acted.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Aid,* there was going.

Aethid, there was a going

Aesid, there was a going.

Elid, there was going off.

Byddid, there used to be.

Oeddid, there was going on

Buid,† there used to be.

* This tense is frequently made to terminate in *ed*, instead of *id*.

† *Buad*, is also used, and sometimes *buyad*.

PERFECT TENSE.

Awyd, there has been a going.*Aethwyd*, there has been a going.*Athwyd*,† there has been a going.*Eddwyd*,† there has been a going.*Elwyd*, there has been a going off.*Buwyd*, there used to have been.*Oeddwyd*, there used to have been.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Aethasid, there had been a going.*Athasid*,† there had been a going.*Elasid*, there had been a going off.*Buasid*, there had been.

The passive form of the verb in the pluperfect tense is also inflected in its terminations, thus : *Aethesid*, *athesid*, *elesid*, *buesid* ; and the latter form into *eithysid*, *ethysid*, *elysid*, *buysid*. An elision is common in the penultima ; as *elsid*, for *elasid*. This tense is also made to terminate often in *ed* ; as, *buased*, for *buasid*.

FUTURE TENSE.

Air, there will be a going*Elir*, there will be a going off.*Byddir*, there will be taking place.

The first person singular is commonly inflected into *eir*.

Byddis is often substituted for *byddir*, the third person singular.

EXAMPLES.

Hir y byddis yn enoi tamaid chwerw.

Adage.

Long will there be a chewing of a bitter morsel.

Rhaid ymddiddwyn a'r byd os eir i'r nef.

Adage.

There must be a refraining from the world if there is to be a going to heaven.

SEC. 5. Of the Derivative Verb.

The active and passive conjugation of *adeiliaw*, to build.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Active.

Adeiliaw, to build.*Bod yn adeiliaw*, to be building.*Bod am adeiliaw*, to be about to build.

Passive.

Bod yn adeiliedig, to be built.*Bod i adeiliaw*, to be to build.*Bod yn adeiliadwy*, to be about to be built.

PERFECT TENSE.

*Active.**Bod wedi adeiliaw*, to have built.*Passive.**Bod wedi ei adeiliaw*, to have been built.

PARTICIPLES.

*Present.**Adeiliad*, building,*Yn adeiliaw*, building.*Adeiliawd*,† building.*Yn adeiliedig*, being built.*Yn adeiliadwy*, being to be built.*Yn adeiliawg*, being built.*Perfect.**Adeiliedig*, built.*Adeiliawr*,† become building.*Adeiliedig*, built.*Adeiliotor*,† become to be built.*Future.**Adeiliadwy*, being to build.*Adeiliadwy*, being about to be built.*Compound Perfect.**Gwedi adeiliaw*, after building.*Ar ol adeiliaw*, after building.*Gwedi ei adeiliaw*, having been built.*Gwedi bod yn adeiliedig*, having been built.*Gerund.**Adeiliator*,† in building.*Supine.**Adeilitor*,† to be building.

EXAMPLES OF THE ACTIVE.

Gwna dda tra bo yr amser yn peri.

Do good while the time shall be causing.

*Adage.**Ni bu oleuad**Cyn Celi Crëad.*

There has been no illumination

Before the Mysterious One's creating.

*Taliesin.**Gwae Fon ac Arfon, gorfod colli rhwyf,**Rwysg angerdd Elifri.**Bleddyn Fardd.*

Woe to Mon and Arfon to be obliged to lose a leader,

Of the ardent disposition of Elifri.

Mwynawg am ran cwyniator.

The ambitious for a share complaining.

*Aneurin.**Gwelator arwyddion,**Gwyniaeth â'r Saeson.*

Beholding tokens,

Of wrath on the Saxons.

Taliesin.

Arwredd Gwynedd gweinidator,
Arwyrain Owain cain cenitor.

Cynddelw.

The heroism of Gwynedd *in serving*,
The panegyric of Owain elegantly *to be singing*.

Cathl gwae canator
Cylch Prydain amgor.

Taliesin.

The dirge of woe is *in singing*
Round Britain's borders.

Canator cathl gwynfyd gwenleufer,
Goluchaf glew hael, hilig naf ner.

Meigant.

In singing the hymn of the happiness of the splendid light,
I will adore the gracious intrepid one, offspring of the supreme cause.

Llyfn mor, brithotor tired.

Llywarch Hen.

Smooth the sea, *become to be arrayed in various hues* the land.

EXAMPLES OF THE PASSIVE.

Dywededig yw hyd hyn o gyfraith llys, a chyfraith y wlad; a dywed-
adwy yw rhagllaw o'r arferoedd. *Welsh Laws.*

Spoken is it as far as this of the law of the court, and the law of the country;
to be spoken is it in the sequel of the customs.

Gwae à edewis drysor
Yn nglyn llosgitor.

Taliesin.

Woe to him that has left a treasure
In the region below *to be burning*.

Chwarddedig bryd wrth à garer.

Adage.

Gladdened is a mind with the beloved object.

Pob llwrf llemitor arno;
Pob ffer dyater heibio.

Llefoed.

Every coward *to be trodden* upon;
Every bold one is suffered to pass.

Chwerddid bryd wrth à garawr.

Adage.

Be gladdened the mind with such as *is loving*.

Cyn ymarwar Lludd a Llefelys
Dysgogetawr perchen y Wên Ynys.

Taliesin.

Before the reconciliation of Lludd and Llevelus,
Becoming disturbed the proprietor of the White Island.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

ACTIVE.

PASSIVE.

<i>Adeiliwyf</i> , let me build.	<i>Adeiliwn</i> , let:	<i>Adeilier</i> , <i>fi</i> , <i>dî</i> , <i>ef</i> , <i>hi</i> , <i>ni</i> , <i>chwi</i> ,
<i>Adeilia</i> , do thou build.	<i>Adeiliwch</i> , do:	<i>hwynt</i> , let there be built, me,
<i>Adeilied</i> , let him build.	<i>Adeilient</i> let:	thou, him, her, us, you, them.

This tense may be thus formed by an auxiliary verb :

Byddwyf (*bydda, bydded, byddwn, Bydder yn* (*fy, dy, ei, ein, eich, eu*)
byddwch, byddynt) *yn adeiliaw, adeiliaw,*

Let me (thee, him, us, you, them) Be (I, thou, he, we, you, they)
be building. built.

The pronouns may be also added, in the active form : as—

Adeiliwyf fi, adeilia di, adeilied ef, (hi, her) adeiliwn ni, adeiliwch chwi,
adeilient hwy, let me be building, &c.

The third person singular is often made to terminate in *id*.

The passive verb is often made to terminate in *awr*, by the ancients.

The third person singular of this mood has a common termination with the passive verb of the imperfect tense of the indicative; and the third persons plural of the active verb are alike in both these moods. The first person plural of the imperative, has the same ending as the first person plural of the first future of the indicative, and the first person singular of the imperfect tense of the same mood.

EXAMPLES OF THE ACTIVE.

Y ddaiar derchafed, moled moliannusaf. Dafydd Ddu.

The earth let it exalt, let it adore the most adorable.

Na chreded pen ced

Cadarn gyhudded ;

Creded y teced

Y dywedaf.

Llywelyn Fardd.

Let not the chief of bounty believe

A strong accusation ;

Let him believe that so fairly

I do speak.

A fyno Duw derfid.

Adage.

That God shall have willed be it accomplished.

Amwelid dedwydd ei amsang.

Adage.

Let the discreet have observed about his footstep.

EXAMPLES OF THE PASSIVE.

Ner ! na rysomer rhai sy yma,

Bwriaf fi weddi ym a wedda.

Ior. ab y Cyriog.

Lord ! be not disappointed those that are here,

I ejaculate a prayer for me that befits.

Golchetawr ei lestri,

Bid gloew ei freci ;

A phan fo anawell,

Dyddycawr o gell ;

Dyddycawr rhag rhïau,

Yn nghain gyfeddau.

Taliesin.

*Let his vessels be cleansing,
Be clear his wort;
And when it shall be fit to enliven the muse,
Let it be brought from the cellar;
Let it be brought before chieftains,
In splendid banquets.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

ACTIVE.

PASSIVE.

*Adeiliwyf, I build. Adeiliym, we : Adeilier, building is going on.
Adeiliwyt†, thou : Adeiliych, you : Adeilier fi, ti, ef, ni, chwi, hwynt,
Adeiliwy†, he : Adeiliynt, they : I, thou, he, we, you, they, be built.*

The first future tense is generally used for this, in the indicative mood only.

The ancients often made the passive verb to end in *awr*.

This tense forms its negative by putting *ni* before the verb.

EXAMPLES OF THE ACTIVE.

*Culfardd ceisiad rwy,
Cadw camp ni allwy.*

Taliesin.

*Culvardd is attempting too much,
To support a feat he is not able to do.*

*Nid cerddawr celfydd
Ni molwy Ddofydd;
Nid cywir ceiniad
Ni molwy y Tad.*

Taliesin.

*He is not a minstrel of talent.
Who praises not the Creator;
He is not an accurate songster
Who praises not the Father.*

*Herwydd da grefydd, dagrau dadolwch
Dyddelwynt yn hydr hyd fy ngruddiau. E.ab Gwalchmai*

*From the effect of pure religion, tears of reconciliation
They are coming freely over my cheeks.*

Goreu bwyall a bieuſwyf.

Adage.

The best hatchet is that I possess.

Gwell bach a feddwyf no mawr a welwyf.

Adage.

Better the little I am holding than the great I am beholding.

*Maen a dreigla
Ni fysyna.*

*The stone that rolls
Will gather no moss.*

EXAMPLES OF THE PASSIVE.

A *rodder* i dlawd

A delir ddydd brawd.

*Adage.*What *is given* to the poor,

Will be paid on the day of doom.

Dau edryd y sydd a *synwyrar*,

—Nef ac uffern.

*Cynddelw.*Two resorts there be that *claim consideration*,

Heaven and hell.

IMPERFECT TENSE.

ACTIVE.

Adeiliwn, I built.*Adeiliem*, we :*Adeilit*, thou :*Adeiliech*, you :*Adeiliai*, he :*Adeilient*, they :

PASSIVE.

Adeilid, *fi*, *tydi*, *ef*, *ni*, *chwi*, *hwynt*,

There was built, me, thee, him, us,

you, them.

This tense is not much used in the indicative mood; the perfect being put instead of it; but it obtains its due station in the subjunctive, optative, and potential moods.

The verbs of the plural number, have their terminations very often inflected into *ym*, *ych*, *ynt*; and also into *om*, *och*, *ont*.

The second person singular often ends in *ud*.

The passive verbs have their terminations inflected into *ed* sometimes.

EXAMPLES OF THE ACTIVE.

Echdoe a doe y *deuwn*,

Er byd da i'r bywyd hwn.

*Gut. Owain.*The day before yesterday and yesterday *I came*,

For good living into this life.

Ar farch *gwelwn* yn wir fo,

A mawr donau mor dano.

*D. ab Ieuan Du.*On a horse *I saw* him verily,

With the great waves of the sea beneath him.

Addefai na fedrai fo—

Ddeall erioed ddull yr iaith.

*Goronwy Owain.*He confessed that *he was not able*

Ever to understand the structure of the language.

Pei meddyliai dyn—

Ni *wnai* bechawd.*G. ab yr Ynad Coch.*

If a man thought—

He would not commit sin.

Mynych y *ffromai* meinwen,

Wrth edrych ar wrych yr en.

*Goronwy Owain.*Frequently the slender fair one *would stand* agast,

On looking at the bristles of the chin.

*Dyddoynt gawrthfor
Gwyddfeirch dyarfor.*

Taliesin.

*They came over sea
Wooden wafers of great tumult.*

*Ser bore a ddwyreynt
Yn llu i gydgannu gynt.*

Goronwy Owain.

*The stars of the morning were wont to rise
In a host to sing together of yore.*

*Cenynt cerddorion,
Erysynt cadfaon ;
Dadwyrain i Frython
A oreu Gwdion.*

Taliesin.

*Minstrels sang,
The war bands wondered ;
A renovation to Britain
Did Gwdion accomplish.*

*Arglwydd, ni wyddom,
Mai ti a grogasom ;
Gwledig nef a phob tud,
Ni wyddom pwy oeddud.*

Taliesin.

*Lord, we knew not,
That it was thee whom we crucified ;
Lord of heaven and every region,
We knew not who thou wert.*

*Tebyg yw, mal y tybiem,
I'r bwa gwlaw—y paen.*

D. ab Ieuan Ddu.

*Similar, as we might imagine,
To the rainbow is the peacock.*

EXAMPLES OF THE PASSIVE.

*Cadair Maelgwn hir a hyberid i feirdd ;
Ac nid i'r gofeirdd yd gyferchid :
Ac am y gadair hono heddyw bei heuddid,
Bod sefynt, herwydd gwir a braint yd ymbrofid ;
Byddynt derwyddion prydion Prydain ;
Nes gwaew yn adain nid attygid. Ph. Brydyda*

*The chair of Maelgwn the tall was frankly enjoined for bards ;
And not to the poetasters was it complimented :
And as to that chair to-day if it were obtained,
Being that they would stand, for truth and right it would be tried
There would be druids the recorders of Britain ;
Until a pain in wing they would not be opposed.*

PERFECT TENSE.

Active.

Passive.

<i>Adeiliais, I have built.</i>	<i>Adeiliasam, we :</i>	<i>Adeiliwyd, fi, tydi, ef, ni, chwi,</i>
<i>Adeiliaist, thou :</i>	<i>Adeiliasach, you :</i>	<i>hwynt. There has been built,</i>
<i>Adeiliodd, he :</i>	<i>Adeiliasant, they :</i>	<i>me, thee, him, us, you, them.</i>

The first person singular sometimes ends in *um* and *idum*.

The termination *odd*, of the third person singular, being an inflection of *awdd*, is now popularly used for this person. It also used to be made to end frequently in *is*, *es*, *as*, *ws*, *wys*; which forms are still retained in the dialects of South Wales; and *is* and *es* are not uncommon in North Wales. The verbs *canu* and *gwanu*, are often, by an anomaly, made to end in *t*; as, *cânt*, for *canodd*.

The first and second persons plural have also their inflections like the imperfect tense, in *om* and *och*, instead of *am* and *ach*, and sometimes *awch*; but the third person plural ends most usually in *ant*, and sometimes in *aint*.

EXAMPLES OF THE ACTIVE.

Madawg—can deryw, *darfuam* o'i laith;

Can daerawd, *darfu* gydymaith! *Cynddelw.*

Madawg, since he is at an end, *we have perished* from his death;
Since he is laid in earth, friendship *has come to an end*!

Ni adwna Duw a *wnathoedd*.

God will not undo what *he has done*.

Cawsant genyd farn, nid adfernynch byth,

Na thranc eu hoernynth, nac ei hirnych. *M. ab Gwallter.*

They have received from thee a sentence, so that thou mayest never repeal,
Nor the term of their chilling nest, nor their lasting torment.

A *ranwys* nef a *gafas*.

Adage.

Who *has distributed* heaven *has obtained*.

Y mab ydoedd,

A *anydoedd*,

Dan ei nodau.

Mad. ab Gwallter.

The child was,

Having been born,

Under his tokens.

Tros y rhiw *tores* yr haul

Wên bore wyneb araul.

Goronwy Owain.

Over the cliff the sun *has spread out*
The smile of morn of blithsome countenance.

Gwr a *beris* lloer llwry goleuni;

Gwr a *beris* haul nid traul trengi;

I'r gwir Dduw ydd wyf yn erchi

—Tori glas efyn.

Hywel Foel.

He who *has caused* the moon to shed a light;
He who *has caused* the sun not consuming to dissolution;
To the true God I am imploring
—The breaking of the blue fetters.

*Ceintum gerdd i Nest cyn noi threngi;
Cant cant ei moliant, mal Elifri!*

E. ab Gwalchmai.

*I have sung a lay to Nest before her end was come;
A hundred have sung her praise, like Elivri!*

*Marchawg a gyrch y ddinas,
A'i gwn gwynion, a'i gyrr bras,
Ni'th adwaen ni rythwelas.*

Mabinogion.

*Knight who is resorting to the city,
With his white dogs, and his large horns,
He knows thee not who has not before seen thee.*

EXAMPLES OF THE PASSIVE.

Ef an gwnaethbwyd ni megys dyddanedigion.

D. Ddu.

We have been formed as ones endowed with happiness.

*Cors y Gedol—
Lle hiliwyd llu o haelion.*

Goronwy Owain.

*Cors y Gedol,
A place where a host of generous men has been produced.*

Claddwyd mewn teml a wnathoeddid yno.

Brut y Breninoedd.

He was buried in a temple that had been built there.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Active.

Passive.

<i>Adeiliaswn, I had built.</i>	<i>Adeiliasem, we :</i>	<i>Adeiliasid, fi, di, ef, ni, chwi,</i>
<i>Adeiliasit, thou :</i>	<i>Adeiliasech, you :</i>	<i>hwynt, there had been built,</i>
<i>Adeiliasai, he :</i>	<i>Adeiliasent, they :</i>	<i>me, thee, him, us, you, them.</i>

This tense frequently has *a* in the penultima, inflected into *y*; and sometimes the *e*, in the termination of the plural number, is also changed to the same letter; especially in the *Powysian dialect*.

The second person singular is sometimes made to end in *ud*. This person is made to end sometimes in *oeddit* and *oeddud*, for *asit*.

This tense is often expressed by the perfect with *rhy* prefixed to the verb.

EXAMPLES OF THE ACTIVE.

*O bridd, o briddred,
Pan ym digoned,
O flawd daned,
O ddwfr tôn nawfed,
A'm swynasai Math.*

Taliesin.

*Of earth, of earthly course,
When I was made to exist,
Of the spreading bloom,
Of the water of the ninth wave,
Me had Math protected with spells.*

Yn an dechreu——

Rhyn *parasai* Duw heb ddim eisiau.

M. ab Gwalchmai.

In our beginning——

Previously us God *had caused to be* without any want.

Byddinoedd Cadwaladr cadr y deuent;

Rhyddyrchafwynt Cymmry, cad a wnäent;

Cad anolaith *rhyddysgyrchasent.*

Golyddan.

The hosts of Cadwaladr powerfully they would come;

Previously the Cymmry would be rising, a battle they would give;

A battle of no half carnage *had they been previously hastening to.*

Llawenâu á wnaethynt o angen y brenin à gynnheyrnasasai. *Brut y Breninoedd.*

They did rejoice for the death of the king who *had theretofore* reigned.

Y deml hòno *rhywnathoedd* ef yn anrhydedd i Ianii Biffrontis.

G. ab Arthur.

That temple *he had constructed* in honour to Janii Biffrontis.

EXAMPLES OF THE PASSIVE.

Sirian *senysid*;

Bedw ar ei fawr fryd,

Bu hwyr *gwisgysid.*

Taliesin.

The cherry-tree *had been reproached*;

The birch full of his great intention,

Late was it *he had been arrayed.*

FIRST FUTURE TENSE.

Active.

Passive.

Adeiliaf, I will build. *Adeiliwn*, we:

Adeilir, there will be builded.

Adeili, thou:

Adeiliwch, you:

Adeilir, fi, di, ef, ni, chwi, hwynt.

Adeilia, he:

Adeiliant, they:

I, thou, he, we, you, they, will be builded.

This tense is also used generally for the present, except when that point of time is wanted to be precisely expressed.

The third person singular often ends in *iff*; and it is very commonly used without the termination, leaving the verb in its radical form: as, *cariff*, and *car*, he will love. The vowel, if it is a broad one, in such a radical, may be inflected into another that constitutes its small sound; as, *llanw*, into *lleinw*, he will fill; *tro*, into *try*, he will turn; *rhodd*, into *rhydd*, he will give. Sometimes the ancients made it to end in *i*; as, *cedwi*, for *ceidw*, from *cadw*.

The passive verb is often made to end in *er*, like the present.

EXAMPLES OF THE ACTIVE.

A mi *ddysgoganaf dyddaw* etwa

Medrawd, ac Arthur modur tyrfa.

Merddin.

And *I will foretell* that there *will come* again

Medrod, and Arthur the arrayer of a host.

Archaf arch i Dduw, ar ddoran nef

Na ddoto Pedr glöan,

—— I'm lluddias.

Ein. ab Gwalchmai.

*I will crave a boon of God, on the gates of heaven
That Peter may not place locks,
To hinder me.*

Pan wnel Duw dangaws ei faran,

Dyddwyre dy daered arnan.

Cusnodyn.

*When God shall reveal his presence,
The house of earth will be rising over us.*

EXAMPLES OF THE PASSIVE.

A orchfygo yma à goronir fry.

Adage.

Who shall have conquered here will be crowned above.

A chwidryn, o chair adref,

Afreidiawl un diawl ond ef.

Goronwy Owain.

*And the vagabond, if at home he shall be had,
Unnecessary any devil but him.*

Da i ddiriad ni ater,

Namyn tristyd a phryder.

Llywarch Hen.

*Property to the mischievous will not be left,
But sorrow and anxiety.*

SECOND FUTURE TENSE.

Active.

Passive.

<i>Adeiliaf, I shall have built.</i>	<i>Adeiliom, we :</i>	<i>Adeiliawr, fi, di, ef, ni, chwi,</i>
<i>Adeiliot, thou :</i>	<i>Adeilioch, you :</i>	<i>hwynt. There shall be built,</i>
<i>Adeilio, he :</i>	<i>Adeiliont, they :</i>	<i>me, thou, he, us, you, them.</i>

This tense is not so much used in the indicative, as in the subjunctive, optative, and potential moods.

The second person singular also terminates in *ych*; and the third person plural in *wynt*.

EXAMPLES OF THE ACTIVE.

Taled bawb tal hyd y bo

Addewid à addawo.

Iolo Goch.

*Let every one pay a payment as far as there shall be
A promise that he shall have promised.*

Bardd yman y mae

Ni gaint : à gano

Caned ; pan ddarfo

Sywedydd yn yd fo.

Taliesin.

*A bard there is here
Who has not sung : what he shall have to sing,
Let him sing ; when he shall have finished
An astrologer then he may be.*

Da gwyr ddewisaw ai dewiso ef;
Gwr à gynnail nef ai nerthäo.

M. ab Gwalchmai.

Well he knows to choose who *shall have chosen* him;
He that upholds heaven may he *be to strengthen* him.

Pan ddyfont i'r gad nid ymwadant;
Gofynant i'r Saeson, py geisiysant.

Golyddan.

When *they shall have come* to the battle they will not deny themselves;
They will ask of the Saxons, what have they wanted.

Cyreifaint a gaiff a gaffao Dduw,
Lle nis dirmyco,
A nef y nos y trango.

Llefoed.

Forgiveness he shall find that *shall have found* God,
Where he *shall not have contemned*,
And heaven on the night he may die.

Pa ddyn bynag fych,
Pa gerdd a fedrych,
Gyd ag a nodych
Yn enwedig;
Dyred pan fynych,
Croesaw pan ddelych,
A gwedi delych
Tra fynych trîg.

D. ab Ieuan Ddu.

What person soever *thou mayest be*,
What art thou *mayest be acquainted with*,
Besides what thou *mayest point out*
In particular;
Come when *thou shalt have a mind*,
Welcome when *thou shalt have come*,
And after *thou shalt have come*,
Whilst *thou shalt have a mind*, tarry.

EXAMPLES OF THE PASSIVE.

Pan ddel Cadwaladr—
Dileawr Saeson o dirion Brydain.

Merddin.

When Cadwaladr comes—
The Saxons *shall be extirpated* from fair Britain.

Yn wir dyddeuawr,
A'i lu a'i longawr,
A darfysgwydawr.

Taliesin.

In truth *there shall be caused to come*,
With his host and his fleet,
That shall put to flight the shield-bearing ones.

Nid iawnder nid oesawr.

Adage.

It is not equity where the *course of life shall not be completed*.

Gwynt gwaedd feni
Galwawr Eryri.

Taliesin.

Peaks causing the wind to howl
Eryri *shall be called*.

SEC. 6. *Of the various forms of Conjugation.*

There are many varieties in the conjugation of the verbs, besides the inflections, arising from two sources. One of these is the optional use or disuse of the personal pronouns with the verb; the other is when an auxiliary is used with the principal verb; so that then the conjugation takes the form of inflection belonging to such an auxiliary, as explained in the *fourth section*.

These varieties of conjugation run almost uniformly through the indicative, subjunctive, optative, and potential moods; it will be therefore sufficient to exhibit examples of the present tense of the former mood, as popularly expressed by the inflections of the first future, as far as they may be concerned.

The insertion of the pronouns with the verb is optional in many instances; but when a discriminating emphasis is necessary, it is by adding the pronoun that this is to be effected.

1. The pronoun may either precede or follow the verb; and in the indicative it may do both. But, when there is a negation, in that case one of them is omitted; and most usually the one that precedes; as—

ACTIVE.

Caraf, I love.
Caraf fi, I love.
Mi garaf, I love.
Myfi garaf, I love.
Mi garaf fi, I love.
Ni charaf, I love not.
Ni charaf fi, I love not.
Mi ni charaf, I do not love.
Myfi nis caraf, I do not love.
Mi nis caraf, I do not love.
Nis caraf, I love not.
Nis caraf fi, I love not.

PASSIVE.

E ym carer, I am loved.
Fe ym carer fi, I am loved.
Fe'm carer, I am loved.
E ym carer fi, I am loved.
Carer fi, I am loved.
Ni ym carer, I am not loved.
Mi ni charer, I am not loved.
Mi nis carer, I am not loved.
Myfi ni charer, I am not loved.
Myfi nis carer, I am not loved.
Ni charer fi, I am not loved.
Nis carer fi, I am not loved.

2. When the pronoun precedes the verb, the adverbial particle *a* is usually put between them, except when there is a negative, or any other adverb which assumes its place.

ACTIVE.

Mi a dalaf, I do pay.
Mi a dalaf fi, I do pay.
Myfi a dalaf, I do pay.
Mi ni thalaf, I do not pay.
Myfi ni thalaf, I do not pay.
Mi nis talaf, I do not pay.

PASSIVE.

Mi a daler, I am paid.
Myfi a daler, I am paid.
Mi ni thaler, I am not paid.
Mi nis taler, I am not paid.
Myfi ni thaler, I am not paid.
Myfi nis taler, I am not paid.

By altering the verb in this form to end in the third person singular, all the other persons may be made to speak in that.

3. Of the auxiliary verbs, *bod*, to be ; *wyf* and *ydwyf*, I am ; *sy* and *sydd*, is ; *oedd* and *ydoedd*, was ; any one may precede the principal verb, which then assumes the form of an active participle ; and a pronoun may optionally be put immediately before or after such an auxiliary ; but when it is first, an adverbial particle may be interposed ; except there is a negation or other adverb, and that immediately precedes the auxiliary : as,

AFFIRMATIVE.

Wyf yn somi, I am disappointing.
Ydwyf yn tori, I am breaking.
Wyf fi yn nosiaw, I am swimming.
Ydwyf fi yn lledu, I am expanding.
Mi wyf yn rhedeg, I am running.
Myfi wyf yn galw, I am calling.
Mi ydwyf yn cerdded, I am walking.
Myfi ydwyf yn taraw, I am striking.
Mi sydd yn germain, it is me that is screaming.
Mi sydd yn sisial, it is me that is whispering.
Myfi sydd yn gwedyd, it is me that is saying.
Myfi sydd yn hela, it is me that is hunting.
Mi a wyf yn bwyta, I am eating.
Myfi a wyf yn peri, I am causing.
Mi a ydwyf yn dal, I am holding.
Myfi a ydwyf yn gofyn, I am asking.
Mi y sydd yn colli, it is me that is losing.
Mi y sydd yn gwellau, it is me that is mending.
Myfi y sydd yn gosawd, it is me that is placing.
Myfi y sydd yn gorphen, it is me that is completing.

NEGATIVE.

Nid wyf yn somi.
Nid ydwyf yn tori.
Nid wyf (fi) yn lledu.
Nid ydwyf (fi) yn lledu.
Mi nid wyf yn rhedeg.
Myfi nid wyf yn galw.
Mi nid ydwyf yn cerdded.
Myfi nid ydwyf yn taraw.
Nid mi sy yn germain.
Nid mi sydd yn sisial.
Nid myfi sy yn gwedyd.
Nid myfi sydd yn hela.
Mi nid wyf yn bwyta.
Myfi nid wyf yn peri.
Mi nid ydwyf yn dal.
Myfi nid ydwyf yn gofyn.
Nid mi y sydd yn colli.
Nid mi y sydd yn gwellau.
Nid myfi y sydd yn gosawd.
Nid myfi y sydd yn gorphen.

The passive form is omitted here, as it only requires to substitute the impersonal *ydys* and *ys*, for the personal verb, and the possessive pronoun for the personal ; as, *ydys yn fy somi*, a disappointing of me is carried on, or I am disappointed : or, we may change the terminations of the active participles into *edig*, to produce it ; as, *wyf yn somedig*, I am disappointed.

Verbs of various significations are given here, to avoid too much sameness, and to increase the student's stock of words.

The first four of the above verbal forms may be made simple interrogations by putting the adverbial *a* before them : as, *a wyf yn somi* ? am I disappointing ? All the others take *ai* before them, by which they are made discriminating interrogatives : as, *Ai mi sydd yn sisial* ? is it me that is whispering ?

4. Before the personal auxiliary verbs any one of the adverbial particles *y*, *yd*, *ydd*, *yr*, *ys*, may be used in the indicative mood ; the principal verb, in the form of an active participle, preceding or following ; except when a negation is to be expressed, and in that case the negative takes the place of the adverbial particle, when it is next to the auxiliary, whether it precedes the principal verb or otherwise ; but if the negative is prefixed to the principal verb, the auxiliary follows, and the adverbial particle is retained ; as —

*Affirmative.**Negative.*

Yr wyf yn celu, I am concealing.
Yr ydwyf yn penodi, I am appointing.
Yr wyf fi yn ateb, I am answering.
Yr ydwyf fi yn ofni, I am dreading.
Yn barnu ydd wyf, judging I am.
Yn yfed ydd wyf fi, drinking am I.
Yn medi ydd ydwyf, reaping am I.
Yn malu ydd ydwyf fi, grinding am I.

Nid wyf yn celu.
Nid ydwyf yn penodi.
Nid wyf fi yn ateb.
Nid ydwyf fi yn ofni.
Yn barnu nid wyf fi.
Yn yfed nid wyf fi.
Yn medi nid ydwyf.
Yn malu nid ydwyf fi.

Nid yn codi yr wyf, not rising am I.
Nid yn tyllu yr wyf fi, not boring am I.
Nid yn methu yr ydwyf, not failing am I.
Nid yn dysgu yr ydwyf fi, not learning am I.

5. The principal verb being of the infinitive mood, present tense, the auxiliary may precede or follow it, with or without the pronouns, observing that in following one of the adverbial particles, *y*, *ydd*, *yr*, is to be interposed, when the auxiliary is a personal verb; and *a*, when any other auxiliary is used. But if a negation is to be expressed, one of the negatives, *ni*, *nid*, *nis*, takes the place of such a particle; or otherwise, the negative *nid* may precede the principal verb.

*Affirmative.**Negative.*

Priodi yr wyf, marrying I am.
Palu ydd wyf fi, digging I am.
Hëu yr ydwyf, sowing I am.
Llenwi yr ydwyf fi, filling I am.
Sori y byddwyf, growing sulky I be.
Camu á wnaf, bend I do.
Taflu á allaf, throw I can.
Gallaf droi, I can turn.
Gwnaf fi brynu, I will purchase.
Mi fedraf seuthu, I know how to shoot.
Mi allaf fi doi, I can cover.
Mi á allaf ladd, I am able to kill.

Priodi nid wyf.
Nid palu ydd wyf fi.
Hëu nid ydwyf.
Nid llenwi yr ydwyf fi.
Sori ni byddwyf.
Camu ni wnaf.
Taflu ni allaf.
Nis gallaf droi.
Ni wnaf brynu.
Ni fedraf seuthu.
Ni allaf fi doi.
Mi ni allaf ladd.

It may be directed generally, that when any one of the characteristics, which denote the subjunctive, optative, or potential mood, is to be expressed, the adverbs used for that purpose take the same position and are governed by the same rules, as are above laid down, for the forming of a negative.

6. The foregoing form of the verb in the infinitive mood may be expressed by the aid of prepositions; more especially *i*, to, or for; *am*, about, for; *ar*, upon; *gwedi*, after:—

Rhaid yw imi dalu, necessary is it for me to pay.
Rhaid imi alw, I must call.
Gwell imi dewi, better for me to be silent.
Dos i geisiaw, go to fetch.

Wyf yn myned i rodiaw, I am going to take a walk.

Wyf am fyned, I am for going.

Wyf ar fedr, I am upon intending.

Wyf wedi marw, I am after dying, I am dead.

Wyf wedi darfod, I am after finishing, I have done.

SECTION 7. *Of the Syntax of the Verb.*

For the sake of shewing the construction in the examples of the rules of syntax, there are figures affixed to the three principal parts of the sentences; that is,—to the subject, or nominative case, 1 is joined; to the attribute, or verb, 2; and to the object, or accusative case, 3 is put.

The verb must agree with its subject, or nominative case, in person; and also in number, except when a primitive verb occurs, which may be used with a singular and a plural indifferently.

EXAMPLES.

Rhifed syr syrthiasant¹ yn nghrau³. Ll. P. Moch.

Numerous as the stars *they fell* in blood.

Dy wleddau¹ rif dail³ oeddynt². Goronwy Owain.

Thy banquets of the number of the leaves *they were*.

*Yn Aber Teifi tew³ oedd² brain¹ uch ben,
Yni döed perchen parchus gyfrain. Einion ab Gwgan.*

In Aber Teivi thick *were* ravens over head,
So that there was obscured the lord of an honoured host.

*Holl gelfyddydau byd¹ sy yn byddinaw² im bron³;
Canys gwn à fu, ac a fydd rhagllaw. Taliesin.*

All the sciences of the world *be assembling* into my bosom;
For I know that has been, and that will be in future.

*Handoedd² dy achoedd¹—
O echen³ lawen wrth lef a gwys. Llywelyn Fardd.*

Thy lineages *be originated*—
From a gladsome stem ready at the cry and summons.

Atborion³ fydd² Brython¹ pan ddyorfyn'. Golyddan.

Off-casts *will be* the Britons when they have conquered.

The verb may precede or follow the object, the subject being implied by the termination of the verb: as—

*Gwolychaf² fy nhad³,
Fy Nuw³, fy neirthiad³. Taliesin.*

I will adore my father,
My God, my strength.

The subject, the attribute or verb, and the object, may interchangeably invert their order. Thus, whether the subject precede the verb or the contrary, the object may follow them in either order immediately; and so

may the verb. The object may also precede, with as much propriety as the subject; but in either, an adverbial formative particle is often interposed next to the verb.

—Mawr erysi¹

A fydd² yn Mhrydain³, ac ni'm¹ dorbi.² *Merddin.*

—Great wonders

Will be in Britain, and I shall not be concerned.

Dy wleddan¹ rif dail³ oeddynt².

Goronwy Owain.

Thy banquets of the number of the leaves they were.

Rhoed² Duw¹ i'm adwedd³ iawnwedd yno!

Goronwy Owain.

May God grant me a refuge befitting there!

Chwithau y seinniau¹ synioch² am dangnef³.

M. Dwygraig.

You too the saints, may you be meditating about tranquillity.

Ni'm gatwy² Rhen¹ yn rhan faddeu³!

May the Creator not leave me in the discarded portion!

The order of the above sentences may be transposed, without altering the sense, many different ways; as these examples will shew:

Mawr erysi yn Mhrydain á fydd, ac ni'm dorbi.
 Mawr erysi, ac ni'm dorbi, á fydd yn Mhrydain.
 Mawr erysi, ac ni'm dorbi, yn Mhrydain á fydd.
 Yn Mhrydain y bydd mawr erysi, ac ni'm dorbi.
 Yn Mhrydain, ac ni'm dorbi, y bydd mawr erysi.
 Yn Mhrydain, ac ni'm dorbi, mawr erysi á fydd.
 Yn Mhrydain, mawr erysi á fydd, ac ni'm dorbi.
 Yn Mhrydain, mawr erysi, ac ni'm dorbi, á fydd.
 Bydd yn Mhrydain, ac ni'm dorbi, mawr erysi.
 Bydd yn Mhrydain mawr erysi, ac ni'm dorbi.
 Ac ni'm dorbi, bydd yn Mhrydain mawr erysi.
 Ac ni'm dorbi, mawr erysi á fydd yn Mhrydain.
 Ac ni'm dorbi, mawr erysi yn Mhrydain á fydd.
 Ac ni'm dorbi, yn Mhrydain y bydd mawr erysi.
 Ac ni'm dorbi, yn Mhrydain mawr erysi á fydd.

The subject may be separated from the verb and the object: as—

I'th lu di¹ difri, difrych, gwynolen,

Ar y llaw ddëen ym³ lleÿch²; *M. ab Gwallter.*

Among thy host, solemn, immaculate, gloriously bright,
 On the right hand station thou me!

Ni chollir², o'i thir¹, nac o'i thewdor annedd¹,

Troedfedd³—

Llywelyn Fardd.

There shall not be lost from her land, nor from her thickly spread inhabitancy,
 A foot.

Caffwyf², o ioli Crist, Celi ced,

Caffael yn addef Naf nef noddod³.

Ll. P. Moch.

May I have, from adoring Christ, the treasure of the Mysterious one,
 To obtain in the mansion of the Lord of heaven a refuge.

Chwilia² ef¹ yr uchellon,
A mor, a thir am wyrth Ion³.

Goronwy Owain.

He will explore the high places,
And sea, and land, for the wonders of the Supreme.

Am ei roddion³,
A'i 'madroddion³,
Hoew wr cyfion¹,
Hir y cofier²!

Goronwy Owain.

For his presents,
And his conversations,
The lively and righteous man,
Long shall he be remembered.

An adverb of simple interrogation, which is *a*, immediately precedes a verb of the indicative mood of all persons and tenses.

A wyddosti²!—
Py³ peris parwyd
Rhwnng dyn ac anwyd?

Dost thou know who caused a partition
Between man and the cold?

The discriminating interrogative *ai* requires the formative particle *a* to be interposed between it and the verb, in the indicative mood; or a negative to that verb, or a pronoun; or else a verb of the infinitive mood, followed by *y*, *ydd*, or *yr*, may supply that place as a principal verb, with an auxiliary coming after it: as—

Ai ymofyn ydd ych a'i gilydd am ddywedyd o hanof llyn? *W. Salesbury.*

Do you enquire one of the other on account of my having said this?

CHAP. II. OF PREPOSITIONS.

The preposition is a kind of official agent, in the form of a verb of the third person singular, and serving to mark or to signify the state and reference which other words and expressions may have as to each other. Thus, for every connection, restriction, distinction, opposition, or stress, that may be formed in the mind, as to the object of the idea, so many different means must be used to express them; and these means are the prepositions, which perform such offices, according to the various abstract meanings they possess themselves.

The prepositions are of two classes, the simple, and those that are compounded with pronouns.

SEC. 1. *Of the simple Prepositions.*

The following is a list of the Prepositions:

Ach, by, hard by, close upon. *Am*, round about; for, on account of.
Allan, out; henceforth. *Amgylch*, round about, about.

<i>Ar,</i>	on, upon; of.	<i>Parth,</i>	on the side.
<i>At,</i>	to, close to.	<i>Peuparth,</i>	on both sides.
<i>Can,</i>	with.	<i>Peutu,</i>	about.
<i>Cer,</i>	by.	<i>Plegid,</i>	because.
<i>Cerfydd,</i>	by.	<i>Rhag,</i>	before, against.
<i>Cyd,</i>	with.	<i>Rhagblaen,</i>	forward.
<i>Cyda,</i>	with.	<i>Rhagbron,</i>	in presence.
<i>Cydag,</i>	with.	<i>Rhagwyneb,</i>	forward.
<i>Cyferbyn,</i>	over against.	<i>Rhwng,</i>	between.
<i>Cylch,</i>	about.	<i>Rhy,</i>	over, in excess.
<i>Cyn,</i>	before.	<i>Tan,</i>	under.
<i>Er,</i>	for.	<i>Tanodd,</i>	beneath.
<i>Erbyn,</i>	against.	<i>Tra,</i>	beyond.
<i>Frys,</i>	from, since.	<i>Trach,</i>	beside, hard by.
<i>Gor,</i>	over.	<i>Trag,</i>	by, in succession.
<i>Goris,</i>	below.	<i>Traw,</i>	yonder.
<i>Goruch,</i>	above.	<i>Traws,</i>	over.
<i>Goruwch,</i>	above.	<i>Tros,</i>	over; for.
<i>Goruwchben,</i>	over head.	<i>Trosodd,</i>	over.
<i>Gwedi,</i>	after.	<i>Trwodd,</i>	through.
<i>Gwrth,</i>	in opposition.	<i>Trwy,</i>	through.
<i>Heb,</i>	without.	<i>Tu,</i>	on the side.
<i>Heblaw,</i>	beside.	<i>Tua,</i>	toward.
<i>Heibio,</i>	by, past.	<i>Tuag,</i>	toward.
<i>Hwnt,</i>	yonder.	<i>Tuagat,</i>	toward.
<i>Hyd,</i>	as far as, to, along; over.	<i>Uch,</i>	above.
<i>I,</i>	to, into; for.	<i>Ucho,</i>	above.
<i>Iar,</i>	off, about, upon.	<i>Uchod,</i>	above.
<i>Idd,</i>	to, into.	<i>Uwch,</i>	above.
<i>Is,</i>	below.	<i>Uwchben,</i>	over head.
<i>Islaw,</i>	below.	<i>Uwchlaw,</i>	above.
<i>Iso,</i>	below.	<i>Ymhlith,</i>	among.
<i>Isod,</i>	below.	<i>Ymysg,</i>	among.
<i>Maes,</i>	out.	<i>Yn,</i>	in; at.
<i>Med,</i>	till; towards.	<i>Ynghyd,</i>	together.
<i>Mewn,</i>	within.	<i>A dan,</i>	under, from under.
<i>O,</i>	out, out of; from.	<i>Ar du,</i>	on the side.
<i>Oc,</i>	out, out of; from.	<i>Ar hyd,</i>	along.
<i>Odd,</i>	out of, from.	<i>Ar lawr,</i>	down.
<i>Oddeutu,</i>	from about; about.	<i>Ar led,</i>	abroad.
<i>Oddi,</i>	out of.	<i>Ar ol,</i>	after, behind.
<i>Oddiallan,</i>	from without.	<i>Cer bron,</i>	in presence.
<i>Oddiam,</i>	from about.	<i>Cer llaw,</i>	at hand.
<i>Oddiamgylch,</i>	from about.	<i>I faes,</i>	out.
<i>Oddiar,</i>	from off; above.	<i>I fewn,</i>	into.
<i>Oddifewn,</i>	from within.	<i>I wrth,</i>	in opposition.
<i>Oddiwrth,</i>	from by.	<i>O beutu,</i>	from about; about.
<i>Ofewn,</i>	from within.	<i>O blaid,</i>	because.

<i>O blegid,</i>	because.	<i>O'r tu yma,</i>	from this side.
<i>O blith,</i>	from among.	<i>O'r tu yna,</i>	from that side.
<i>Oc y tu draw,</i>	from the further side.	<i>Parth a,</i>	towards
<i>O dan,</i>	under, from under.	<i>Parth ag at,</i>	towards.
<i>O du,</i>	from beside; by the side	<i>Tu ag at,</i>	towards.
<i>O du allan,</i>	from outside.	<i>Tu blaen,</i>	before.
<i>O du draw,</i>	from yonder side.	<i>Tu cefn,</i>	behind.
<i>O du fewn,</i>	from within side.	<i>Tu draw,</i>	other side, beyond.
<i>O du hwnt,</i>	from the further side.	<i>Tu hwnt,</i>	beyond.
<i>O du yma,</i>	from this side.	<i>Tu yma,</i>	this side.
<i>O ddeutu,</i>	from about; about.	<i>Tu yna,</i>	that side.
<i>O faes,</i>	from out.	<i>Tu yn ol,</i>	behind.
<i>O flaen,</i>	from before; before.	<i>Uch ben,</i>	over head.
<i>O gil,</i>	from behind.	<i>Uwch ben,</i>	over head.
<i>O gylch,</i>	from about, about.	<i>Yn mhlith,</i>	among.
<i>O'r tu allan,</i>	from the outside.	<i>Yn mysg,</i>	among.
<i>O'r tu draw,</i>	from the further side.	<i>Yn nghyd,</i>	together.
<i>O'r tu hwnt,</i>	from the further side.		

EXAMPLES.

*Am Wenhwyfar**Gwn drais galar**Gan draws guli!**G. ab M. ab Dafydd.**For Gwenhwyvar**I know the oppression of sorrow**With untoward pining!**Gnawd diogelwch am hywil.**Adage.**Security reigns about the watchful.**Ing ar ddyn eang ar Dduw.**Adage.**What is strait on man is ample on God.**A fo da gan Dduw ys dir.**Adage.**What shall seem good with God is certain.**Ni hyna hawl er ei hoedi.**A claim will not grow old for its being delayed.**Gnawd rhygas wedi rhyserch.**Adage.**Common is extreme hate after extreme fondness.**Ni bydd dda gan Dduw ei didoli:**Na bo didawl Nest: nef boed eiddi! Ein. ab Gwalchmai**It will not seem good with God to separate her:**Be Nest not separated: heaven be her's!**Un fath â llong ar gefnfor,**Heb raff, heb hwyl, heb angor,**Ydyw ieuanc heb gynghor.**Y Misocdd.*

Similar to a ship *on* the main sea,
 Without rope, *without* sail, *without* anchor,
 Is a youth *without* council.

Gwae ef a gynnydd
 Gogan a chelwydd,
 Cyn ei elorwydd
 Onis gogela.

Ionas Mynyw.

Woe to him that accumulates
 Slander and falsehood,
 Before his lying on the bier,
 If he does not beware.

Crist a ddaeth i'r byd
 I amlenwi nef amgylch Naf uchel,
 A golles angel anghelfyddaf.

Bleddyn Fardd.

Christ did come *into* the world
 To fill heaven *on all sides about* the Lord supreme,
 That was lost by an angel the most indiscreet.

No Gruffudd—

A *dan* ser ni bydd, ac ni bu, un well,
 Fawr glod, bell, diballu.

Einion Wan.

Than Grufudd,
 Beneath the stars there will not be, and there has not been, one
 better,
 Of great fame, far extending, uninterrupted.

Mor hylithr a dwfr *hyd* asbant.

Adage.

As aptly gliding as water *along* the eaves.

A chlodaw ei hawl ei chlod a he
 Hyd y daeraawd haul, *hyd* y dwyre.

Ll. P. Moch.

With conveying her demerits her fame will be shed,
 Far as the sun declines, *far as* he rises.

Cedwyr o *du* myr, o *du* morlan,
 Uchel yn cadw eu rhyfel nid ymgelan'.

Warriors *by the side* of waters, *by the side* of the sea-brink,
 Eminently supporting their war they will not secrete themselves

I'th wenwlad—

Ener, *gyda* thi yno,
 F'ynad ben, fy enaid bo!

Daf. y Coed.

To thy blest abode,
 Lord, *along with* thee there,
 My supreme judge, my soul may it be!

Trydydd dydd doddyw o ddifant.

Casnodyn.

The third day he came *from* absence.

Uch nef, is nef, nid gwledig namyn ef.

Taliesin.

Above heaven, below heaven, there is no sovereign but him.

Wrth a fyno Duw dim ni ellir. *Adage.*

Against what God wills nothing can be done.

Ni obwyll o Dduw ddiffydd. *Llefoed.*

The infidel will not think of God.

Mewn nef bu, mewn y bydd, mewn y mae etwa. Taliesin

In heaven he has been, in he will be, in he is yet.

Gwae fy llaw llam rym tyngid! *Llywarch Hen.*

Woe my hand the step to me decreed!

Calon wrth galon. *Gair Beirdd Dyfed.*

Heart to heart.

Anturiwn, hwyliwn heli a thonau,

A thynwn fed au rhi. *Casnodyn.*

*We will venture, we will traverse the brine and waves,
And we will draw towards our lord.*

Gwelais Lywelyn—

A llinyn ar dyn ar du celain,

A llinon rhag bron rhag bro Eurgain. *Ein. ab Gwgan.*

I saw Llywelyn,

*With string on a stretch on the direction of a corpse,
And an ashen shaft before the breast against the region of Eurgain*

Rhag angyu ni thycia ffo. *Adage.*

Against death it will not avail to flee.

Owain ab Madawg—

Arleng torf rhag twrf cammawn,

Mal twrf ebyr yn llyr llawn. *Cynddelw.*

Owain son of Madog,

*The bulwark of a host against the tumult of combat,
Like the tumult of water-outlets in full flood.*

Pawb yn llosgwrn ei henfon. *Adage.*

Every body at the tail of his cow of procession.

I Wendeddydd y dywedaf

Oes trag oes; dysgoganaf

Wedi Cadwaladr, Cyndaf. *Merddin a Gwendeddydd.*

To Gwendeddydd I will declare

Age after age; I predict

After Cadwaladr, Cyndaf.

Gwir tros byth yn yr un-man. *Adage.*

Truth for ever in the same place.

Ffwyr dra ffwyr dra llwyr, dra Lloegr fethlu;

Ffrawdd dra ffrawdd dra chawdd, dra chynhenu;

Ffrwst dra ffrwst dra thrwst trethau o Lundain,

Traethadur Prydain, wyf yn prydu. G. Brycheiniawg

Flight *after* flight most complete; while foiling of England;
 Impulse *after* impulse of extreme toil, while contending;
 Bustle *after* bustle of the extreme noise of imposing tributes
 from London,

I, the reciter of Britain, am singing.

O dywedeisi air arwecry *heb* porth,

Parth eurgolofn Cymmry,

Diwygaf, honaf hyny.

Ph. Brydydd.

If I have spoken over foolishly *without* support,

Towards the golden pillar of the Welsh,

I will make amends, I will publish that.

Byth *am* walch rhwyddfalch *rhyn* doeth trais galar:

Bu traws golofn cyfoeth!

Bleddyn Fardd.

Ever *for* the hawk freely towering *over* us is come the oppres-
 sion of grief:

He has been the froward pillar of dominion!

Rhym goreu angen angen orddwy drais,

Am draws fab Goronwy.

Bleddyn Fardd.

Over *me* death has caused the oppression of the cruelty of fate,

For the froward son of Goronwy.

SEC. 2. Of Pronominal Prepositions.

There are several of the prepositions that admit of combination with the personal pronouns; and to which I have given the name of pronominal prepositions.

The prepositions that undergo such a combination are these, *am*, *ár*, *at*, *er*, *heb*, *där*, *hyd*, *i*, *idd*, *hán*, *hón*, *cán*, *o*, *odd*, *tán*, *tros*, *trwy*, *oddiar*, *odditan*, *rhag*, *rhwng*, *wrth*, *yn*.

The following list, divided into three classes, explains the form of such compound prepositions; the first of which is given through the different persons, to shew the terminations, wherein all the others of the first class agree.

CLASS 1.

Singular.

Plural.

Amdanaf, about me.

Amdanem, *amdanam*†, *amdanant*†:

Amdanat, about thee.

Amdanoch, *amdanawch*†:

*Amdano**, about him, it. }

{ *Amdanynt*, *amdanu*†, *amdanaddu*†,

Amdani, about her. }

{ *amdanaddynt*†:

Arnaf, upon me.

Darnaf, upon me.

Ataf, to me.

Ohonaf, out of me.

Oddiarnaf, from off me.

Tanaf, under me.

Odditanaf, from under me.

* The ancients sometimes used *Amdenyw* for the third person singular of all genders.

CLASS 2.

This differs from the above only in the first and second persons singular, which terminate in *of* and *ot*, or *yf* and *yt*, instead of *af* and *at*: as follows—

Erof, erddof, erddwyf, for my account

Hebof, without me.

Hebddof, hebddwyf, without me.

Hydof, along or over me.

Hyd-ddof, hyd-ddwyf, along or over me.

Hanof, of me.

Honof, of me, from me.

O hanof, out of me.

O honof, out of me.

Canthof, cantof, canddof, canthwyf, with me.

*Canof**, with me.

Oddiganthof, oddiganthwyf, from my possession.

Oddiganof, from my possession.

Wrthof, wrthwyf, by me.

Oddiwrthof, oddiwrthwyf, from by me.

Odduchtof, from over me,

Trosof, over me, for me.

Trostof, over me, instead of me.

Trwof, through me.

Trwyddof, trwyddwyf through me.

Rhagof, rhagddwyf, against me, from me.

Rhyngof, rhyngddwyf, between me,

Ynof, in me.

Ynddof, ynthof, yntof, in me.

Eiddof, in my possession.

CLASS 3.

This only consists of the preposition *i*, *to*, joined to the several persons: as--

Imi, to me.

Iti, to thee.

Iddo, to him, or it.

Iddi, to her.

Ini, to us.

Ichwi, to you.

Iddynt, to them.

Iddudd, iddu, to them.

The first and second persons, in both numbers, are often contracted thus: —*imi, im'*; *iti, it'*; *ini, in'*; *ichwi, ich'*.

When the pronoun requires to be emphatically expressed, it is added after the pronominal prepositions of class 1 and class 2; And those of class 3 are thus formed, *i mi, i ti, iddo fe, iddo fo, iddi hi, i ni, i chwi, iddynt hwy, iddynhw*.

EXAMPLES.

Cnud a chnud á fud amdanadydd.

Gwalchmai.

Sculk after sculk hover around them.

* This has its vowels often inflected; as, *cenyf, cenyd, cenyw, cenym, cenyh, and cenynt*,

Gnawd ym rhi ruddfeirdd o faran,
A rhoddi rhuddwisg amdanan.

Cynddelw.

Congenial to my chief a retinue of ruddy bards,
And to give a ruddy garment *about us*.

Hiraeth a'm dug amdenyw;
Er ys mis eres fy myw!

D. ab Gwilym.

Grief has taken hold of me *about him*;
For this month it is a wonder that I live.

Hoedlfyrion, haelion hil Bleddynt,
Trwm arnaf eu lletgynt!

Llywelyn Fardd.

The short-lived-ones and generous progeny of Bleddynt,
Heavy *upon me* their destiny!

Pawb ys ofnawg
Rhag eu safnau,
Yn disgyrnu
Dannedd arnu.

G. ab yr Ynad Coch.

Every one is fearful of their jaws, snarling with their teeth *upon them*.

Pam na ddoi di ataf, neu fi atad?

Gwilym Ddu.

Why wilt thou not come *to me*, or me *to thee*?

A dydd brawd y daw ef atam ni yma.

Taliesin.

And on the day of doom he will come *to us* here.

Nid af ataddynt, ganthynt ni byddaf,
Ni chyfarchaf fi Gogledd.

Taliesin.

I will not go *to them*, with *them* I will not be,
I will not greet the North.

A dyrydd ei fudd i feirdd proestlawn;
A dyran atan; ataw ydd awn.

Cynddelw.

And he will give his bounty to tuneful bards;
And he will share *towards us*; *to him* we will go.

Daeth Crist i'r byd—
Erom, heb ymommedd.

Gr. ab yr Ynad Coch.

Christ came into the world,
For our sake, without refusing himself.

Ti hebof nid hebu oedd tan;
Mi hebod ni hebaſ innau.

Cynddelw.

Thou *without me* no converse was to thee;
I *without thee* I also do not converse.

Bendith Duw genwch, gynreinion!

Cynddelw.

The blessing of God *with you*, foremost men of spears!

—Gwedi car dilain,
Llawer cof canthudd â ddichwain.

Seisyll.

After the fallen friend,
Many a sigh *with them* will happen.

Cenyd, Ri Celi, culwydd, cywir, mawr—

Caffwyf nef!

Dafydd y Coed.

*Of thee, Lord of Mystery, source of prosperity, just and great,
May I obtain heaven!*

Gwyth ysgor tra mor, tra Menai,

Gwlydd elfydd elwais o honai,

Tra fy Owain mawr a'i meddai.

Cynddelw.

The security against violence beyond sea, beyond Menai,

The genial region I gathered benefit from it,

While Owain the great has been who owned it.

Myneich dychnud fal bleiddiawr,

O gyfranc iddudd a'n gwiddianawr.

Taliesin.

Monks sculk together like wolves,

From an occasion to them with their hags.

Dybryd yn, feirdd byd, bod daiar arno,

Ac arnan ei alar.

Ll. P. Moch.

Melancholy to us bards of the world, there being earth upon him,

And upon us his mourning!

Caer Sidi—

A'r ffynawn ffrwythlawn yssydd odduchti,

Ys hwegach no'r gwin gwyn y llyn yndi.

Taliesin.

Caer Sidi,

And the fruitful fountain that is over it,

Sweeter than the white wine is the liquid in it.

Deuddeg meib Israel,

A thair mam iddu,

Onaddu y doeth rhad,

A geisidydd mad.

Taliesin.

The twelve sons of Israel,

And three mothers to them,

From them there came a blessing,

That is sought of the good.

Gwych ydd aeth traws benaeth trostudd,

Gwrdd eisor eisillydd Gruffudd.

Cynddelw.

Gallantly went the forward chieftain over them,

Ardent like the progeny of Grufudd.

Gwrthf ni bo trist, Crist, creadur.

Ll. P. Moch.

With me, Christ be not a creature sad.

Owain ab Madawg—

I wrthyd na'm gwrthod;

O'm bodd ni byddaf hebod.

Cynddelw.

Owain son of Madog

To be by thee refuse me not;

From my will I will not be without thee!

SEC. 3. *Syntax of the Prepositions.*

The simple preposition governs the noun, or pronoun, which comes after it in the objective case, or to which anything is expressed to be connected; as, *daioni i ddyn*, goodness to man; *to ar y ty*, a roof on the house.

Several prepositions may be used in the same sentence, with an intention of shewing one or many relations of things, with respect to each other: as, *er lles i ti dy hun, peraf i ti dewi rhag y canlyniad*, for a benefit to thee thyself, I enjoin to thee silence for fear of the consequence.

The pronominal prepositions include within themselves, in consequence of their combination, the government, or connection, denoted to subsist by using the simple prepositions with the nouns and pronouns: as, *aed hon ato*, let this female go to him; *neidia drosto*, jump over it; *pwysa arno*, press upon it.

CHAP. III. ADVERBS.

SEC. 1. *Of the general Adverbs of Quality.*

The adverbs may be properly arranged under two divisions; one comprehending such as acquire an adverbial character by a regular formation; and in the other division are to be ranked such words as are assumed to be adverbs, without having undergone a change of their original structure, by any addition of the adverbial characteristics.

All words that are resolved into the form of adjectives are susceptible of being preceded by the general formative adverbs, of the first division: and, it is by the formatives, so connected with adjectives, that the adverbs of quality, and of the manner incidental to any action or thing, are more especially constituted.

These regular adverbs are capable of the same degrees of comparison as the adjectives, and by the same characteristic forms.

The formative adverbs, already mentioned, are certain adverbial words, which are of universal use, like the corresponding adverbs, given as their significations, are in English; and are applied in like manner to qualify adjectives, and other adverbs. Those adverbial words are—

Can, equally.

Go, in a degree; rather, or pretty.

Iawn, rightly, or very.

Môr, so, as,

Ni, na, no, not.

Pur, purely, or very.

Rhy, too, or over.

*Yn**, in the state of.

* The frequent use of this agent constitutes one of the leading peculiarities of the Welsh language; before a noun it is the preposition in, and it also reduces them to a kind of adverbial state, in many forms of expression; before a verb it turns it into a participle; and by its preceding an adjective an adverb is formed, and that too in many cases, as with the nouns particularly, where no such discrimination is made in other languages.

All these precede the adjectives, or the other adverbs, which they qualify, except *iawn*, which follows them, most generally.

There is also a class of adverbs, which may be called auxiliary formatives, being certain particles, or elementary words, used to give form to a phrase, without possessing in themselves an obvious signification, and being often mere expletives: And, these are—

a, ai, ar, as, y, yd, ydd, yr, ys, e, ef, efe, fe.

EXAMPLES.

Am faes Tref Galw lys torf emys ein glyw

A glywir *yn hysbys*;

Twrf gawr gorwyddawr gochwys,

Mâl twrf torredwynt am brys. *Seisyll.*

Around the field of Tref Galw court the troop of horses of our leader

Will be *signally* heard;

A tumult of the shout of a cavalcade half involved in sweat,

Like the tumult of a hurricane about a forest.

Peunydd cylch elfydd haul á hwyliá;

Yn uchel odduchom y lleuferá. *Taliesin.*

Daily the circle of the elements the sun revolves;

High above us it does illumine.

Erioed ym dyfu dyfal dreth angau

Yn ddiau ddiameth. *Llywelyn Fardd.*

Ever has there been to me the constant tribute of death

Unerringly certain.

SEC. 2. *Of the Absolute Adverbs.*

The second division of adverbs are such words as originate from one of those subtle movements, of which there are many examples, in the mechanism of language; and of which the mind can scarcely trace the progress; so that we are therefore contented with considering the use of certain words as adverbial expressions to be resulting merely from an assumption of that character.

But there are many of the absolute adverbs whose formation is to be traced to an elision of the adverbial sign *yn*, and often of an antecedent auxiliary verb, so that the simple adjectives assume their functions. This, however, scarcely ever occurs, except when an adverb begins the phrase, or sentence: as, in this verse—

“Hawdd yw dywedyd dacw'r Wyddfa.”

Easy is it to say yonder see you Snowdon.

Which may be also expressed thus—

Yn hawdd yw dywedyd dacw'r Wyddfa.

Yn hawdd mae dywedyd dacw'r Wyddfa.

Yn hawdd y dywedir dacw'r Wyddfa.

Mae yn hawdd dywedyd dacw'r Wyddfa.

The absolute adverbs being of various characters, it will be convenient to distribute them into the several classes generally adopted by grammar-

rians; that is to say, those relative to number, order, position, time, comparison, quantity, doubt, interrogation, affirmation, negation, and interjection.

1. ADVERBS OF NUMBER.

These are formed by affixing either *gwaith*, time; *tro*, turn, or *plyg*, fold, as a termination to any proposed numeral; but *waith* is the most usual affix: as *unwaith*, once; *dwywaith*, twice; *canwaith*, a hundred times; *milcanwaith*, a hundred thousand times: again, *untro*, in one turn; *deudro*, in two turns; and, *unplyg*, in one fold; *deublyg*, two-fold; *triphlyg*, three-fold.

EXAMPLES.

Awen ber, wiwber ei waith,

Oedd i Selyf, ddisalw; *eilwaith*

Fe gant Gan—y Caniadau.

Goronwy Owain.

A sweet muse, transcendently sweet his work,

There was to Solomon, without debasement; a *second time*

He sang the Song—of Songs.

Pe cait, o dre' mangre'r mwg,

O'th wiw-wlad *unwaith* olwg,

Cait' iechyd.—

L. Morris.

If thou shouldest have, from the town that is the seat of smoke,

Of thy more worthy country *once* a sight,

Thou wouldest have health.

2. ADVERBS OF ORDER.

These are commonly constructed by setting *yn* before the proposed ordinal number; and also before the usual terms of succession: as *yn gyntaf*, first; *yn ail*, secondly; *yn olaf*, lastly; *yn ddiweddaf*, finally. But as it is equally common to omit the adverbial characteristic *yn*, so that all the ordinals, become of the division of absolute adverbs, it may be useful to exhibit a series of numbers, in their several capacities, taking notice that those of the first column are used as nouns and adjectives; and each of the other two in the three-fold capacities of nouns, adjectives, and adverbs.

Absolute Numbers.

Numerals.

Ordinals.

1 *Un*

Unwaith

Unfed

2 *Dau*

Dwywaith

Deufed

3 *Tri*

Teirgwaith

Trifed

4 *Pedwar*

Pedeirgwaith

Pedwarfed

5 *Pump*

Pumwaith

Pummed

6 *Chwech*

Chwegwaith

Chwechfed

7 *Saith*

Seithwaith

Seithfed

8 *Wyth*

Wythwaith

Wythfed

9 *Naw*

Nawgwaith

Nawfed

10 *Deg*

Degwaith

Degfed

11 *Unarddeg*

Unarddegwaith

Unarddegfed

12 *Deuarddeg*

Deuarddegwaith

Deuarddegfed

13 *Triarddeg*

Teirarddegwaith

Triarddegfed

14	<i>Pedwararddeg</i>	<i>Pedeirarddegwaith</i>	<i>Pedeirarddegfed</i>
15	<i>Pymtheg</i>	<i>Pymthegwaith</i>	<i>Pymthegfed</i>
16	<i>Unarbymtheg</i>	<i>Unarbymthegwaith</i>	<i>Unarbymthegfed</i>
17	<i>Deuarbymtheg</i>	<i>Dwyarbymthegwaith</i>	<i>Deuarbymthegfed</i>
18	<i>Triarbymtheg</i>	<i>Teirarbymthegwaith</i>	<i>Triarbymthegfed</i>
19	<i>Pedwararbymtheg</i>	<i>Pedeirarbymthegwaith</i>	<i>Pedwararbymthegfed</i>
20	<i>Ugain, ugaint</i>	<i>Ugeinwaith</i>	<i>Ugeinfed</i>
30	<i>Deg ar ugain</i>	<i>Degwaith ar ugain</i>	<i>Degfed ar ugain</i>
40	<i>Deugain</i>	<i>Deugeinwaith</i>	<i>Deugeinfed</i>
50	<i>Deg a deugain</i>	<i>Degwaith a deugain</i>	<i>Degfed a deugain</i>
60	<i>Trigain</i>	<i>Trigeinwaith</i>	<i>Trigeinfed</i>
70	<i>Deg a thrigain</i>	<i>Degwaith a thrigain</i>	<i>Degfed a thrigain</i>
80	<i>Pedwarugain</i>	<i>Pedwarugeinwaith</i>	<i>Pedwarugeinfed</i>
90	<i>Deg a phedwarugain</i>	<i>Degwaith a phedwarugain</i>	<i>Degfed a phedwarugain</i>
100	<i>Cant</i>	<i>Canwaith</i>	<i>Canfed.</i>
200	<i>Deugant</i>	<i>Deuganwaith</i>	<i>Deuganfed</i>
300	<i>Trichant</i>	<i>Trichanwaith</i>	<i>Trichanfed</i>
400	<i>Pedwarcant</i>	<i>Pedwarcanwaith</i>	<i>Pedwarcanfed</i>
500	<i>Pumcant</i>	<i>Pumcanwaith</i>	<i>Pumcanfed</i>
600	<i>Chwechant</i>	<i>Chwechanwaith</i>	<i>Chwechanfed</i>
700	<i>Seithcant</i>	<i>Seithganwaith</i>	<i>Seithganfed</i>
800	<i>Wythcant</i>	<i>Wythganwaith</i>	<i>Wythganfed</i>
900	<i>Nawcant</i>	<i>Nawcanwaith</i>	<i>Nawcanfed</i>
1000	<i>Mil</i>	<i>Milwaith</i>	<i>Milfed</i>
2000	<i>Dwyfil</i>	<i>Dwyfilwaith</i>	<i>Dwyfilfed</i>
3000	<i>Teirmil</i>	<i>Teirmilwaith</i>	<i>Teirmilfed</i>
10,000	<i>Myrdd</i>	<i>Myrddwaith</i>	<i>Myrddfed</i>
100,000	<i>Canmil</i>	<i>Canmilwaith</i>	<i>Canmilfed</i>
1,000,000	<i>Myrddiwn</i>	<i>Myrddiynwaith</i>	<i>Myrddiynfed</i>

The numerals *dau*, *tri*, *pedwar*, have also feminine forms ; as, *dwy*, *tair*, *pedair*, which forms they assume in all their combinations, when used with feminine nouns. They therefore take such forms in the adverbs of number, because *gwaith* is resolved to be feminine.

For *unfed*, *deufed*, *trifed*, *pedwarfed* we popularly use *cyntaf*, *ail* or *eilfed*, *trydydd* or *trydedd*, and *pedwerydd* or *pedwaredd*.

For *unarddeg*, *deuarddeg*, *triarddeg*, the ancients sometimes used *undeg*, *deuddeg*, *trideg* ; thence *undegwaith*, *deuddegwaith*, *tridegwaith*, and also *undegfed*, *deuddegfed*, *tridegfed*. For *deuarddeg*, we have still retained *deuddeg*, for the popular term. But a more classical form than either, for the numerals between 10 and 20, would be to say—*Un a deg*, *dau a deg*, *tri a deg*, *pedwar a deg*, *pump a deg*, *chwech a deg*, *saith a deg*, *wyth a deg*, *naw a deg*.

For the numeral adverbs of 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, we most usually say, *unwaith ar ddeg* or *unfed waith ar ddeg*, *teirgwaith ar ddeg*, or *trydedd waith ar ddeg*, *pedeirgwaith ar ddeg*, *unwaith ar bymtheg*, *dwywaith ar bymtheg*, *teirgwaith ar bymtheg*, *pedeirgwaith ar bymtheg* : And, for the ordinal adverbs, 11th, *unfed ar ddeg* ; 13th, *trydydd ar ddeg* ; 14th, *pedwerydd ar*

dddeg ; 16th, *unfed ar bymtheg* ; 17th, *eilfed ar bymtheg* ; 18th, *trydydd ar bymtheg*, *deunawfed* ; 19th, *pedwerydd ar bymtheg*.

The ordinals have often, like the numeral adverbs, *waith* put after them: as, *ugeinfed waith*, twentieth time.

From 15 to 20 would be expressed equally clear by *pumparddeg*, *chwecharddeg*, *saitharddeg*, *wytharddeg*, *nawarddeg*.

From 20 upwards we count to every succeeding score, instead of by tens, which is a cumbersome mode; that is, we express the same numerals as to the first 20, adding after each, the words *ar ugain* or *over twenty*: as, *unarbymtheg ar ugain*, for thirty-six. Instead of this it would have been much better to say, *trideg*, 30, for *deg ar ugain*; and *trideg a naw*, or *naw a thrideg*, for thirty-nine; and in the same manner for the other tens, to a hundred

The number 100,000 is also called *milcant*; and in ancient numeration, *mwnl*, *catyrfa*, and *rhiallu*: so a million used to be called *mynta*, *buna*, and *catyrfa fawr*.

For expressing any number of hundreds we may use the terms compounded or otherwise; as it is equally common to say *tri chant*, as *trichant*, for 300; and so for any other number; so it is also to say, *tri chant o weithiau*, for *trichanwaith*; and similar adverbs of numbers.

When we would express any odd number above 20, 100, 1000, and the like, it is usual to join the things numbered to the odd number, which comes first in the series: as—

23 men:	<i>Tri dyn ar ugain.</i>	Three men over twenty.
602 ships:	<i>Dwy long a chwechant.</i>	Two ships and six hundred.
1803 years:	<i>Tair blynedd wyth gant a mil.</i>	Three years eight hundred and a thousand.

But which are also expressed thus—

Tri ar ugain dyn:	Tri ar ugain o ddynion.
Chwechant a dwy long:	Chwe chant a dwy o longau.
Mil wythgant a thair blwyddyn:	Un mil wyth gant a thair o flynyddau.

It is an extraordinary circumstance that the Britons should have in their language so many means for expressing large numbers, as are to be met with, independently of the very ancient terms of *mwnl*, *mynta*, *buna*, *catyrfa*, and *rhiallu*; and that too with remarkable facility and brevity: as—

<i>Milfil</i> ,	thousand thousands.
<i>Milcanmil</i> ,	thousand of hundred thousands.
<i>Milcanmil o filoedd</i> ,	thousand of hundred thousands of thousands.
<i>Milcanmyrdd</i> ,	hundred thousand myriads.
<i>Milcanmyrddiwn</i> ,	hundred thousand millions.
<i>Canmilfedran</i> ,	hundred thousandth part.

Hyd ynt clydwr,
Chwechantmilwr,
Miled Efrai.

Taliesin.

While they are in protection, the six hundred thousand warriors, of the Hebrew multitude.

3. ADVERBS OF POSITION.

The adverbs of position are numerous, many of them simple words, but the greater part are compound expressions. The former are put down here first in order; and the others follow.

Simple Adverbs of Position.

<i>Acw</i> , yonder.	<i>Pellach</i> , further.
<i>Adref</i> , home	<i>Rhaco</i> , yonder.
<i>Allan</i> , out,	<i>Sylla</i> , lo there.
<i>Bry</i> , fry, above.	<i>Syna</i> , lo there.
<i>Cw</i> , where.	<i>Tua</i> , towards.
<i>Cwdd</i> , where.	<i>Tuag</i> , towards.
<i>Draw</i> , yonder.	<i>Tuedd</i> , towards.
<i>Hyd</i> , as far as.	<i>Ucho</i> , above.
<i>Hwnt</i> , away.	<i>Uchod</i> , above.
<i>Iso</i> , below.	<i>Wela</i> , lo, see here.
<i>Isod</i> , below.	<i>Wng</i> , hard by.
<i>Lhwrw</i> , towards.	<i>Wnc</i> , hard by,
<i>Maes</i> , out.	<i>Yma</i> , here, hither.
<i>Màn</i> , where.	<i>Yman</i> , here.
<i>Men</i> , where.	<i>Yna</i> , there, thither.
<i>Mewn</i> , within.	<i>Yno</i> , there, in such a place.
<i>Myn</i> , where.	<i>Ymaith</i> , hence.
<i>Obry</i> , below.	<i>Yny</i> , where.
<i>Oco</i> , yonder.	<i>Yngo</i> , hard by.
<i>Pell</i> , far.	<i>Yngod</i> , hard by.

Compound Adverbs of Position.

<i>Lledled</i> , broader and broader	<i>Pendraphen</i> , head over head.
<i>Nesnes</i> , nearer and nearer.	<i>Pendramwnwgl</i> , topsy-turvy.
<i>Oddiamgylch</i> , from about.	<i>Pendrosben</i> , topsy-turvy.
<i>Oddiar</i> , from off.	<i>Pen yn erfid</i> , topsy-turvy.
<i>Obeutu</i> , from about.	<i>Peutu</i> , on both sides.
<i>Oddeutu</i> , from about.	<i>Ymhen</i> , at the end.
<i>Odditan</i> , from under.	<i>Ymlaen</i> , forward.
<i>Oddiwrth</i> , from by.	<i>Ar wahan</i> , apart.
<i>Oddiyma</i> , from here.	<i>Ar neilltu</i> , aside.
<i>Oddiyna</i> , from there.	<i>Hyd at</i> , as far as to.
<i>Oddiyno</i> , from thence.	<i>Hyd yma</i> , as far as here.
<i>Odducho</i> , from above.	<i>Hyd yna</i> , as far as there.
<i>Odduchod</i> , from above.	<i>Hyd yno</i> , as far as such a place
<i>Oddyma</i> , from here.	<i>I ba le</i> , to what place, whither.
<i>Oddyman</i> , from hence.	<i>I faes</i> , outward.
<i>Oddyna</i> , thenceforth.	<i>I lawr</i> , downward.
<i>Oddyno</i> , from such a place.	<i>I fyny</i> , upward.
<i>Penben</i> , cheek by jole.	<i>I waered</i> , downward.

I mewn, to within.

I ba le bynag, to what place soever.

Neb le, any where,

O faes, from without.

O fewn, from within.

O ba le, from what place.

O ba le bynag, from what place soever.

O hyn, from this.

O hyna, from that.

O hyny, from thence.

O hyn allan, from henceforth.

O hyny allan, from thenceforth.

Pen o draed, head by feet.

Rhyw fan, somewhere.

Rhyw le, somewhere.

Yn unlle, any where; no where.

EXAMPLES.

Rhyfedd redeg dwg dwfr echwydd :

Cwdd â? cwdd ymdda? cw treigl, cw trefna?

Taliesin.

A wonderful course takes the water of the tide :

Where goes it? where wanders it? where its revolution, and where ordained?

Granwynion trychion—

Trachwyddynt, ben o draed.

Cynddelw.

The pale-cheeked wounded ones—

They fearfully fell with head and feet promiscuous.

Cylch Prydain bo

Fflemychid yngo

Draig nid ymgelo.

Taliesin.

The circumference of Britain be it

That a gleaming shall be near

Of a leader who shall not have secreted himself.

Myn y mae meillion,

A gwlith âr dirion;

Myn y mae cerddorion

Yn nghywair cyson.

Taliesin.

Where there are trefoils,

And dew drops on the blossoms;

Where there are minstrels,

In harmonious concord.

Hyd Gaer Gaint, i gadw braint Brython,

Hyd Gaer Llyr, a hyd Gaer Lleon,

Hyd Ystreigl Eingl, hyd Aeron ydd aeth

Ei benaeth o Benmon.

Cynddelw.

As far as to Canterbury, to preserve the right of Britons,

As far as to Leicester, and as far as to West Chester,

As far as to the Ystreigl of the Angles, as far as to Aeron has

Extended his sovereignty from Penmon.

Llys Owain hael—

Yny mae yfed, heb neued, heb nag,

No nebawd eisiwed.

Cynddelw.

The court of Owain the Generous—

Where there is drinking, without anxiety, without a refusal,

Nor any kind of want.

Ni wddant cwdd ânt rwy coddes.

Ll. P. Moch.

They know not where will go such as afflicted them.

<i>Ysglyfion ysglyfynt llorw bar.</i>	<i>Ll. P. Moch.</i>
Birds of prey were seeking prey towards wrath.	
<i>Gorwen tòn tuedd Porth Wyddno.</i>	<i>Ph. Brydydd.</i>
Transcendently white the wave besides the port of Gwyddno.	
<i>Pell oddyman Aber Llyw.</i>	<i>Llywarch Hen.</i>
Far from hence Aber Llyw.	

4. ADVERBS OF TIME.

These, for the most part, are simple words, and originally either nouns, prepositions, or conjunctions; and are as follow—

<i>Ambell dro</i> , sometimes.	<i>Hyd hyn</i> , hitherto.
<i>Ambell waith</i> , sometimes.	<i>Hyd oni</i> , until that.
<i>Anaml</i> , seldom.	<i>Hyd onid</i> , until that.
<i>Ar dro</i> , on a time.	<i>Llawer tro</i> , oftentimes
<i>Ar droion</i> , at times.	<i>Moch</i> , soon.
<i>Ar fyr</i> , shortly.	<i>Nes</i> , until.
<i>Ar fyrder</i> , shortly.	<i>Oddiynâ</i> , thereafter.
<i>Can</i> , since.	<i>Oddiynaeth</i> , thereafter.
<i>Cyd</i> , as long as.	<i>O hyn allan</i> , from henceforth.
<i>Cyn</i> , sooner.	<i>Oni</i> , until, so that.
<i>Cynt</i> , heretofore.	<i>Onid</i> , until.
<i>Diannod</i> , immediately.	<i>Onis</i> , until.
<i>Doe</i> , yesterday.	<i>Pan</i> , when.
<i>Echdoe</i> , the day before yesterday.	<i>Panyw</i> , when, whence, since; from.
<i>Echwng</i> , just now.	<i>Pellach</i> , further.
<i>Eisioes</i> , already.	<i>Peunoeth</i> , nightly.
<i>Eisus</i> , already.	<i>Peunos</i> , nightly.
<i>Eleni</i> , this year.	<i>Peunydd</i> , daily.
<i>Erioed</i> , ever, the past.	<i>Pob amser</i> , all times, always.
<i>Erlllynedd</i> , last year.	<i>Pryd</i> , when.
<i>Ermoed</i> , in all my life.	<i>Pyth</i> , ever.
<i>Er ys enyd</i> , long since.	<i>Rhagllaw</i> , hereafter.
<i>Er ys talm</i> , long ago.	<i>Toc</i> , presently.
<i>Eto</i> , again.	<i>Toc a da</i> , presently and in good time.
<i>Eton</i> , again.	<i>Tra</i> , whilst.
<i>Etwa</i> , again.	<i>Tradwy</i> , fourth day hence.
<i>Etwaeth</i> , again.	<i>Tranoeth</i> , the next morning.
<i>Gwedi</i> , afterwards.	<i>Trenydd</i> , the second day hence.
<i>Gwedi hyn</i> , after this.	<i>Weithian</i> , at length.
<i>Gwedi hyny</i> , after that.	<i>Weithiau</i> , sometimes.
<i>Gwrthdrenydd</i> , the third day hence.	<i>Weithion</i> , now, at this time.
<i>Hagen</i> , yet, still, however.	<i>Y bore</i> , in the morning.
<i>Haiach</i> , instantly.	<i>Yfory</i> , to-morrow.
<i>Haiachen</i> , instantly.	<i>Yna</i> , after this.
<i>Heddyw</i> , to-day.	<i>Ynaeth</i> , thereafter.
<i>Heno</i> , to-night.	<i>Yn aml</i> , often.
<i>Henoeth</i> , to-night.	<i>Yn awr</i> , now, at this time.
<i>Hwy</i> , longer.	<i>Yn ddiannod</i> , immediately.
<i>Hyd</i> , as long as.	<i>Yn fore</i> , early.

Yn fynych, frequently.*Yn hwyr*, late.*Yni*, until.*Yn uniawn*, directly.*Yn uniawn deg*, immediately.*Yn y lle*, immediately.*Yn y man*, by and by.*Y pryd hyn*, this time.*Yr awr hon*, this time.*Y tro yma*, for this time.

EXAMPLES.

Moes yna *eyfraith*.*Adage.**Manners then law.**Pan ddaw nos a lliant,**Pan fydd y difiant,**Cwdd a nos rhag dydd ?**Taliesin.**When there shall come night with an overwhelming,**When there shall be the disappearance,**Where retreats the night from day ?**Ceiniadon, moch clywyf eu gofalon.**Taliesin.**Minstrels, soon I hear their cares.**A fo marw ni moch welir.**Llefoed.**Who shall have died will not soon be seen.**—A folais i'gynt ;**Cymrawd ewyn dwfr ai dyfriw gwynt !**Cynddelw.**Whom formerly I praised :**Is frail as the course of the foam of water that the wind doth spray**Ni thewais ermoed o'i moli mal drud.**Cynddelw.**I have not been silent through my life with praising her like one
distracted.**—Heb ymarbed**Yd giliai pob llwfr yni ladded.**Cynddelw.**Without deliverance**There would be every coward fleeing until he should be slain.**Llas llary frodyr gwyr gorfynt ;**A chyd lleddid lladdesynt.**Cyuddelw.**Brothers have been slain by malignant men ;**And while they were slain they also slew.**Can cafas eurwas air a lwydda,**Can gaffed hir hynt byd bod yma,**Can Duw nef—ys caffo drugaredd !**D. Benfras.**Since there has been obtained by the splendid youth a prosper-
ing word,**From obtaining a long course of life in being here,**From the God of heaven—may he obtain mercy !**A gäad yn mabolaeth**Carwn pei caffwn etwaeth.**Llywarch Hen.**What was obtained in youth**I should love if I could obtain it again.*

Pwy a wledych oddynaeth? *Merddin a Gwenddydd.*

Who shall reign from that time?

Ydd wyf yn ymdaith gan wyllaith a gwyllon,
Gwedi da ddigawn a dyddan cerddorion. *Merddin.*

I am sojourning with shades and gloomy sprites,
After a sufficiency of wealth and the amusement of minstrels.

Pa benaeth ynaeth a fydd? *Merddin a Gwenddydd.*

What sovereign then shall be?

Cannorthwyaist ni, Geli gwyliad ;
A'r awr hon eton, Duw Ren, atad
Rhedwn.— *Ll. Goch ab M. Hen.*

Thou hast helped us, Mysterious One omniscient;
And at this hour again, God supreme, to thee
We will hasten.

5. ADVERBS OF COMPARISON.

Nearly all these adverbs are adjectives also, without having undergone any change of their original structure : those that are otherwise are such as are of a compound formation. The following is a list of them :

<i>Ail</i> , second to, like.	<i>Llawn</i> , fully, completely.
<i>Amgenach</i> , more otherwise.	<i>Mad</i> , well.
<i>Chwaethach</i> , much less.	<i>Mâl</i> , like.
<i>Da</i> , well.	<i>Mâl hyn</i> , in this manner.
<i>Delw</i> , in the manner.	<i>Mâl hyna</i> , in that manner.
<i>Drwg</i> , badly.	<i>Mâl hyny</i> , in such a manner
<i>Echre</i> , rather.	<i>Megys</i> , like, as.
<i>Felly</i> , in that manner, so.	<i>Mwy</i> , more.
<i>Goreu</i> , of the best.	<i>Mwyach</i> , any more.
<i>Gwaethach</i> , worse.	<i>Mwyaf</i> , most.
<i>Gwaethaf</i> , worst.	<i>O yr eithaf</i> , at the most.
<i>Gwell</i> , better.	<i>Ymron</i> , almost.
<i>Llai</i> , less.	<i>Yn hytrach</i> , rather.
<i>Lleiaf</i> , least.	<i>Yr un fath</i> , of the same sort

EXAMPLES.

Mal rhod tanwydin tros elfydd ;
Mal ton teithiawg Llwyfenydd ;
Mal cathl cyflef Gwen a Gweithen ;
Mal Mor Mwynfawr yw Urien. *Taliesin.*

Like an orb of kindling meteor through the elements ;
Like the bursting wave is the rightful lord of Llwyfenydd ;
Like the harmonious chaunt of Gwen and Gweithen ;
Like Mor the greatly courteous is Urien.

Gwyn ei fyd ! Ffreuer, *mor* yw fan heno
Gwedi angeu Elfan ! *Llywarch Hen.*

Alas ! Freuer, *how* loud the moaning to-night
After the death of Elvan !

Delw ym peirch a meirch mygr hydaith,
Mynw eilon, *ma* gwyllyon goddaith. *Cynddelw.*

In the manner he honours me with splendid steeds seeking for
the corn,
Of the form of hinds, skimming *like* sprites of conflagration.

Dyhidl ei aur yn arffed ffrawdd-feirdd,
Mal firwyth coed *llawn* addfed. *Ll. P. Moch.*

He pours his gold into the lap of ardent bards,
Like the fruit of trees *fully* ripened.

Mad tywysaist lu, Lloegr irdant,
Ar derfyn Mechain. — *Ll. P. Moch.*

Well thou didst lead a host, the affliction of Lloegr,
On the border of Mechain.

Gwedi Owain, Mon *mor* ddiobaith cyrdd !
Cerddorion, *mor* ynt gaith ! *Seisyll.*

After Owain, *how* hopeless Mon of songs !
Minstrels, *how* oppressed are they !

Megys saethau yn llaw meddiannusion,
Felly meibion ysgydwedigion. *D. Ddu.*

Like to arrows in the hands of those that hold in possession,
So children that are tottering ones.

6. ADVERBS OF QUANTITY.

This class, like the preceding one, consists of adjectives assuming the character of adverbs, in construction.

<i>Achlan</i> , wholly.	<i>Mawr</i> , greatly.
<i>Agaws</i> , nearly.	<i>Mwyfwy</i> , more and more.
<i>Aml</i> , abundantly, frequently	<i>Odid</i> , scarcely.
<i>Bach</i> , little.	<i>Pa faint</i> , how much.
<i>Braidd</i> , scarcely.	<i>Pa gymaint</i> , how great
<i>Bychan</i> , little.	<i>Peth</i> , some.
<i>Bychydig</i> , little.	<i>Prin</i> , scarcely.
<i>Cymaint</i> , as much.	<i>Pynag</i> , soever,
<i>Digon</i> , sufficiently.	<i>Swrn</i> , a good deal.
<i>Gormodd</i> , too much.	<i>Syrn</i> , a good deal.
<i>I gyd</i> , wholly.	<i>Tran</i> , pretty much.
<i>Llawer</i> , much.	<i>Ychydig</i> , a little.
<i>Lleilai</i> , less and less.	<i>Ynghyd</i> , altogether.

EXAMPLES.

Odid urddas o drais. *Adage.*

Seldom comes honour from oppression.

Aml ywch, feirdd, ei fudd,
Emys llys nyw lludd,
Emys rhudd ruthr gwyddfoch. *Cynddelw.*

Abundantly to you, bards, his bounty,
 Princely steeds he will not withhold,
 Bay steeds of the onset of wild boars.

Allawr deg, ni eill dyn ddysgwyl arnei
Ychwaneg cyfoeth crefydd beri. *G. Brycheiniawg.*

The fair altar, a person cannot expect upon it
 Of bounty *more than* causing a pious disposition.

Rhwyf ner, by archer *bynag*,
 Nid rhyw i'm ner rhoddi nag. *Einion Wan.*

What, sovereign lord, is asked *soever*,
 It is not of the nature of my lord to give a refusal.

Neud amser ganaf—
 Neud arllen arien Eryri weithion;
 Neud uchel gwendon gwyndir Enlli;
 Neud wyf hoed *fwyfwy* trwy drueni;
 Neud wyf hoen hyboen heb arglwyddi! *Bleddyn Fardd.*

Be it not the time of winter—
 Be not the hoary vapour involving Snowdon now;
 Be not the white wave loud about the blessed land of Enlli;
 Be not I in anxiety *more and more* through misery;
 Be not I with woe-afflicted aspect without chieftains!

A lle teg, tebyg i draeth,
 A wnaeth fy hiraeth *fwyfwy*. *Cynddelw.*

And a fair place, similar to a strand,
 Has made my anxious longing *more and more*.

Neud mai, neud lleilai llif yn afon;
 Neud maith ym dyrraith dir ofalon,
 Neud *fwyfwy* galar. *D. Benfras.*

Is it not May, is not *less and less* the torrent in the river;
 Is there not a tedious return to me of cruel cares,
 Is not *more and more* the grief.

7. ADVERBS OF DOUBTING.

These are mostly of a compound form, consisting of a preposition joined to a noun, verb, or adjective. Sometimes they appear as simple words, by the omission of the preposition. The following are some of both sorts:

Agatfydd, peradventure.

Beth? what?

Fe allai, it might possibly; possibly.

Gallai, possibly.

Hwyrach, perhaps.

Malpai, as if.

Nid hwyrach, perhaps.

Odid, it is a chance.

O ddamwain, perchance.

Ond odid, perchance.

Osid, if there is.

Padyw? what is it that?

Pyr, if that, so that.

Ysgatfydd, peradventure.

EXAMPLES.

*Osid wch yn mhant,
Neud Urien ai gwant;
Osid wch yn mynydd,
Neud Urien a orfydd?* *Taliesin.*

*If there is a push in the vale,
Is it not that Urien will divide it through;
If there is a push in the mountain,
Is it not that Urien will overcome?*

*Odid fod neb nad edwyn,
Trwy'r iaith, enw'r Doctor Wyn.* *L. Morris.*

*It is a chance of there being any but who knows,
Through the language, the name of Doctor Wyn.*

*Amwyn, Duw Trindawd,
Pyr y traethwn i draethawd
Namyn o honawd.* *Taliesin.*

*Protect me, Triune God, so that I should recite an oration
But of thee.*

*Gwyn ei fyd! padyw Dŵ yd rangwy
Rieinged rwyh, wry wared lywy!* *Gwalchmai.*

*Blessed state! what is it that God should have brought to pass?
A female treasure covered, a splendid virgin's dissolution!*

*Neur aeth trwm hiraeth trwy gymmherfedd bron,
Y boen i'r galon hon anhunedd!* *G. ab M. ab Dafydd.*

*Is there not gone heavy anxiety through the centre of my breast
The torment of this heart is sleep-disturbing care!*

*Beth o daw atom lynes drom droch;
Pwy a glaif a saif, o lan Soch, yn gadr?* *M. Dwygraig.*

*What if there shall come to us a fleet heavy and fierce;
Who with a sword will stand, from the bank of Soch, manfully?*

8. INTERROGATIVE ADVERBS.

This class is chiefly made up of Pronouns joined to nouns; and a few consist of two adverbs, one governing the other: as—

A? an interrogative agent.

Adolwg? I pray you?

Ai? is it?

Ai ie? is it so?

Ai nid? is it not?

Am ba achaws? for what reason?

Am ba beth! for what?

Atolwg? I pray you?

A yw, â ydyw? is it?

Cw? where?

Cwdd? where?

Er dolwg? by your leave?

Mae? where is?

Neu? or otherwise? were not?

Neud? is it otherwise?

Neur? is there not?

Neus? is it otherwise?

Ond? is it not?

Oni? what not?

Onid? what not?

Onis? what not?

Pa? what?

Pa beth? what thing?

Pa ddelw? what form?

Pa fodd? what manner?

Paham? wherefore?

Pa le? where?

Pam? wherefore?

Pa sut? what state?

Pa wedd? what manner?

Pa yr un? whether?

Piau? whose?

Pond? is it not?

Poni? why is it not?

Ponid? why is it not?

Py? why; what?

EXAMPLES.

A *glywaist ti à gant Afaon,*

Fab Taliesin, gerdd gyfion:

"Ni chel grudd gystudd calon?"

Hast thou heard what Afaon sang,

The son of Taliesin, of righteous muse:

"The cheek will not conceal the affliction of the heart?"

Amser Mai—

Neud coed nad ceithiw, ceinlliw celli;

Neud llafar adar, neud gwar gweilgi? E. ab Gwalchmai.

The season of May—

Is it otherwise than that the woods be close, of splendid hue the grove;

Be not the birds loud in song, be not the ocean calm?

Neur digerais à garaf?

Llywarch Hen.

Have I not been without loving what I love?

Breuddwydiaw er bun balchliw arien dos,

Ys odidawg nos new ym hebgyr!

Gwalchmai.

Dreaming of a nymph of the passing hue of the hoary vapour drop,

How excellent the night were not she eluding me!

Gwas y drws, gwrndaw,

Py drwst: ei daiar á gryn;

Ai mor á ddygyn?

Taliesin.

Page of the door, listen,

What noise: is it the earth that quakes;

Is it the sea that murmurs?

Piau y bedd hwn, bedd hwn, a hwn?

Gofyn imi, mi ai gwn:

Bedd Ew, bedd Eiddew oedd hwn,

A bedd Eidal dàl ysgwn.

Beddau Milwyr.

Who owns this grave, this grave, and this?

Ask thou of me, I do know it:

The grave of Ew, the grave of Eiddew was this,

And the grave of Eidal of uplifted front.

Poni welwch chwi'r mor yn merwinaw'r tir?

Poni welwch chwi'r gwir yn ymgyweiriaw?

Poni chredwch chwi Dduw, ddyniadon ynyd?

Poni welwch chwi'r byd wedi bydiaw? G. ab yr Ynad Coch.

Why is it that you see not the sea agitating the land?

Why is it that you see not the elements collecting together?

Why is it that you believe not in God, ye foolish men?

Why is it that you see not the world having completed its course?

Gan gredu Pen llu llwry cyfodi,
 Gan holl ddiffryd byd o'i bum weli,
 Pam na faddeu brawd?—

Hywel Foel.

With believing the Lord of hosts respecting the resurrection,
 With the complete redemption of the world through his five wounds,
 Why does a brother not forgive?

Ponid gwan truan trymder pechadur,
 Na wyl ddyn ddyfod ei amser! *G. ab yr Ynnd Coch.*

Is it not that feeble and miserable the affliction of a sinner,
 That a man sees not the coming of his time!

Gofynant i'r Saeson—
 Cw mae eu herw pan seilliasant;
 Cw mae eu cenedloedd, py fro pan ddaethant? *Golyddan*

They will ask of the Saxons—
 Where is their roaming to since they have set it on foot;
 Where be their tribes, what country they proceeded from?

9. AFFIRMATIVE ADVERBS.

The most general adverbs of affirmation are given in the following list; but we have none that is universal, like *yes* in English; for the affirmation is made by an expression, that, as it were, echoes or preserves some of the characteristic form of the questions asked.

<i>Can hyny</i> , therefore.	<i>Sef, yssef</i> , that is, namely.
<i>Ceugant</i> , certainly.	<i>Ydyw</i> , it is.
<i>Diammeu</i> , undoubtedly.	<i>Yn ddiammheu</i> , undoubtedly.
<i>Diau</i> , undoubtedly.	<i>Yn ddiau</i> , undoubtedly.
<i>Do</i> , it is done; yes.	<i>Yn gerth</i> , certainly.
<i>Gwir</i> , truly.	<i>Yn geugant</i> , certainly.
<i>Ië</i> , yes, it is.	<i>Yn wir</i> , indeed.
<i>Myn</i> , by: as, <i>myn diawl</i> .	<i>Ys</i> , is.
<i>Nid amgen</i> , not otherwise.	<i>Ys ef</i> , that is.
<i>Oedd</i> , there was? yes.	<i>Ysid</i> , there is.
<i>Oes</i> , there is; yes.	<i>Yssy</i> , there is.
<i>Purion</i> , very well.	<i>Yssydd</i> , there is.

EXAMPLES.

Ie, hebai Arawn, Duw á dalo it'! dy gydymdeithas mi a'i cygleu.
Mabinogi Pwyll.

Yes, said Arawn, God reward thee! I have experienced thy friendship.

Chwedlau y porth genyd? *Ys* ydynt gënyf: cyweithydd *yssydd* yn
 nrws y porth â fynynt ddawed i mewn. *Mabinogi Culhwch.*

Reports from the gate bearest thou? *Yes*, I have some: *there is* a company
 in the entrance of the porch that wishes to come in.

Ysid gan unbyn unbarch dynoliaeth;
Ysid unbenaeth unbenesau;
Ysid esgob llary uch allorau Dewi. *Gw. Brycheiniawg.*

There is with princes an unanimous respect of person;
There is the sovereignty of princesses;
There is a meek bishop over the altars of Dewi.

*Ysym arglwydd gwrdd gorddifwng ei far,
Gorddwy neb nyw ystwng.* *Cynddelw.*

*There is to me a powerful lord of overwhelming wrath,
The oppression of any he will not brook.*

*Sef á wnaethant plant Cai,
I wrth ei medel ymchweli.* *Taliesin.*

*That is what did the sons of Cai,
From their reaping return back.*

*Ysid ym arglwydd—
Ni oddef cam, nyw cymer.* *Cynddelw.*

*There is to me a chief—
Who will not suffer wrong, who will not take it.*

10. NEGATIVE ADVERBS.

The radical signs of negation are *ni* and *na*. The former is a direct negative, and is therefore appropriated to verbs of the indicative mood. The latter adverb implies generally a condition, or something contingent; and on that account it is the negative with verbs of the subjunctive, potential, and optative moods. The following is a list of them—

<i>Dim</i> , an auxiliary negative.	<i>Nag oes</i> , there is not.
<i>Mo</i> , an auxiliary negative.	<i>Nag ydyw</i> , it is not.
<i>Na</i> , not, that not; no.	<i>Nag yw</i> , it is not.
<i>Nad</i> , not, that not.	<i>Nas</i> , not, that not.
<i>Nad oedd</i> , that there was not.	<i>Ni</i> , not.
<i>Nad oes</i> , that there is not.	<i>Nid</i> , not.
<i>Nad yw</i> , <i>nad ydyw</i> , that is not.	<i>Nid oedd</i> , there was not.
<i>Na ddo</i> , <i>naddo</i> , not done.	<i>Nid yw</i> , is not, it is not.
<i>Nag</i> , that not.	<i>Nis</i> , not.
<i>Nag e</i> , <i>nage</i> , not it.	<i>Nwy</i> , not the third person.
<i>Nag oedd</i> , there was not.	<i>Nyw</i> , not the third person.

EXAMPLES.

—*Na'm ammheued,
Ac er Peryf nef, na'm difanwed.* *Cynddelw.*

*Let him not doubt me,
And for the sake of the Creator of heaven, let him not me cast off.*

—*Gloew ei gylchwy;
Ni rywelais teg nwy ry gwelwy.* *Cynddelw.*

—*Splendid his shield;
He can not have seen what is fair that shall not have seen it.*

*Nid oedd neb à gynnhebycwn
A llew trais.—* *Cynddelw.*

*There was not any whom I should compare
With the lion of conquest.—*

*Llywelyn, cyd lladdwy trwy far,
Cyd llosgwy, nid llesg ufeliar.* *Ll. P. Moch.*

*Llywelyn, whilst he shall be slaying through wrath,
Whilst he shall be burning, not feeble the flame.*

*Na ddylysa fi y felly, fy naf,
Nid ef it' llesaf o'm dylysi.*

Discard me *not* in that manner, my sovereign,
It is *not* to thee the most beneficial if me thou shalt discard.

Nid prid pryn gair teg. *Adage.*

Not dear the purchase of a fair word.

*Afallen beren bren ni grino;
Pedwarcant mlynedd yn heddd y bo.* *Merddin.*

A delicious apple-tree, a tree that will *not* decay;
Four hundred years in peace may it be.

Nid perchen da nyw cymer. *Adage.*

He is *not* the owner of wealth *that* takes it *not*.

*Mi nyw dirmygaf;
Urien yd gyrchaf.* *Taliesin.*

I will *not* him contemn;
Urien I will visit.

*O bob teyrnas, teyrnged ein rhwyf
Nwy rhoddwy gogeled.* *Ll. P. Moch.*

From every kingdom, the tribute of our leader
That gives it *not* let him take care.

*Tri eryr yn wyr, ac yn weision;
Tri chlwyf nad ydynt, mal cynt Cynon.* *D. Benfras.*

Three eagles as men, and as youths;
Three wounds *that* they are *not*, like Cynon heretofore.

11. INTERJECTIONAL ADVERBS.

The interjections are a class of adverbs that acquire such a character by assumption, although in reality, they be verbs of the imperative mood, both in their form and abstract meaning, and mostly of the second person. They may therefore consist of a great variety; those however that are most universal are the following—

<i>Aro!</i> stop	<i>Ffwrdd!</i> away
<i>Bw!</i> boh	<i>Gwae!</i> woe
<i>Dacw!</i> yonder	<i>Gwaed dyn!</i> zounds
<i>Dyma!</i> here is	<i>Gwaed dyn ai gilydd!</i> zounds man alive!
<i>Dyn!</i> man dear	<i>Gwaed dyn byw!</i> zounds man alive!
<i>Dyna!</i> there so	<i>Gwyn ei fyd!</i> would to heaven!
<i>Dyna dyna!</i> there there	<i>Ha!</i> hah
<i>Dyn byw!</i> man alive	<i>Ha ha!</i> hah hah
<i>Dyn dyn!</i> man man, dear dear	<i>Hai!</i> hei
<i>Dyt!</i> avast	<i>Hai how!</i> heigh ho
<i>Dyt dyt!</i> hold hold	<i>Hai wchw!</i> murder
<i>Ffi!</i> fie	<i>Hai whw!</i> murder
<i>Ffw!</i> off	<i>He!</i> hey

<i>Heng ! hie</i>	<i>Siow ! shoo</i>
<i>Ho ! ho</i>	<i>Si siow ! shoo</i>
<i>Ho ho ! oh oh</i>	<i>Teg teg ! fairly fairly</i>
<i>Hòlò ! halloh</i>	<i>Truan ! poor thing</i>
<i>How ! alack</i>	<i>Truan bach ! poor little thing</i>
<i>How heno ! alack-a-day</i>	<i>Truan hyny ! poor thing that it was</i>
<i>Hu ! alas</i>	<i>Twt ! pshaw</i>
<i>Huw ! alas</i>	<i>Ust ! hush</i>
<i>Hwi ! hie</i>	<i>W ! oh</i>
<i>Hwnt ! avaunt</i>	<i>Waw ! heigh</i>
<i>Hwt ! off</i>	<i>Wb ! alack-a-day</i>
<i>Hys ! hiss</i>	<i>Wban ! alack</i>
<i>Llyma ! lo here</i>	<i>Wbw ! alack alack</i>
<i>Llyna ! lo there</i>	<i>Wchw ! murder</i>
<i>Nycha ! see there</i>	<i>Wela ! well</i>
<i>O ! oh</i>	<i>Wela wela ! well well</i>
<i>Och ! alas</i>	<i>Weldacw ! lo yonder now</i>
<i>Ochafi ! ah me</i>	<i>Weldyma ! lo here now</i>
<i>Ochafinnau ! ah me</i>	<i>Weldyna ! lo there now</i>
<i>Ochan ! alack</i>	<i>Wew ! hey</i>
<i>Ocho druan ! ah poor thing</i>	<i>Wft ! shame</i>
<i>O dyn ! oh dear</i>	<i>Whw ! murder</i>
<i>Oia ! oh pray</i>	<i>Wi ! hey</i>
<i>Oio ! hear me</i>	<i>Wichwach ! heigh</i>
<i>Ow ! oh</i>	<i>Ymaith ! away</i>
<i>O yr anwyl ! oh dear</i>	<i>Ys hu ! alas</i>
<i>O yr unig ! oh heavens</i>	<i>Ysywaeth ! the more the pity</i>

SEC. 3. *Of the Syntax of Adverbs.*

The elementary particles called formative adverbs, are always put immediately before a verb, generally to modify its signification; but often also as mere expletives, they are used for the sake of giving euphony to the expression.

EXAMPLES.

Ys arglwydd, ys arwydd ys ef:
Ys cad ffyrdd; ys car cyrdd cyflef
Gwledig degcantorf.

Cynddelw.

He is a sovereign, there is a sign that so it is:
There be the paths of battle; there is the friend of symphonious
song,
The ruler of ten hundred hosts.

Gwynedd yn rhysedd—
A glywant men yd aeth,
Mal torf nyw terfysg alaeth.

Cynddelw.

Gwynedd in commotion—
Will hear where he *is* gone,
 Like a host not to be moved by woe.

Caraf a'm rhoddes rybuedd medd,
 Myn *y* dyhaedd myr maith gywrysedd. *H. ab Owain.*

I will love him who gave me the wished-for gift of mead,
 Where *that* the floods extend in ample turbulence.

Eilgad trom *y* tremynasant
 Udd addien uch Dygen Dyfnant. *Ll. P. Moch.*

In a second battle severe they did behold
 The splendid chief above the cliff of Dyfnant.

Ar a fyno dyn rhydarfir;
 Ond a fyno Duw dim ni ellir. *D. Benfras.*

As to what is intended by man it will be chased away;
 Except what is intended by God nothing can be accomplished.

Bum *y* gyd ag ef; *yd* gefais ei wledd:
 Boed *y* gyd a'i Dduw bo ei ddiwedd! *D. Benfras.*

I have been with him; I have had of his feast:
 May it be with his God that his end may be!

The general adverbs of quality, those of number, of order, of position, of time, of comparison, of doubting, and of quantity, may have any position with the words put in construction with them; that is, they may either precede or follow the verb, the subject, and the object, or come between them.

EXAMPLES.

Dos *nesnes* i'r cynhesrwydd;
 I'r adail gled rhed yn *rhwydd*. *Lewis Morris.*

Go *nearer and nearer* into the warmth;
 Into the sheltered structure run *propitiously*.

Which may be thus constructed:

Nesnes dos i'r cynhesrwydd;
 I'r adail gled yn *rhwydd* rhed.

Or,

Nesnes i'r cynhesrwydd dos;
 Rhed yn *rhwydd* i'r adail gled.

Or,

I'r cynhesrwydd *nesnes* dos;
 Rhed i'r adail gled yn *rhwydd*.

The adverbs of interrogation, and of affirmation, generally precede the verb, the subject, and the object.

EXAMPLES.

Pa ddydd a roes im' oesi? *Goronwy Owain.*

What day did give me life?

Ond tost y didoliad hwn? *Goronwy Owain.*
Is it not cruel as to this separation?

A he o hil——
Ië gan mil o egin mad. *Goronwy Owain.*
And spread of progeny——
Yes a hundred thousand of goodly shoots.

Myn y goleu! mi wnawn gilwg. *L. Morris.*
By the light! I would put on a frown.

The negative adverbs precede the verb; and the subject may be before both, or may follow them, optionally.

EXAMPLES.

Nid digrif iti yn y cerdded hwn gyd a'r gwr rhaco. *Nid annigrif, heb hi, genyf fi im' gerdded y ffordd y cerddo yntau.* *Ni cheffi, heb yntau, na gweision, na morwynion a yth wasanaetho.* *H. Geraint.*

Not pleasant for thee to be in this journey along with yonder man. *Not unpleasant, said she, will it be to me for me to walk the way that he may walk.* *Thou wilt not obtain, said he, or men-servants, or maid-servants, that will serve thee.*

Piau yr arfau, arfod heb giliaw,
Ni giliant hyd angau? *Ll. Llaely.*

Whose are the weapons, of stroke without receding,
That will not recede until death?

Gwnai man y delai na myn doli gwin. *M. Dwygraig.*

He would cause where he came that he would not have restraint on wine.

Gwyrth à wnaeth ni wneir hyd ennyd;
Ni wnaethbwyd erioed er yn oes byd. *Cynddelw.*

A miracle he performed that will not be performed for a while;
And has not been ever performed from the beginning of the world.

A fo marw ni môch welir. *Llefoed.*

Who shall have died will not soon be seen.

The adverbs *dim*, nothing, and *mo*, aught, are used as a species of auxiliaries to other negatives; and sometimes both may occur together in the same sentence: as when, instead of the phrase—

Ni wiw iti son am hyny:

We say—

Ni wiw iti ddim son am hyny:

Ni wiw iti mo son am hyny:

Ni wiw iti ddim mo son am hyny:

Ni wiw iti mo son dim am hyny:

Thou needest not mention any thing about that.

CHAP. IV. OF CONJUNCTIONS.

SEC. 1. *Of the Conjunctive Class.*

The conjunctions are usually divided into the two principal classes of conjunctives and disjunctives.

The conjunctives are either to be considered as copulative or continuative.

The copulatives are such as join all sentences, though they may be incongruous as to meaning: these are—

A, ac, and.

Drachefn, besides, again.

Eilchwyl, again.

Eto, yet, again.

Hagen, however.

Hefyd, also, besides.

EXAMPLES.

—Daw a'th atwy

Teiroides byd a hefyd hwy.

Ll. P. Moch.

May God suffer thee to be

Three ages of the world *and* longer too.

Dylyir coeliaw pob peth a choeliaw dim:

Gwir yw pob peth *ac* nid gwir dim.

Barddas.

It is right to believe every thing *and* to believe nothing:

True is every thing *and* not true any thing.

Molidor ei chor—

A'i cherdd, a'i chedwyr, a'i llyr, a'i llad.

Ll. Fardd.

To be praised is its choir—

And its music, *and* its treasures, *and* its abundance, *and* its bounty.

A dyfo mab Cynan, mawr amgyffred,

Can Grist.—

Meilyr.

And be the son of Cynan, of great consideration,

With Christ.

Y pethau hyny a welir yn y byd yn ddieneidiawl, ddisynwyr, a megys
marw, wynt *hagen* a fyddant fyw yn Nuw.

Elucidarius.

Those things that are to be seen in the world as inanimate, irrational, and as
if dead, they *however* shall be alive in God.

Y mae pryf atgas—

A oresgynas

Rhwng dwfn a bas.

Taliesin.

There is a stubborn animal—

That has taken possession

Between the deep *and* shallow.

The continuatives join only such sentences as have a natural connection.
Some of these are denominated suppositive and others positive.

The suppositives denote connection, but not actual existence: and they
are the following—

o, od, or, os; pe, ped, pes, pei, if.

EXAMPLES.

O mynwyf fy nghlwyf,
 Gan liw ton wrth rwyf,
 Rhwydd nid esgorwyf
 Can dwys gerais.

G. ab D. ab Tudyr.

If I would have my wound,
 From the one of the hue of the wave by the oar,
 Easily I should not recover,
 Since I have incessantly loved.

Rhwym cad, yn cadw ei addef,
 Rhwyf byd, ys hyfryd os ef.

Einion Wan.

The stay of the battle, guarding his dwelling,
 Be the governor of the world, happy then if so.

Dyn á gollai,
 Pei nas prynai
 —Crist.

G. ab yr Ynad Coch.

Man would be lost,
 If Christ were not to redeem.

Os dywed y glust, can nad wyf i lygad, nid wyf o'r corff: onid yw hi
 er hyny o'r corff?

W. Salisbury

If the ear say, as I am not an eye, I am not of the body: but is she not for
 all that of the body?

Ped ymddyddanwn á thafodau dynion ac engylion, a mi heb gariad
 genyf, yr wyf fal efydd yn seiniaw.

W. Salisbury.

If I were to speak with the tongues of men and of angels, and I being with-
 out charity, I am like sounding brass.

Or myn ymgelu, ef á wna nas gwelo neb. *Hanes Gwlad Ieuan.*

If he would hide himself, he causes that nobody should see him.

The positives imply connection with actual existence; and they may be
 subdivided into those that are causal and such as are collective.

The causal subjoin causes to effects; and they are the following—

*Achaws, o achaws, herwydd, o herwydd, plaid, o blaid, plegid, o blegid,
 o ethryb, am, because: cân, canys, for: mai, taw, y, that.*

Y nef ai synia yn ddiau, canys o'i arch ef y rhed. *Elucidarius.*

The heaven truly acknowledges him, for from his command it revolves.

Yna y dywed Duw wrth Addaf: *o achaws* dy gamweithred, ti á lafuri
 am dy ymborth trwy chwys. *Ymdd. Adrian ac Ipotis.*

Then spake God to Adam: *because* of thy transgression, thou shalt labour
 for thy sustenance through sweat.

Cofiodd mai llwch oeddem ni.

Psalm ciii. 14.

He remembered *that* we were dust.

Dynion oedawg oeddynt, mál na byddai iddynt blant byth; *canys y rhan fwyaf oeu hamser á dreuliesynt.* *Buchedd Beuno.*

Aged people were they, so that they would never have children; for the greatest part of their time they had consumed.

Nid yw yn iawn farnu am gorff yr Arglwydd. *O blaid hyn y mae llawer yn weinïon: canys pe i'n barnem ein hunain ni ein bernid.* *W. Salisbury.*

He doth not judge rightly about the body of the Lord. *On account of this many are weak: for if we judged ourselves we should not be judged.*

Cyffelyb ynt yr engylion i Dduw, *herwydd eu bod yn oleuni, ac anghorfforawl, ac yn gyflawn o bob tegwch.* *Elucidarius.*

The angels are compared to God, *because they are of light, and immaterial, and complete in every beauty.*

The collectives subjoin effects to causes: such are the following—

<i>A, ag, as.</i>	<i>Mal, so that, so.</i>
<i>Achaws hyn, because of this.</i>	<i>Megys, so, so that.</i>
<i>Achaws hyny, therefore.</i>	<i>Mor, so.</i>
<i>Am hyn, for this.</i>	<i>Oddyna, then.</i>
<i>Am hyny, therefore.</i>	<i>Oddyno, then.</i>
<i>Cán, as.</i>	<i>Wrth hyn, by this.</i>
<i>Can hyn, with this.</i>	<i>Wrth hyny, by that, therefore.</i>
<i>Can hyny, therefore.</i>	<i>Yna, then.</i>
<i>Herwydd hyn, on this account.</i>	<i>Yno, then, therefore.</i>
<i>Herwydd hyny, therefore.</i>	<i>Ynte, then.</i>

EXAMPLES.

Canys os gweddïaf mewn tafawd dyeithr e weddïa fy ysbryd; onid y mae fy neall heb ffrwyth. Beth wrth hyny? gweddïaf gan yr ysbryd, a gweddïaf gan ddeall hefyd. *W. Salisbury.*

For by praying in a strange language my spirit doth pray; but the understanding is without fruit. *What of that? pray with the spirit, and pray with the understanding also.*

*Yna bydd Brython
Yn garcharorion,
Yn mraint alltudion
O Saxonia.* *Ionas Athraw.*

*Then shall Britons be
As captives,
In the power of strangers
From Saxony.*

*Pan ballai ereill o'r cyfeillion,
Yno y rhoddai yn aur rhuddion.* *D. ab Ieuan Du.*

*When others of the friends should fail,
Then he would give to us ruddy golden coins.*

Yna y gofynai Duw i Addaf: Paham y gwnaethost ti hyn o weithred gwa-harddedig? Ac oddyna wrth Efa. *Ymdd. Adrian ac Ipotis.*

Then asked God of Adam: Why hast thou done this thing of a forbidden action? And afterwards of Eve.

Tri rhyw angen y sydd: anamserawl, *megys* angen y dynion bychain; ac angen chwerw, *megys* un y dynion ieuain; ac angen anianawl, *megys* yr hen ddynion. *Elucidarius.*

Three kinds of death are there: the untimely, as the death of little ones; and the severe death, as that of young people; and the natural death, as of the old people.

SEC. 2. *Of the Disjunctive Class.*

The disjunctive conjunctions are such as unite sentences, but disjoin their meaning; and are of two kinds, the simple and the adversative.

The simple disjunctives, which merely disjoin, are these—

Ai, neu, or: *na, nag*, nor: *chwaith*, neither; either: *pa un, pa yr un*, whether: *naill*, either.

EXAMPLES.

Paham na âd Duw i rai ddawed i'r byd i gaffael bedydd? *neu* paham gwedi y ganer eu dwg Duw o'r byd cyn eu bedyddiaw? *Elucidarius.*

Wherefore doth God not suffer some to come into the world, to obtain baptism? or wherefore after they are born doth God take them out of the world before they are baptised?

Pe rhoem ar geraint, oed, *neu* nerth,
Neu gyfoeth prydferth, oglyd;
Os Duw a'i myn, fe'n teifi i lawr.

Goronwy Owain.

If we were to give on friends, age, or strength,
Or splendid wealth, a trust;
If God will have it, he will cast us down.

—Pa wlad yr wyd?

Ai 'ngwlad Dēan, manau medd,
Angel dawn, *ai* 'ngwlad Wynedd?

W. Lleyn.

In what country art thou?
Or in the country of the South, regions of mead,
Angel of benevolence, or in the country of Gwynedd?

Oes dim, *nag yn, na* than y nef,
Nad ef sydd yn ei beri?

Goronwy Owain.

Is there any thing, or in, or under heaven,
That it is not him who is causing it?

The adversative disjunctives have the faculty both of disjoining, and of making an opposition; and they are of a two-fold division, the absolute, and the comparative; the adequate, and the inadequate.

The absolute adversatives are the following—

Ond, but: *namyn*, save: *oddigerth*, except: *eihr*, except, but: *oddieithr*, except.

EXAMPLES.

Nid bod *ond* angen, nid angen *ond* Duw.

Adage.

There is no being *but* of necessity, there is no necessity *but* God.

Nid dir *ond* angeu. *Adage.*
Nothing certain *but* death.

Nid derwydd *eithr* o enwawd. *Adage.*
There is no druid *except* from appellation.

Mae amryw ddoniau *eithr* yr un ysbryd. *W. Salisbury.*
There is a variety of gifts *but* the same spirit.

The comparative adversatives are the following—

*No, nog,** than.

EXAMPLES.

Gwell *no* llen pwyll cynhenid. *Adage.*
Better *than* learning is innate sense.

Hwy pery clod *no* golud. *Adage.*
Longer continues fame *than* wealth.

Chwennychawl oedd Addaf pan chwennychai mwy *nog*
oedd ganddo. *Ymdd. Adrian ac Ipotis.*

Covetous was Adam when he coveted more *than* was necessary
for him.

Bu cywair carchar Gwair yn nghaer Sidi;
Neb cyn *nog* ef nid aeth iddi. *Taliesin.*

Complete was the captivity of Gwair in the circle of Sidi;
No one sooner *than* him did enter into it.

The adversative disjunctives termed adequate are these—

Oni, onid, onis, unless.

EXAMPLES.

Gwae berchen tafawd,
A farno gamfrawd,
Onis dilëa. *Ionas Mynyw.*

Woe to him that possesses a tongue,
Who shall have judged a false judgement,
Unless he revokes it.

Beth yna a dal cyffes ac edifarwch, *oni* ddilëir pechawd?
Elucidarius.
What then avails confession and repentance, *unless* sin be done
away?

Tydi i'm somi y sydd—
Oes amgen i'th awenydd:
Onid oes, torwn y dydd? *Gutyn Owain.*

Thou art disappointing me—
Is there any thing else for the subject of thy muse:
Unless there is, let us break off the meeting?

* *No* and *noc* are mostly written *na* and *nac*, by the moderns, thus confounding them with the abverbs *na* and *nac*.

The inadequate adversatives are the following—

Er, for, though : *eiso*es, yet, notwithstanding, nevertheless : *cyd bo*, although : *er hyny*, notwithstanding that.

EXAMPLES.

Gweithiaw'r wyf—

Nid mewn pant, *er* chwant, na chel,

Ond twr iach mewn tir uchel.

*W. Lley*n.

I am forming—

Not in a bottom, *for* desire, nor seclusion,

But a sound tower on a rising ground.

Pob gwledd, *er* y sydd heddyw,

Wedi ei wledd adwledd yw.

T. Aled.

Every feast, *notwithstanding* what there is to day,

After his feast is starvation.

Er main gwyrthfawr mewn gwerthfyd,

Er o aur bath a roe'r byd ;

Er da pwys, am wrda pur

Ni cheid hoedl : yn iach Tudyr !

T. Aled.

For precious stones in the commercial world,

For of coined gold what the world would give ;

For domestic goods, *for* a sincere good man

Life could not be obtained : farewell Tudyr !

Mi a gredaf :—Ac ar hyny yn ddiannod y rhyddâwyd ei ddwyllaw i wrth yr elawr ; ac *eiso*es ei freichiau oeddynt ddiffwrwyth etwa. *Cyssegrlan Fuchedd*.

I do believe :—And thereupon immediately his hands were loosened from off the bier ; and *nevertheless* his arms were without power as yet.

SEC. 3. *Of the Syntax of Conjunctions.*

Some of the conjunctions have merely a literal difference, to afford means of avoiding every hiatus and discordant sound. Those synonymous conjunctions, and the rules for their application, are as follow—

1. The copulative *a*, and, is used when the following word has a consonant initial ; *ac*, and, precedes those with vowel initials, also the adverbs of negation, and commonly the adverbs *fe*, *fal*, and *efelly*, or *felly*.

2. The suppositives, *o*, *pe*, and *pei*, precede words with consonant initials ; the *od*, and *ped*, if, go before such as have vowel initials, and sometimes before the semivowels *f* and *h* ; and *or*, *os*, and *pes*, if, may accompany either, optionally.

3. The comparative adversative *no*, than, precedes words with consonant initials ; and *nog*, than, those with vowels.

4. The adequate adversative *oni*, unless, is used when a consonant follows, and the *w*, when a semivowel ; *onid*, unless, when there is a vowel after it, and the semivowels *f* and *h* ; and *onis*, unless, may precede either.

The positive conjunctions, of all sorts, require to be connected with verbs of the indicative mood, or of the imperative ; unless they are followed by other conjunctions that are suppositive.

The conjunctions denominated suppositive, denote something contingent, and are therefore followed by verbs of the subjunctive mood, or of the potential.

The various classes of disjunctives are not affected by the contingencies of the different moods of verbs, with which they may be put in construction.

There are certain conjunctions, which are used together, set in opposition in different members of a sentence, so that the latter answers to the former: as,

Am hyny—no: therefore—than.

Am hyny—nog: therefore—than.

Can—a: as—as.

Can—ag: as—as.

Canys—a: for—as.

Canys—ag: for—as.

Canys—fal: for—so.

Canys—ond: for—but.

Chwaith—na: neither—nor.

Er—eto: though—yet.

Er hyny—eithr: notwithstanding—but.

Er hyny—ond: for all that—but.

Mal—ag: so—as.

Mal—felly: as—so.

Mal—mai: as—that.

Megys—ag: so—as.

Megys—felly: as so.

Mor—a: as—as.

Mor—ag: as—as.

Mor—fal: so—that.

Na—na: neither—nor.

Naill—neu: either—or.

Os—canys: if—for.

Pa un—ai: whether—or.

Pa yr un—ai: whether—or.

Pe—pei: if—if.

Wrth hyny—no: therefore—than.

EXAMPLES.

Os bydd newyn arnaf, ni ddywedaf i ti: canys y byd a'i gyflawnder sydd eiddof. Psalm 50. Ed. 1588.

If I shall be in hunger, I will not tell thee: for the world and the fulness thereof is mine.

Mynwn, pe Duw a'i mynai,

Pei deuddeg mis fo mis Mai.

D. ab Gwilym.

I could wish, if God would have it,

If the twelve months were the month of May.

Y Mab hagen a aned o'r Tad ehunan, ac ni wnaethbwyd, ac ni chrewyd; yr Ysbryd Glan a ddaeth ac a ddeillawdd o'r Tad a'r Mab, ac eisoes ni wnaeth-

bwyd ef, ac ni chrewyd, ac ni aned; ac wrth hyny yn y Drindawd hon, nid oes cynt no'i gilydd.
Ymdd. Adrian ac Ipotis.

The Son however was born of the Father himself, and he was not made, and he was not created; the Holy Spirit came and proceeded from the Father and the Son, and yet he was not made, and he was not created, and he was not born; and therefore in this Trinity there is none more advanced than the other.

The conjunctions that are of different classes may be connected immediately together, in a variety of instances: as—

<i>Ac am hyny, and therefore.</i>	<i>Eto o blegid, yet because.</i>
<i>A chan hyny, and thereupon.</i>	<i>Eto o herwydd, yet because.</i>
<i>Ac eto, and yet.</i>	<i>Eto oni, yet unless.</i>
<i>Ac hefyd, and also.</i>	<i>Eto os, yet if.</i>
<i>Ac fal, and so.</i>	<i>Eto pa un, yet whether.</i>
<i>Ac oddyno, and then.</i>	<i>Eto pe, yet if.</i>
<i>Ac os, and if,</i>	<i>Mal pe, as if.</i>
<i>Ac wrth hyny, and therefore.</i>	<i>Mal y, so that.</i>
<i>Am hyny os, therefore if.</i>	<i>Megys y, so that.</i>
<i>Am hyny pe, therefore if.</i>	<i>O herwydd mai, because that.</i>
<i>Ac ef, and if.</i>	<i>Ond er hyny, but notwithstanding.</i>
<i>Can hyny oni, therefore unless.</i>	<i>Ond etto, but yet.</i>
<i>Can hyny os, therefore if.</i>	<i>Ond megys pe, but as if.</i>
<i>Canys os, for if.</i>	<i>Ond oni, but unless.</i>
<i>Canys pe, for if.</i>	<i>Ond os, but if.</i>
<i>Eithr oni, but unless.</i>	<i>Os etto, if yet.</i>
<i>Eithr os, but if.</i>	<i>Wrth hyny megys, therefore as.</i>
<i>Eto hagen, yet however.</i>	<i>Wrth hyny pe, wherefore if.</i>
<i>Eto mai, yet that.</i>	<i>Yna mal, then so.</i>
<i>Eto mal, yet so.</i>	<i>Yna megys, then so.</i>
<i>Eto megys, yet so.</i>	<i>Yna os, then if.</i>
<i>Eto mor, yet so.</i>	<i>Yna pe, then if.</i>



INTRODUCTION

TO THE
FIRST EDITION

OF
THE WELSH DICTIONARY,

Printed in 1803.

THERE are circumstances so immediately connected with the execution, and the subject, of this work, which, as they are scarcely known in the world, I consider it incumbent upon me to give a short account of them here.

Every one feels that partiality for his native country so distinctly working in his breast, as to require no kind of argument for its existence; but it probably assumes a more active sway over the mind of a people, whom the revolutions of the world have deprived of independency, and whose name appears on the verge of oblivion among the nations who, in their turn, are rising into pre-eminence. Such an impulse had probably a considerable effect in first inducing me to undertake a Dictionary of the Welsh Language; and while this motive is acknowledged, it is hoped that its influence will not appear to have misled me in my pursuit. But, after having proceeded therein sufficiently far to perceive the magnitude of the labour required, I greatly doubt indeed whether such a passion alone would have encouraged me to complete the work; yet with the aid of other more powerful inducements, which became unfolded to my view, as I advanced, and which created an interest and a pleasure, capable of provoking activity and perseverance, I had the gratification of coming to the end of it. Not however before nearly twenty years of my life had passed away; and which made many of my prudent friends often to condemn what they called so unprofitable a sacrifice of time, as the collecting together the words of a nearly expiring language. Slighting all such discouraging admonitions, I obstinately persisted in the same track, satisfying myself in observing others influenced by some passions, whereby their days seemed as unprofitably passing away.

Of my favourite object of forming the Welsh Dictionary, I conceived something more agreeable than the dissipation of time however: I presumed that it might be the means of preserving the remains of a language of an ancient nation, whose fate, probably, is to become indiscriminately blended with their more powerful neighbours; and whose place may be overwhelmed in the vortex of human fluctuations. In addition to this consideration,

there may be many things contained in such a thesaurus, capable of affording a gratification to the curious philologist; and, more especially, some important information to the philosophical historian. Under the impression made by these views of the subject, I cannot help remarking, that a work of the most beneficial consequence to the cause of truth yet remains to be executed; and which is, a comparison between the various languages of the world, in order to discover the affinity existing between them. This, however, ought not to be a superficial performance; but, on the contrary, the stores of every language should be explicitly brought to view, and collated together, so as to display accurately their connections and similarity of character. The result of such a work would be of the highest value, I conceive, from what I have discovered in the Welsh tongue; and more particularly, as far as I was able, by comparing it with others; and that value of it would consist in establishing, most decidedly, the proposition, that all languages are derived from a common origin. In addition to this, it would likewise shew which of them has preserved the character of their common parent with the least deviation.

It may probably be interesting to some well-wishers to this work, or at least not impertinent to the subject, to enter into a cursory detail as to the accomplishment of my plan. Early in the year 1785, I began to incorporate several small collections of words with the fullest printed dictionary; and afterwards I increased this stock by various means; but principally by bestowing about three years on the perusal of Welsh books, either printed or in manuscript. This swelled the materials to so great a bulk as to render it necessary to transcribe the whole, merely to obtain a more near approach to an alphabetical order, as the only way of proceeding farther. From such a transcript, continually augmenting in its progress, it was necessary afterwards to form another for the press, having its various parts to fill up with explanations, and with extracts for elucidating obscure, or important words, and their translations into English.

Those who have only been used to improve former dictionaries, already reduced to a system of tolerable arrangement, can scarcely form a just idea of the labour thus required, by which the contents of former vocabularies, not exceeding 15,000 in the number of their words, are augmented to about 80,000; and that too in addition to the introduction of more than 12,000 quotations, for illustrating the obscurities of the language, with the many difficulties of rendering them literally into English. In truth, it was a task so momentous for me to think of accomplishing, that many points in the execution, which might conduce to render it more perfect, I was induced to sacrifice to the result arising from calculating the probable duration of life—

“ Diffwyth fan flodau dyffryn

“ A dawl wagorfoledd dyn:

“ Hafal blodeuyn hefyd

“ Ein hoen fêr yn hyn o fyd.”

Here I am inclined to seek the indulgence of the reader, to suffer me to cast a retrospective glance over the incidents which concurred to the undertaking and the completion of the work thus offered to his notice.

In reviewing the various remains of the Ancient Britons, by which we gain an acquaintance with their manners and customs, it is easily observed, that poetry and music were among the necessary accomplishments of education, and formed a conspicuous trait in their civil institutions. 'Such an influence had music on their minds,' as Giraldus remarks, 'and its fascinating powers, that in every family, the skill of playing on the harp was esteemed beyond any kind of learning; and that they excelled in rhyming songs and in extemporary effusions, both as to invention and elegance of style.' What this writer found in Wales existed long before his time, and continued for ages after to be cherished there—

"Awen dda——"

"Prawf yw hon o haelioni"

"Duw nef, a da yw i ni."

These rational amusements were cultivated, in a great measure, in consequence of the life of ease and of leisure, which the Britons led. But in modern times, the talents of their descendants are called forth in labour, to provide for the multiplied wants, attendant on a very different state of society; and thus a great alteration has been produced, so that most of our primitive customs, which required exertion of mind in the pursuit of them, have died away; and that, more remarkably, within the last thirty years, than probably in any other period of two centuries. However, the custom of singing with the harp, and the acting of rustic dramas are still preserved in some districts of Wales. But the science and the spirit of the former are almost lost; for to excel in it, so as to sing in recitative, or in counterpoint to the melody, and also to adapt various kinds of verse, required a correct ear, connected with a fundamental knowledge of the principles of music, which but few have there now the opportunities of acquiring.

The district of Meirion, or Merionethshire, is in that part of Wales, which abounds more than any other, probably, with these ancient usages; and, being a native of it, I was necessarily initiated into them. I could not, when a child, have well escaped from imbibing a fondness for such customs, as my father used to be ranked in the first class of singers in that country; so that at home I frequently listened to parties exerting their skill in this art; and often else have I been attentive to the performance of the rural drama, or interlude. While these native scenes were forming indelible impressions upon my mind, I was sent to school, when about seven years old, and, for the first time, to begin an acquaintance with the English tongue which then sounded passing strange in my ears. In trying to attain to a little smattering of this language, I soon was enabled to read my own; as my curiosity was frequently excited by the recital of various popular compositions in it; but what fixed my attention, more particularly than anything else, was the appearance of an elegant publication, under the title of *Gorchestion Beirdd Cymru*, or the Beauties of the Welsh Bards, printed in 1773; and which I seized with avidity, being then in the fourteenth year of my age.

Out of a numerous family of children, I was the first that passed the threshold of our parents, to seek my fortune in the world; but it was under

a sweetly delusive hope of soon revisiting my home, and again of joining with my brothers and my sisters in our accustomed sports. How vain, like many other hopes of man, was this! Yet without it, awful as the thoughts of death would the change have seemed to me, thus to have left the scenes of infancy. Familiar with the name of London, from its being, in our rustic conversations, the primary point in the geography of the world, it became my second home in May, 1776. Here, though every thing seemed new, even the language, yet so powerful were the effects of early habits, that Welsh books still continued among the leading objects of my pursuits; and often would they produce such sad, though pleasing, retrospections, as made all the former scenes of my life to appear as it were another state of existence. I had continued in this great city until about the year 1782, without knowing that any other person in it, besides myself, ever thought of the Welsh language, or of its literature. Then it was that chance threw me in the way of ROBERT HUGHES, the poet and judicious critic: and whose death I have to lament, occurred on the 27th day of February, 1785. He introduced me to Mr. OWEN JONES, and other founders of the Gwyneddigion Society; when I was astonished by discovering their treasures of British manuscripts of which I did not know before, that we had one in the whole metropolis. This gave new energy to my particular pursuits, and laid the foundation for this dictionary, besides opening various sources of information towards completing it. The progress of the work itself also increased the number of my Welsh friends, to encourage the execution of it; and from some of them I have derived assistance, whose names I take the liberty of mentioning here, as a token of my grateful remembrance.

To Mr. OWEN JONES, already mentioned, I am under obligations for pre-eminent acts of friendship and of confidence. Of him it may be truly said, that he has extended greater patronage towards preserving the literary remains of Wales, than any other person, in ancient or modern times.

For various communications, and for assistance of the most valuable kind, I am indebted to another fellow-labourer in exploring the treasures of Cymbric lore, my friend EDWARD WILLIAMS, the bard of Glamorgan; author of 'Poems, Lyric and Pastoral,' in two volumes. He is one of the last of those very few remaining, who have been regularly initiated into the primitive order of the Bards of the Isle of Britain; the only one now that is capable of unfolding its mysteries to the world; and if he be not fostered to accomplish his projected work of its history, the whole of that wonderful institution will be nearly forgotten.

The memory of the late PAUL PANTON, Esq. of Plas Gwyn, in Mona, who died the 24th of May, 1797, on the completion of the 70th year of his age, is dear to me, for his kindness and liberality, in permitting me the use of his valuable collection of Welsh manuscripts: and, whose patriotic spirit I have the pleasure to acknowledge to have found, on every occasion, to be inherited by his son, the present PAUL PANTON, Esquire.

THOMAS JOHNES, Esquire, custos rotulorum, lord lieutenant and representative in parliament for the county of Cardigan, claims my respectful obligation, for the liberal use of his valuable treasure of Welsh manuscripts.

And here I can take the pleasure of noticing, that the execution of the Welsh Dictionary introduced me to the friendship and society of strangers to the land of Wales; but whose ardent spirit for investigating the truth of history, led them to seek for it in the unfrequented track leading to the recesses of the British bards; and from my endeavours to guide them onward, I obtained their confidence.

My grateful remembrance of obligation on this account is particularly due to **GEORGE CHALMERS**, Esq. whose uncommon perseverance of research, united with learning and energy of mind, will, in his 'Caledonia,' by establishing one ground-work of British History, form a precedent, which succeeding writers may securely follow. This gentleman claims my respects and thanks also for various acts of friendship and kindness, which, in his zeal to do justice to the credit of British remains, he has performed towards me.

I wish to express the pleasure that I have experienced in the confidential friendship of **SHARON TURNER**, Esquire, the learned and elegant historian of the Anglo-Saxons; and also the able Vindicator of the Authenticity of the Poems of the Ancient British Bards; in whom I have beheld the character, animated with the love of truth, that has disdained to form or to follow systems founded upon prejudice: and, to enable himself to do so with respect to the Welsh bards, so that nothing might obstruct his designs, I am happy to announce his having attained a competent knowledge of their language.

I owe a grateful remembrance to **GEORGE ELLIS**, Esquire, the classical illustrator of the ancient literature of the English nation; and with pleasure I anticipate additional credit to our Welsh literary remains, from his examination of them.

In expressing my obligation for the friendship of the Reverend **WILLIAM COXE**, I at the same time exult at his having turned his mind to the illustration of British History.

To my respected friend **SAMUEL MIDDIMAN**, Esquire, I am under obligations for the etched vignette; with which I am proud of ornamenting the title page of this work; as it displays the elegant execution of one of the first artists of the present age.*

The able coadjutors in English Topography, Mr. **JOHN BRITTON** and Mr. **EDWARD WEDLAKE BRAYLEY**, claim my esteem, for a candid display of judgment, in combining a proper use of our Cymbric Remains with their own researches, for the illustration of the Antiquities of Britain.

I beg leave to acknowledge the friendship of the Reverend **WILLIAM GUNN**, another illustrator of British history; who is now preparing a very valuable edition of Nennius.

I shall now briefly enumerate the sources from whence the materials of the Dictionary are derived, so as to furnish the reader with some general information respecting Welsh printed books and manuscripts.

The first printed work similar to this, is a small Welsh and English Vocabulary, of 154 pages, compiled by the illustrious scholar **WILLIAM SALESBURY**, and published by him in 1547.

* He died, Dec. 20th, 1831, five days short of completing his 81st year.

But that, for its importance, which is most worthy of being noticed, was originally compiled, with Latin explanations, by the able antiquary **THOMAS WILLIAMS, M. D.** who died in 1620. A small folio edition of this work was printed after his death, in 1632, with an elaborate preface, and some additions, by the Reverend **Dr. JOHN DAVIES**, the ornament of his country and of the age in which he lived.

From the last-mentioned performance, the Reverend **THOMAS RICHARDS** compiled a Welsh and English Dictionary; to which he added a small number of words, so that it contained altogether about 15,000 words. This was printed in 1753.

A small octavo Vocabulary, Welsh and English, of about 350 pages, was published by **THOMAS JONES**, in 1688.

In the year 1710, the Reverend **EDWARD LLWYD** published his *Archæologia Britannica*, wherein he inserted a collection of a few hundred words, which were omitted in the Dictionary of **DAVIES**.

A small, but useful, English and Welsh Dictionary was published in 1771, by the Reverend **WILLIAM EVANS**.

The Reverend **JOHN WALTERS** published the three last parts of his English and Welsh Dictionary, in 1794, which was but a little before his death. This is a very large, laborious, and useful work; and which the author had lying heavily on his hands for about thirty years; and some of it was printed about four and twenty years before the whole was completed.

In the year 1798, the Reverend **WILLIAM RICHARDS** published an English and Welsh Dictionary, in small octavo, which is a neat and useful performance.

After about three years had elapsed, a work similar in its plan and magnitude was printed by the Reverend **THOMAS JONES**.

In addition to the foregoing list, there have been several vocabularies compiled, which are preserved in manuscript, and remaining unprinted.

The most ancient of these is a short Welsh and Latin one, in the Book of Llandav, in the British Museum, a valuable manuscript of the twelfth century.

The next is one compiled by the celebrated poet **WILLIAM LLEYN**, about the beginning of the sixteenth century.

In the middle of the same period, another vocabulary was formed by **Dr. POWELL**, the antiquary.

But the most valuable vocabulary, on account of its copiousness, was compiled about the beginning of the following century, by **JOHN JONES**, who spent about forty years of his life in transcribing of ancient Welsh writings; and of whose labours many large volumes are still preserved in various collections; but chiefly in the valuable depository of Welsh books at Hengwrt.

Of the additions made to the Welsh Dictionary, in more recent times, the collections formed by the Reverend **WILLIAM GAMBOLD**, **Mr. LEWIS MORRIS**, the Reverend **EVAN EVANS**, **Mr. ROBERT HUGHES**, **Mr. OWEN JONES**, and **Mr. EDWARD WILLIAMS**, are the most important.

This closes the catalogue of the materials, by which I was enabled to derive assistance from the labours of preceding compilers of Welsh dictionaries, and cultivators of the language.

The other source, by which was accumulated the principal stock of words, was the perusal of books, with that particular intention: and these books may be distinguished under two classes; that is to say, such as are printed, and those which remain in manuscript.

Respecting the printed books, in the Welsh language, it is not necessary to say much, any further than to announce, that we have about one thousand volumes of them, upon various topics; some of which have gone through several editions. Our catalogue, to be sure, is not large; but arising from the spirit for reading, among the peasants of a small mountainous country, it must acquire some degree of importance in the opinion of strangers, to whom the circumstance may be hitherto unknown altogether, that we should have any books in our language. For, to the rest of the world, we are nearly like the newly discovered asteroids, hardly recognized as moving in the system of the sun of literature; and our Cimmerian darkness, which above two thousand years ago was impervious to the Greeks, is still lowering round the mountains of the Cymmry, so that strangers perceive not the light within.

Abstracted from the world, and unknown as we are, it is no small gratification to ourselves that we taste of the feast of intellect, though unperceived; and more especially that we possess a sufficient number of useful religious books in the language. None of which however bear any proportion, in extent of circulation, to the Bible; for it may be remarked with pleasure, that the demand for the Scriptures has been extraordinary, and perhaps unparalleled, among so small a population. Since the Bible was first printed, in the year 1588, there have been nineteen editions of it; and the total number of impressions may be calculated at about one hundred and thirty thousands.

The invention of printing having obviated the necessity of using manuscript books, these are consequently diminishing gradually; some of them, it is true, only disappear by falling into the hands of those who have a taste for collecting them; but the greatest number perish through neglect. It is lamentable to reflect on the number of valuable old writings, which either have been lost or destroyed, within the last two hundred years, in Wales; not less, upon the lowest average, than two thousand, which is about equal to the number altogether now remaining.

The consequence of printed and manuscript books being so common in the country, has been to preserve a considerable avidity for reading among the people; being the relick of a taste formed under the influence of the bards, when they enjoyed a patronage, which was secured to them by the constitution of their country. But that protection being lost, the bardic institution gradually decayed, and the spirit of it has vanished from among us. And now, that the higher ranks of Welshmen having acquired English manners and attachments, by which means they are become more polished, they have also become more and more estranged from the people at large, which necessarily has had a tendency to render the latter more ignorant. Yet has the country not been wholly divested of its former character, to which might be applied the epithet of a community of literary rustics; for it has lately received a new impulse, in consequence of which,

a great number of schools have been established for teaching the Welsh tongue. Unfortunately for the unanimity of Wales however, it is in hostility to the cause arising from the derilection before noticed, and the policy thence arising, the object of which was the abolition of the vernacular tongue, and in its place to introduce the English: but, instead of producing such an effect, it has caused nearly an universal secession from the established church, under the denomination of methodists, and various other sectaries. It is from this source that such a renovated spirit has arisen for the cultivation of Welsh reading; for the different sects are indefatigable in forming schools, and in printing cheap publications for the dissemination of their respective tenets; and the moderate and most sensible members of the regular establishment are left to lament the cause of their former misguided policy, or the most violent and thoughtless are extending the effect, by the abuse and persecution of those sectaries, instead of abandoning that system out of which the evil arose.

Before that mistaken policy of forcing another language upon the inhabitants of Wales was acted upon to any great extent, the native chieftains, descended from their ancient princes, prided themselves in patronising the poets; and not only them, but the lords of the marches, and other powerful strangers, who had obtained possessions in that country, ingratiated themselves with the people, by adopting their customs, and even by cultivating their literature. Several of those strangers surpassed most of the natives in their zeal in that respect; for, among the most distinguished promoters of the learning of the Cymmry, are to be named, in South Wales, JASPER, and the elder WILLIAM HERBERT, earls of Pembroke; Sir RICHARD BASSET, and RICHARD NEVILL, lords of Glamorgan. The first, besides being a munificent patron, formed one of the greatest collections of Welsh manuscripts, at Rhaglan Castle, of any in the country; but which was destroyed when the place was taken by the forces of Cromwell. To the three other personages we owe a grateful remembrance, for being the means of preserving one of the most curious treasures of ancient times, that any nation can boast of; I mean the system containing the 'Institutes of the Bards of the Isle of Britain,' generally known to the world under the name of druidism. To accomplish their designs, these noblemen caused several congresses to be convened, inviting the bards to bring together all that had been delivered to them traditionally from their predecessors; and the results were carefully digested, and entered into books, by persons appointed to perform that office. A similar spirit prevailed also at those times in North Wales; where we find several illustrious strangers emulating the natives: and, the families of the SALESBURYS, the MIDDLETONS, and the BULKELEYS, appear particularly conspicuous, as patrons, and as writers, of the vernacular language of the country.

It is to such a disposition that we are to attribute many collections of valuable manuscripts, which have been formed in different parts of Wales. Some of these still remain; and detached volumes are commonly to be found also in the hands of private individuals; being written in various periods, from the twelfth to the close of the sixteenth centuries. The most valuable of those collections are in the possession of some of the leading families, in the

principality; yet several have been removed out of the country, by various means.*

The contents of these treasures of ancient British writings are to be classed under the following principal heads:—**POETRY—BARDIC INSTITUTES—LAWS—HISTORY—THEOLOGY—ETHICAL TRIADS and PROVERBS—DRAMATIC TALES—GRAMMARS.**

The first of these classes, the **POETRY**, is by far the most extensive. It may be computed to fill about eight parts out of ten of our old manuscripts. On this subject I have made a calculation, which enables me to infer, having seen upwards of thirteen thousand poetical pieces of various denominations. The oldest manuscript of Welsh poetry, that I am acquainted with, is the *Black Book of Carmarthen*, at *Hengwrt*; the first part of which appears to have been written as early as the eleventh century; but the latter part is more modern, being generally supposed to be the hand-writing of the celebrated bard *Cynddelw*, about the year 1160, as one of his productions, composed in that year, is added at the end of it. The next deserving of notice, on account of their antiquity, are two volumes of the same collection, apparently written towards the close of the eleventh century; one of which contains the works of *Aneurin*, and the other those of *Taliesin*. Transcripts of the more early pieces are also numerous interspersed among the productions of the bards who flourished under the latter princes of Wales; and of which there are many copies in the various collections, particularly in the *Red Book of Hergest*, in *Jesus' College*, Oxford, written about the middle of the fourteenth century.

The **BARDIC INSTITUTES** were not regularly committed to writing, until they were arranged together, under the authority of the congresses, already mentioned to have been convened by authority, in South Wales; for it was against the principles of the system to do so, as all those who were initiated were obliged to commit the whole of its tenets and maxims of discipline to memory before their admission. The original manuscripts then drawn up of such institutes, are in the possession of *Mr. Turberville* of *Llan Haran*, and *Mr. Richard Bradford*, of *Bettws*, in *Glamorgan*, the son of the late venerable bard *John Bradford*; and transcripts of these are also in several other hands.

Ancient copies, on vellum, of the laws of the Britons, are common in most collections; there are eighteen of them at *Hengwrt*; four at *Wynnstay*; and seven or eight at the *British Museum*.

Of **HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS**, such as the *Triads*, *Chronicles* of the *Kings of Britain*, of the *Saxons*, and of the *Princes of Wales*, there are copies nearly equally numerous as the *Laws*, written at various times, in the twelfth, the thirteenth, and the fourteenth centuries.

Under the head of **THEOLOGY**, there are various tracts, besides *Legends* and *lives of Saints*, which began to appear in the fourteenth century.

Our **PROVERBS** began to be collected at a very early period: *Catwg* the first abbot of *Llan Carvan*, in the sixth century, being the first of whose collections we have any remains. In the eleventh century *Cyrys* of *Ial*

* The reader is referred to the *Myvyrian Archæology of Wales*, and to the 15th volume of the *Archæology of the Society of Antiquaries of London*, for a more particular detail.

appeared eminent in the same track ; again, in the fifteenth century, Sypyn Cyveiliawg increased what his predecessors had done ; and many others made additions afterwards. In the whole, there are upwards of twelve thousands of those ancient maxims of the Britons brought together.

The MABINOGION, or Juvenile Amusements, are a species of dramatic tales, very singular and curious in many respects ; and they are highly valuable, on account of the numerous traits of original manners, and of ancient British mythology, which they display. These, as I am induced to suppose, for several reasons, were the origin of romance in Europe ; and I lament also that, owing to the credulity of our early chroniclers, or perhaps to their ignorance, in not being able to discriminate, the mythological incidents and high colouring of these tales, were suffered to pervade our national history : and, hence it is that the Arthur of mythology, and the hero of the sixth century who assumed that appellation, are represented as one and the same character. Many of these interesting productions are preserved ; the Red Book of Hergest, before noticed, contains several ; and there is a splendid collection of them at Hengwrt.

Treatises on WELSH GRAMMARS are pretty numerous ; I have seen about thirty, either in manuscript or printed. Among the former, that which deserves to be particularly noticed was composed about the close of the ninth century, by Geraint ; revised by Einion, in the middle of the twelfth century ; and again by Edeyrn, about the year 1260. The next in importance was composed by Davydd Ddu, about a hundred years afterwards. There are others extant, by Tudyr Aled, William Lleyrn, and Simwnt Vychan, all poets of great celebrity in their times. Such Grammars as have been printed were by the following names ;—Gruffydd Roberts, 1567 ; John Davydd Rhys, 1592 ; William Salesbury, 1547 ; William Middleton, 1593 ; Dr. John Davies, 1621 ; the Reverend William Gambold, 1727 ; John Rhydderch, 1728 ; and the Reverend Thomas Richards, 1753.

Thus I have briefly enumerated the various sources, and the means, by which were obtained the materials for embodying the Welsh Language together into a form, which may enable strangers to perceive its copiousness, and also to appreciate many of its most prominent characteristics.

In the last place I have to add, that in the progress of compiling this Dictionary, I perceived a necessity for its being accompanied with a History of the Language ; and an Inquiry respecting the Antiquity of Letters among the Britons. Both these topics claimed my particular attention ; and I therefore took much pains in collecting such materials as appeared useful towards the illustration of them. But upon reviewing the various things, which were thus brought together, I found them accumulated to too great a bulk, to be prefixed to the Dictionary ; and as to giving them in an abridged form, I was apprehensive lest the object would thereby be in a great measure defeated. Under such a consideration, I have omitted those two subjects altogether, with a design of reserving them for an ample detail in a separate work.

GEIRIADUR CYMMRAEG A SAESONEG.

WELSH-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

A

A. The first letter of the *Welsh* alphabet, has the same sound as the *English* open A, in the word *man*. In composition it is susceptible of mutations into E, Y, and EI; as, CARU, *to love*; CERID, *was loved*; ATTAL, *to stop*; ETTYL, *he will stop*: when it changes into EI, it forms plurals; as, BARDD, *a bard*; BEIRDD, *bards*.

A. conj. And; also; both: used only before words beginning with a consonant: Ac is its equivalent to precede words that have vowels for their initials. When it stands before any pronoun, there is generally an ellipsis of the initial of the latter; as, a'm, a'th, a'i, a'n, a'ch, a'u, a'r; for *a sym, ac eith, ac ei, ac ein, ac eich, ac eu, ac yr*: It is often used as an expletive.

Ac yna gwedi darfod i'r creulawn hwnw â llydd a llosgi o'r mor bwygillydd, y rhoddas y rhan oren o'r deyrnas i'r Saeson.

And then, that tyrant, after having made an end with burning and slaughtering from one sea to the other, gave the best part of the kingdom to the Saxons. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

A. prep. With: used only preceding words that begin with a consonant; as AG goes before vowels. This preposition springs from A, the conjunction *And*; for, if their powers be analyzed, they will be found to be one. These expressions are idiomatical—Parth â Llundain, *towards London*; â'th lawn hude, *with thy utmost exertion*; cy-maint â chawr, *as big as a giant*; math eiriau â hyn, *such words as these*. Pronouns following it have the same ellipsis as in the conjunctive A; as, â'm, â'th, â'n, â'ch, â'u, â'r.

Tynid lwynt â bachau, ac wrth raffau, ac yna y dieneiddid lwynt.

They were drawn *with* hooks, and by ropes, and then they were slaughtered. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

A. pron. Who; which; that.

A gwedi caffael o Werthefyr y fuddygoliaeth, dechreu â orug dalu i bawb tref eu tad ac eu cyfoeth â ddygasynt y Saeson i arnynt.

And after Gwerthefyr had obtained the victory, he began to restore to all persons their patrimony and their property which the Saxons had taken from them. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

A. adv. When; whilst; as long as.

Ac y Cymmry yn cysgu, rhuthrai y gelyn am eu penau. Whilst the Welsh were sleeping, the enemy rushed upon them. *Theo. Evans.*

A. adverbial particle. In some instances it is prefixed to enhance the force of words; as, aball, achar, achriem; much like the word *arise* in the *English*. It is also of the nature of the French Y in *Il y a pas*. In old writings it is often found in common with I and Y, for O; as, â dan, i dan, y dan, for o

A B A

dan, underneath. Whenever a verb active follows its governing substantive, this A comes between them, and points out their relative connection.

Daw â ran rhwng dan angerdd;
Dyred i'r cych, daradr cerdd!

'Twixt too such furious foes will Heav'n decide;
Come on! thou botching bard, our force be try'd!
Gr. Gryg.

A! interj. Oh! It is expressive of sorrow, surprise, or pain.

A! wyrda (eb Arthur) peth â wnewch chwi fal hyn? Pa achaws y gedwch y gwreigionion wyr hyn i fyned yn iach?

Oh! my friends (said Arthur) why do you act in this manner? For what reason will you suffer these women-like men to escape in safety?
Gr. ab Arthur.

AB. s. m. r. A son, used in expressing the names of men; as, Cynan ab Owain, *Cynan the son of Owain*. When the Welsh adopted the use of surnames, Ab hath been, in many instances, confounded with the name it precedes: hence come Bowen, Belis, Powel, and several others. Is was conveniently used in pedigrees.

Lles ab Coel ab Meirig ab Gweirydd ab Cynfelyn ab Tenefan ab Lludd ab Beli Mawr.

Lles the son of Coel son of Meirig son of Gweirydd son of Cynfelyn son of Tenefan son of Lludd son of Beli the Great.
Pedigrees.

AB. s. m. r.—pl. t. oedd. A root denoting aptness, and celerity, or quickness of motion: it is used as a prefix in composition. The monkey, from its agility, is called AB, and EPA.

Mal yr ab am ei chenau.

Like the ape for her cub. *Adoge.*

Aball, s. m.—pl. t. oedd. (a—pall) A failing; want; defect; destruction; default.

Y mae trais, a lledrad, ac anudon, wedi gyru ar aball bob cynneddfau da.

Oppression, and dishonesty, and perjury, have produced a defection of all good qualities. *Richard St. David.*

Aballadwy, a. (aball) Defectible; defeasible.

Aballedig, a. (aball) Failing; destructive.

Aballedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (aballedig) Failure; deficiency; ruination.

Aballiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (aball) Defection.

Aballu, v. (aball) To fail, or perish; to extirpate.

A gwedi lithraw mis heibio, a doluriaw o Frolo gweled ei bobl yn aballu o newyn, gorchymyn a wna i Arthur ddawed eill dau i ymladd.

And after a month had elapsed, and Frolo being grieved to see his men perish through hunger, he desired that Arthur would come for them two to fight. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Aballus, a. (aball) Failing, fallible; defective.

Aballwr, s. m.—pl. aballwyr (aball-gwr) A defaulter.

Aban, s. m.—pl. ebyn (a—pàn) A din; tumult; uproar: the corn marigold.

Aban â ddaw hennydd yn',
I'n bro ni a bair newyn.

Each day will *uproar* us befall,
And our country famine shall destroy. *Iolo Goch.*

Abar, s. m.—pl. t. au (ab—ar) What goes to the ground; a carcase.

Llywelyn—
Ef dyfu draig lly yn llasar ddillad,
Yn ddillyn cyfarpar,
Yn crsid, yn arfod abar,
Yn arfau bu cenau cynuar.

Llywelyn—
Dragon of hosts in purple robes array'd,
In splendid neatness he appear'd;
In ghastly war his stroke made *lifeless clods*;
Inur'd from early youth to arms

Abell, a. (pell) Far-away, distant.

Aber, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (ab) A confluence of water; the junction of rivers; the fall of a lesser river into a greater, or into the sea. By metaphor, a port or harbour. Many towns situate at the fall of rivers have their names from this word; as, *Aberystwyth*, the fall of the river *Ystwyth*; *Aberfraw*, the fall of the river *Fraw*; on which was the principal residence of the princes of *Gwynedd*.

Gwnaeth Duw beth mawr i'r bobl i ddangaws peth o'i allu ef; canys yr holl allu oedd gantho; nid aingen, dysychu yr afon yn erbyn anian, a gadael y rhan arall i redeg parth a'i haber yn i aeth yr holl lu drwodd yn droedsych.

God did a great thing for the people, to shew some of his power, for he was possessed of all power; that is to say, drying up the river contrary to nature, and leaving the other part to run towards its *fall*, so that the whole army passed through dryfooted. *Ll. G. Hergest.*

Aberawg, a. (aber) A bounding with harbours.

Aberth, s. m.—pl. t. au (a—perth) A sacrifice.

Ysbryd twn, gwelwn Geli oren-barch, yw'r aberth a gerl.

We perceive, most reverend Lord, that a broken spirit is the sacrifice which thou lovest. *W. Middleton.*

Aberthadwy, a. (aberth) That may be immolated.

Aberthawg, a. (aberth) That offers sacrifice.

Dy rîd a'th gariad f'rh gaerawg nefoedd
Blith nifer aberthawg.
A gafwyf—

Thy grace and love, in heaven's bright gates,
Amidst thy *sacrificing* hosts,
To me impart— *D. ab Gwilym.*

Aberthawl, a. (aberth) Sacrificial.

Aberthedig, a. (aberth) Immolated, sacrificed.

Aberthedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (aberthedig) The act of sacrificing; immolation.

Aberthedigawl, a. (aberth) Sacrificial.

Aberthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (aberth) An immolation.

Aberthin, a. (aberth) Abounding with sacrifices. *Mynydd Aberthin*, a mountain so named, where druidical sacrifices were offered.

Aberthu, v. a. (aberth) To sacrifice; to immolate; to consecrate, or dedicate: *Aberthu gwylfa*, to establish or consecrate a festival. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Aberthwr, s. m.—pl. aberthwyr (aberth—gwr)

He that sacrifices; a priest; a mass-priest.

Aberu, v. (aber) To disembody, or run out.

Abo, s. m.—pl. t. au (po) The carcase; a carrion: *abo blaidd*, a wolf's carcase.

Blaidd—
Gnawd ei ladd ni lwydd ei abo.

'Tis customary to kill a wolf though an unprofitable carcase. *Ll. P. Moch.*

Abod, s. m.—pl. t. au (pod) Carrion, putrid flesh.

Y cyfflog—
Ai caffo ar abod ceffyl.

The woodcock—
May he be caught on a horse's carcase. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Abraidd, adv. (braidd) Scarcely; hardly.

Abred, s. m.—pl. t. au (pred) A vile state; evil.

—Hyd pan ddilyngwys Crist gaethiwed
O ddyfa-fais aphwys abred.

—Till Christ releas'd the bondage dread,
Of hell's deep-shelving steep of evil. *Taliesin.*

Abredawg, a. (abred) Vile; evil.

Abrediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (abred) The progression of the soul in the circle of evil; transmigration.

Abredig, a. (abred) Evil; vile.

Abredu, v. a. (abred) To pass through the circle of evil, or brutal life; to transmigrate.

Abrwysg, a. (brwysg) Unwieldy; heavy; drunk; surfeited by over-loading the stomach.

Abrwysgadwy, a. (abrwysg) Liable to become drunk.

Abrwysgaw, v. a. (abrwysg) To make drunk; to inebriate, to become drunk.

Abrwysgawl, a. (abrwysg) Heavy in motion; drunk.

Abrwysgedig, a. (abrwsg) Drunken.

Abrwysgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (abrwysg) A heavy sluggish motion; ebriety.

Abrwysgl, a. (prwysgl) Very large; huge; immense.

Abraidd ymarwar ar bar golias,
Abrwysgl ei farau ar gàn a gîas.

But scarcely able the longing spear to stay,
His look is *mighty*, mounted on his grey. *Gwalchmai, i O. Gwynedd.*

Absen, s. f.—pl. t. au (ab—sen) An aptness to chide, or to taunt.

Ni bu absen o'i enau,
Enwawg wr gwyh, na gair gau.

No taunt from his lips e'er came,
Nor one false word; dear much-lov'd name! *Ph. S. Phylip, i W. Phylip.*

Absenw, s. m.—pl. t. au (ab—senw) Deceitfulness.

I'w gymydog nid halogwr,
O enw absenw nag absenwr.

He to his neighbour is not an evil-doer by detraction of his name, nor a slanderer. *W. Middleton.*

Abwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (pwy) A carcase; a carrion.

Abwyawl, a. (abwy) Of the nature of carrion.

Abwyd, s. m.—pl. t. au (bwyd) A bait; sustenance; meat to allure. *Abwyd y ddaiar*, earth-worms.

Abwydadwy, a. (abwyd) What may be baited, or allured with a bait.

Abwydaw, v. a. (abwyd) To bait, or feed.

Abwydedig, a. (abwyd) Baited; feeding.

Abwydwr, s. m.—pl. abwydwyr (abwyd—gwr) A baiter, or one who gives food.

Abwydyn, s. m. dim. (abwyd) A small bait; a worm.

Mab dyn, yr hwn sydd abwydyn.

The son of man, who is but a worm. *Job xxv. 5.*

Abyrgof, s. m.—pl. t. ion (byr—cof) Short memory.

Abyrgofiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (abyrgof) A forgetting.

Abyrgofaw, v. (abyrgof) To forget; to be remiss.

Abyrgofus, a. (abyrgof) Forgetful; remiss.

Ac, conj. And; also: it is used before words beginning with vowels, as *A* precedes such as have a consonant initial.

Ac, adv. Also; likewise: while; until.

Sef a orug Caswallawn yna bygythlaw Afarwy, a rhyfelu aruo, ac nid al Afarwy yn ei ewyllys ef.

Wherefore Caswallon did then threaten Afarwy, and made war upon him until he, Afarwy, should obey his will.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Ac, pron. relative. Who; which; that.

Pa un a wnelo Duw ac euogfarnu neu gyflawnhan, yr oedd yn rhaid naill ac i'r meichiau neu'r troseddwy'r ateb.

Whichever God doth, or condemn or justify, it was necessary either that the surety, or the transgressor should answer.

R. Crefydd.

Acadfydd, adv. (ac—ad—bydd) Peradventure; perhaps.

Acan, s. f.—pl. t. ion (can) An accent: *Acan ddisgynedig*, a grave accent; *acan dderchafedig*, acute accent; *acan amgylchedig*, a circumflexed accent. A saying: *Yr oedd hyn yn ucan gan bawb*, that was a proverb with every body.

Acatoedd, adv. (ac—at—oedd) Likely enough.

Acenadwy, a. (acan) Accentable.

Acenawl, a. (acan) Relative to accent; enunciative.

Acenedig, a. (acan) Accented, accentuated.

Aceniad, s. f.—pl. t. au (acan) Accentation.

Acw, adv. (ac, or oc) Yonder; there; in that place.

Acdo, adv. (ac—yd—o) There also; with him.

*Edryched Powys pwy fo
Breyenin braisg werin brwysg acdo.*

Let Powys well observe who should be the king, and with him a vast unwieldy host.

Ll. P. Moch.

Ach, a particle used in composition, as, ach-ludd, achles.

Ach, s. f. r. What closes on; fluid; water.

Ach, s. f. r.—pl. t. au A stem; a pedigree; lineage of one's ancestors; a root; the root of a tree.

Corn.

Pwy bynag a gwyno gwyn drwy ach ac edryd am dir a dalar; ac a ddycio ei achau ar gogail fwy no thair gwaith colledig fydd o'i hawl.

Whoever sues by plaint of stock and kindred for land; and that brings his pedigrees on the distaff (by female) more than three times shall lose his cause.

Welsh Laws.

Ach, a. (ach.) Near; by; *ac ei law*, by his hand.

Achadw, v. a. (a—cadw) To preserve; to keep.

*Gorwyliais nos yn achadw ffin,
Gorloes rydau dwfr Dygen Freiddin.*

*I watch'd with anxious care to guard the bound
By fountains o'er moss-grown Breiddin's trilling streams.*

Gwalchmai.

Achain, a. (a—cain) Very precious; splendid.

*Gwedi gwrn a choch achain,
A gorwyddawr mawr minrain,
Yn Llan Heledd bedd Owain.*

*After the brown and precious scarlet garb,
And the great chariot edg'd with spears,
In Llan Heledd is Owain's grave.*

Taliesin.

Achan, s. f.—pl. t. au (a—can) A hymn, a song.

Achanawl, a. (achan) Hymning; a chaunting.

Achaniad, s. f.—pl. t. au (achan) A chaunting.

Achann, v. a. (achan) To chaunt; to utter.

*Pwy echenis cyrdd?
Cyrdd pwy echenis?
Ys dir pwy ystyriwys?*

*Who chaunted songs?
Songs who has chaunted?
If true, who has considered them?*

Taliesin.

Achenaf uchenaid gyfrin!

I will utter the secret sigh!

Meilir.

Achanwr, s. m.—pl. achauwyr (achan—gwr) A chaunter.

Achar, a. (a—car) Affectionate; loving. *Neb traha nid achar*, no sort of treason is amiable.

Acharn, v. a. (achar) To love much.

*Nid achar llachar llafarwch,
Nid achles afles arafwch.*

*He loves not vehement vociferation;
He doth not nourish hurtful sluggishness.*

Cynddelw, i'r argl. Rhys.

Achas, s. m.—pl. t. au (a—cas) Extreme hatred.

Achas, a. (a—cas) Hateful; very odious.

*Pob pysg, a milyn yd fydd tecaf
Ei drais a gollais gwir achasaf.*

*Each fish, each beast, the fairest to the view,
His ire has robb'd of me, most hateful truth.*

Meisant.

Achawl, a. (ach) Genealogical.

Achaws, s. m.—pl. achosion (caws) Proximate; effecting power; a cause: *achaws dybryd*, a foul crime.

Achel, s. f.—pl. t. ion (a—cel) Hiding place, skulk.

*Man uch o' mhell mewn achel,
Mewn y llwyn coed man llawn cel.*

*Above, far in the dark recess,
Amid the grove a safe retreat.*

D. ab Gwilym.

Achen, s. f.—pl. t. au (ach) Lineage; kindred family; a nation: also, a coat of arms.

*Yn achen y ddraig wen wiw,
Rawn-llaes, y mae'r arian-lliw.*

*The long-mane dragon's arms we view
And see the bright'ning silver hue.*

Iolo Goch.

Achenawg, a. (achen) Having kindred, or affinity.

Achenedd, s. f.—pl. t. au (a—cân) A singing; a singing in concert.

Cyn y delai hwn o achenedd geu-feirdd.

Ere this should come from carols of lying bards.

Ph. Brydydd

Aches, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (ach—es) Any thing that separates, or diverges from: a stream; the action, or impulse of the soul; the mind: also froth, spume.

Hwyaid yn llyn gwyn aches.

The ducks in a pool the top is white.

Tysiliaw.

*O'i fynawu lydan dyleinw aches,
Dyddaw dyhepgyr dybris dybrys
Marwnad Corroi a'm cyffroes.*

From his ample fountain a stream will inundate, he will come, will excuse the path of haste—the sorrowing for Corroi has disturbed me!

Taliesin.

Rhys molaf o'm cerdd, o'm cain aches.

Rhys I will praise by my song, from my splendid muse.

Cynddelw, M. Cad. ab Madawg.

Achfen, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (ach—man) The groin.

Achfre, s. f.—pl. t. on (ach—bre) A shelter; a shade.

*Morgant achfre cant, môr echrys myned
Llyw llwydd-ged llwrw na wys.*

Morgant the refuge of a hundred! how woeful the departure of the prosperous-gifted chief to the unknown state.

Pr. Bychan, m. Mor. ab Rhys.

Achlais, s. m.—pl. achleisiau (clais) A blackening.

*Ni choelais i, achlais oedd,
Athrodwr—*

I believed not, dark was the defamer—

Edm. Prys.

Achledawr, s. m. (cled) A refuge; protection.

*Teilyng-daith gwrthiad gawr,
A'n gelwid:
Y nef bid achledawr.*

The journey is meritorious; the re-echoing shout replies and calls to us—Heaven be your protections.

Aneurin.

Achles, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* odd (ach—lles) A place of succour and refuge, where one is made much of; defence; also, manure. *Dyfed.*

Achlesawg, *a.* (achles) Protecting; guarding.

Achlesawl, *a.* (achles) Protective; guarding.

Achlesedig, *a.* (achles) Succoured, or protected.

Achlesiad, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (achles) The act of giving protection, a giving refuge.

Achlesu, *r. a.* (achles) To protect, defend, to take into one's care and protection; to cherish.

Y rhai da â achlesir yn arffed yr eglwys.

The good shall be cherished in the lap of the church.

Ll. G. Hargest.

Achleswr, *s. m.*—*pl.* achleswyr (achles—gwr) A protector, a patron, a defender.

Achlesydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (achles) A cherisher, or protector.

Achlod, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (clod) Disgrace. *Achlod iti!* Shame upon thee!

Achlud, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* odd (ach—llud) A covert, cover, or concealment.

Achludaw, *v. a.* (achlud) To cover with darkness.

A chymmod Cymry a gwyr Delyn
Gwyddyl Ywerddon, Môn, a Phrygyn,
Cernyw achludwys eu cynnwys genhyn.

And reconciling of the Cambrians with the men of Dublin, the Gwyddelians of Ireland, Môn, and Scotland; Cornwall concealed their being encouraged by them.

Tuliesin, Arm. Prydain.

Achludawl, *a.* (achlud) Concealing, obscuring.

Achludiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (achlud) A concealing.

Achludwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* achludwyr (achlud—gwr) A concealer, or one who covers over.

Achludd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (ach—lludd) Obstruction; a foiling, or stopping.

Rhag Geraint gelyu cythrudd
Gwelais i feirch dan gymrudd
A chwedl gawr garw achludd.

Before Geraint the wrathful foe I have seen steeds bearing the maimed after the terrible opposing of a warrior.

Llywarch Hen.

Achludd, *v. a.* (ach—lludd) To impede, to obstruct.

Achluddaw, *v. a.* (achludd) To obstruct, or to hinder.

Achluddawl, *a.* (achludd) Obstructive, impeding.

Achluddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (achludd) Obstruction.

Achluddiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* achluddwyr (achludd—gwr) An obstructer, or one who hinders.

Achlust, *s. m.* (clust) A giving ear to; hearing.

Achlwm, *v. a.* (clwm) To tie a knot. *Achlwm yr edaf*, To tie the thread.

Achlysur, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (ach—llys) A cause, motive, occasion; season, or opportunity.

Achlysuraw, *a.* (achlysur) To get, or make an occasion.

Achlysurawl, *a.* (achlysur) Occasional, incidental.

Achlusuroldeb, *s. m.* (achlysur) Opportunity.

Achlyw, *s. m.* (clyw) A hearing, sense of hearing.

Achon, *s. m.* (con) Pomp; a being lifted up.

Achonawg, *a.* (achon) Superb; pompous, grand.

Achor, *a.* (cor) Encircled or rounded; choral.

Ni chablaſ fy naf yn ei achor farau,
Bangeibr gadw Gadfan fegys Bangor.

I will not insult my lord in his encircled presence, the high-roofed college of Cadran like Bangor.

Llywelyn Fardd, i Gadfan.

Achosadwy, *a.* (achaws) Effectible, effective.

Achosawl, *a.* (achaws) Efficient; effectual.

Achosedig, *a.* (achaws) Effected, or caused.

Achosedigawl, *a.* (achosedig) Effectuate.

Achosi, *v. a.* (achaws) To cause: to effect.

Achosiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (achaws) Efficiency.

Achosoldeb, *s. m.* (achosawl) Effectiveness; casualty.

Achraith, *s. f.*—*pl.* achreithiau (craith) A great scar.

Achre, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* on (ach—rhe) A covering, raiment.

Achred, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* ion (cred) Credibility; oath. *Fe ddywaid ar ei achred*, He said upon his oath. *Sil.*

Achref, *a.* (cref) Suppliant, entreating; craving.

Aerflawdd gyfadrawdd cyfadref cerddau:
Cledr cadan cad o ddef,
Ni tholies budd beirdd achref,
Ni tholies gwawd gwedi ef.

Tumultuous war domestic songs excite:

The stay of battles, such as Goddau's fight,
He made no drawback from the craving bard;
His praise shall never want our due regard. *Cynddelw.*

Achrefawl, *a.* (achref) Craving, or suppliant.

Achrefiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (achref) Supplication.

Achrefu, *v. a.* (achref) To supplicate, or to crave.

Achrefwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* achrefwyr (achref—gwr) A suppliant, or one who craves.

Achres, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (ach—rhes) A row, or rank.

Achretawr, *s. m.*—*pl.* achretorion (achred) A creditor; one that gives his faith, or pledges his troth.

Over dissonant llythyr llëaw
O ffydd a chrefydd ydd achretawr.

Vain, inefficient, is the letter red,
If faith and practice has the vot'ry fled.

Ll. Pr. Moch. i Ddau.

Achreth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (creth) A trembling or quaking; nature; disposition, *Achreth y cryd*, A fit of the ague.

Aw'r achreth oer echrys
Ar uchau hon aw'r o chwys.

Simwnt Fychan.

Achris, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (ach—rhis) A covering.

Achryw, *a.* (crwm) Crooked; bent; bowing.

Achrywdd, *a.* (ach—rhwydd) Commodious, free, easy.

A'r allwydd achrywdd echrys
Ei gyd y rho gyda Rhys.

Misfortune dire, may it unobstructed come
I leave it all with Rhys.

Sion Tudur.

Achryw, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (ach—rhwym) Restraint.

Achryw, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (ach—rhwys) Increase; plenty; fruitfulness.

Ar ei fedd o felged gwlad achryw.

O'er his mead, from the honey-tribute of the country of plenty.

Gwalchmai.

Achrywysaw, *v.* (achrywys) To become fruitful.

Achrywysawl, *a.* (achrywys) Fruitful; plentiful.

Achrywysedd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (achrywys) Plenteousness.

Achrywysiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (achrywys) Fruition.

Achryfiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (achryf) A strengthening.

Brwydr angen brwysg nen braisg adeſ
Brain borthiad achryfiad achref.

The dread of the battle and strong refuge, his brawny arm
is provider of the ravens, and the invigorative of the sup-
plicant. *Cynddelw, i'r argl. Rhys.*

Achu, v. a. (ach) To secure; to save; to preserve.

Os bwyf yn addef
Yn araws y llef
Y llor a' achef
Aches wrthi.

If in the peaceful grave I should remain
Till call'd, I'll then the needful fold regain. *Medir.*

Achub, v. a. (cub) To save, protect, deliver, defend; to seize upon. *Achub y blaen*, to get foremost.

Achubadwy, a. (achub) That may be saved; salvable.

Achubaid, v. a. (achub) To save.

Ac o'r diwedd gwedi trosi yr haul ar ei dygwyddedigaeth
achubaid mynydd mawr (Badou) oedd yn agaws iddynt a
wnayut y Saeson.

And at last, after the sun had drawn towards its declination,
what the Saxons did was the securing of a high mountain,
that was near to them. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Achubaw, v. a. (achub) To save; to deliver.

Achubawl, a. (achub) Saving; delivering.

Achubedig, a. (achub) Saving; delivering; keeping.

Achubedigawl, a. (achubedig) Salvatory.

Achubiad, s. m.—pl. achubiaid (achub) A saviour.

Mochuanuws—
Achubiaid pob rhaid, rhudd eu harfau,
Echedwynt rhag tertysg euterfynau.

The men of Mochuant—*providers* for every necessity,
redly are their arms; they will guard well their boundaries
from tumults. *O. Cyfeiliawg.*

Achubiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (achub) Salvation.

Achubwr, s. m.—pl. achubwyr (achub—gwr) A saviour.

Achubwriaeth, s. m. (achubwr) Saviourship; the office of a saviour.

Achudd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (a—cudd) A secluded place.

Manaches wyd mewn achudd.

Thou art a nun in a cloister.

D. Llwyd.

Achul, a. (cul) Lean; narrow; very poor; squalid.

Achur, s. m.—pl. t. ian (cur) A disease, pain.

Achwaed, s. m.—pl. t. au (ach—gwaed) Progeny; descent; kindred.

Achwaen, adv. (chwaen) Presently, anon.

Achwaith, s. m.—pl. achweithion (chwaith) Sourness.

Achwaneg, a. (chwaneg) More, additional.

Achwanegadwy, a. (achwaneg) That may be enhanced.

Achwanegawl, a. (achwaneg) Augmentative.

Achwanegiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (achwaneg) Enhancement.

Achwanegn, v. a. (achwaneg) To augment, to add.

Achwanegwr, s. m.—pl. achwanegwyr, (achwaneg—gwr) Augmentor.

Achwanegydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (achwaneg) Augmentor.

Achwedl, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwedl) A story, tale, or report.

Ar bael Gruffudd cudd can drafod-augau
lwg achwedl ei glybod!

On the generous Gruffudd there is a covering, the result
of death's intermeddling: Ah! tis a tale of distress to hear
it! *Bladdyn Fardd.*

Achwedd, s. f.—pl. t. au (ach—gwedd) A descent, or pedigree; kindred.

Cyfeddach Forach sawredd—orchel
O'r achwedd oreu o deyrnedd
Sydd yf—

Like the festival of Morach the greatness is exalted, thou
art of the best lineage of kings. *Gr. ab Gwrgenau.*

Achwerig, a. (ach—gware) Playful; dilatory; slow.

Achweryd, s. m.—pl. t. au (ach—gware) Divertisement.

Achwlwm, s. m.—pl. achlymau (cwlwm) A tie; a band: *a. entangled; intricate; perplexed.*

Achwmwl, s. m.—pl. achymylau (cwmwl) obscurity.

Wela, tywyllwch a guddia y ddalar, ac achwmwl, y bobl oedd.

Behold, darkness shall cover the earth, and thick darkness the people. *Isaiah lx. 2.*

Achwng, a. (ach—wng) Very near; contiguous.

Madawg essillydd oes ollwng—aergawdd,
Lurged beirdd nend achwng.

Madog of ancestry prodigal of life, and terror of the battle,
with him the gift for bards is ever near. *Cynddelw.*

Achwr, s. m.—pl. achwyr (ach—gwr) One skilled in pedigrees; a genealogist.

Achwre, s. m.—pl. t. au (ach—rhe) Shelter; a fence placed about a house; and which was also called *ail gant*; as the round walled work of the house was called *cant*, and *llogail*.

Ar do y ty ac ei achwre traian gwerth y ty a fydd arnaddynt,
ac y dryderan a fydd ar yr achwre.

On the covering of the house and its inclosure the third of
the value of the house is to be reckoned, and a third part of
that on the shelter. *Welsh Laws.*

Achwrëedig, a. (achwre) Sheltered; fenced; empaled.

Achwy, a. (ach) Having a tendency to save, or be foremost.

Y beddau yn y morfa ys bychan a'u haelewy
Y mae Sanant syberw fun, y mae Rhun ryfel achwy
Y mae Carwen ferch Cënin, y mae Lledin a Llywy.

The graves on the beach, which have but few ornaments,
they are of Sanant, proud maid; of Rhun, foremost in the
war; of Carwen, daughter of Cënin; of Lledin, and Llywy.
Taliesin.

Achwyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cwyn) A complaint; an accusation.

Achwyn, v. a. (cwyn) To complain; to accuse.

Achwynadwy, a. (achwyn) That may be complained of.

Achwynaw, v. a. (achwyn) To complain, to accuse.

Achwynawg, a. (achwyn) Apt to complain.

Achwynawl, a. (achwyn) Plaintive; apt to grumble.

Achwynedig, a. (achwyn) That is complained.

Achwynedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (achwynedig) Expostulation, the act of complaining.

Achwynedigawl, a. (achwynedig) Expostulatory.

Achwyngar, a. (achwyn) Querulous; complaining.

Achwyngarwch, s. m. (achwyngar) Querulousness.

Achwyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (achwyn) A complaint.

Achwyniaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (achwyn) Accusation.

Achwynwr, s. m.—pl. achwynwyr (achwyn—gwr) A complainer; a plaintiff.

Achwys, s. m.—pl. t. on (ach) A cause, or reason.

Achys, a. (cys) Unfeeling; cruel; desperate.

Ad, a prepositive particle, derived from *AT*, indicating a return of a subsequent form, or action, to its origin: it is of the same force and signification as *RE*, in *regenerate*, *return*, and the like.

Adadaw, *v. a.* (gadaw) To warrant again.
 Adaddaw, *v. a.* (addaw) To promise again.
 Adaddawiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adaddaw) A second promise.
 Adaddewid, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (adaddaw) A second promise.
 Adaerwch, *s. m.* (taer) Intreaty; importunity.
 Adaf, *s. f.*—*pl. edyf* (taf) A pinion; a hand.

*Lleuest Cadwallawn ar Dawy
 Lleiddiad adaf yn adwy.*

*Pitch'd are Cadwallon's tents on Tawy,
 Whose hand in the breach is killing. Llywarch Hen.*

Adafael, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gafael) An attachment; a distraining.

Adafaela, *v. a.* (adafael) To attach, to seize.

Adafaeledig, *a.* (adafael) Attached; distrained.

Adafaeliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adafael) A distraining.

Adafaelu, *v. a.* (adafael) To attach, or to seize.

Adail, *s. f.*—*pl. adeilau* (ail) A building, edifice, or structure. Its primary signification was wattling rods, to wattle the roofs of houses; and it is still used in that sense.

Adain, *s. f.*—*pl. adeinian* (adaw) That has in it the property of flying: a wing; a bird.

Coel can adain.

There is an omen in a hundred birds.

Adage.

Adalw, *v. a.* (galw) To recal, or to call again.

Adalwad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adalw) A calling back; a recal; a revocation.

Adalwedig, *a.* (adalw) That is recalling.

Adameg, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (dameg) A riddle, enigma.

Hyd yw ym ei hadameg.

Her saying fascinates me.

D. ab Gwilym.

Adan, *s. f.*—*pl. edyn*, adenydd (adaw) A wing; the fin of a fish; the spoke of a wheel.

*Can byddin, o werin wedd,
 A dyn dda ei adanedd.*

A hundred hosts of the commonalty he will draw under his wings.

M. ab Llywelyn.

Adanadl, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anadl) A second breath, a respiring again.

Adanadlawg, *a.* (adanadl) That respire again.

Adanadliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adanadl) A second respiration, a re-breathing.

Adanadlu, *v. a.* (adanadl) To respire again.

Adanerch, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (anerch) Resalutation; also: *v. a.* To re-salute, to greet again.

Adanerchawl, *a.* (adanerch) Complimenting.

Adanerchiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adanerch) A re-salutation.

Adanerchu, *v. a.* (adanerch) To salute again.

Adanfon, *v. a.* (anfon) To send again; to re-send.

Adanfonadwy, *a.* (adanfon) That may be sent again; returnable.

Adanfonawl, *a.* (adanfon) Sending again.

Adanfoniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adanfon) A second mission; a sending again.

Adar, *s. pl. aggr.* (tar) Birds, fowls. *Adar y bwn*, bitterns; *adar y llwch gwin*, vultures;

adar y drudwy, starlings; *adar y to*, sparrows; *adar gwyrain*, barnacles.

*Clywed can adar mân mai,
 Newn dail i'r a'i dolurial.*

The warblings of May's sweet birds in the fresh-leaved grove sickens him.

D. ab Gwilym, i Eiddig.

Adara, *v. a.* (adar) To catch birds; to go a fowling.

Adarawl, *a.* (adar) Relating to birds.

Adardy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adar--ty) An aviary; a bird-cage or coop.

Adarddelw, *v. a.* (arddelw) To reassert; to reclaim.

Adarddelwad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adarddelw) A re-assertion; a warranting again.

Adaren, *s. f.*—*pl. t. od* (adar) A female bird.

Adargi, *s. m.*—*pl. adargwn* (adar--ci) A bird dog; a setting dog.

Adargoel, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (adar--coel) Angury.

Adargoeliaw, *v. a.* (adargoel) To augurize.

Adargoelus, *a.* (adargoel) Depending on augury.

Adargopwe, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (adar--copwe) A spider's web.

Uchiel dop adargopwe.

The high-lifted spider's web.

D. ab Gwilym.

Adaru, *v. a.* (adar) To catch birds; to deal in birds.

Adarwerthwr, *s. m.*—*pl. adarwerthwyr* (adar--gwerthwr) A poulterer.

Adarwr, *s. m.*—*pl. adarwyr* (adar--gwr) A fowler; a bird-catcher.

Adarwriaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adarwr) The practice of fowling; the trade of bird-catching.

Adaw, *v. a.* (ad--aw) To glide away; to fly.

Adbawr, *s. m.*—*pl. adborion* (pawr) A second chewing; the chewing of the cud; a leaving.

Adbeniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (pèniad) Reassignment.

Adbenawd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (penawd) A head, or division; subdivision.

Adbenodi, *v. a.* (adbenawd) To subdivide.

Adbènu, *v. a.* (pènu) To re-assign.

Adbigaw, *v. a.* (pigaw) To re-pick; to pick again.

Adbigiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adbigaw) A re-picking.

Adblan, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oedd* (plàn) A second planting.

Adblaniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adblan) Re-plantation.

Adblànn, *v. a.* (adblan) To transplant; to re-plant.

Adblanwr, *s. m.*—*pl. adblanwyr* (adblan--gwr) A planter, or one who plants again.

Adblentynaid, *a.* (plentynaid) Like a second childhood.

Adblentynaidiad, *s. m.* (adblentynaid) The coming to a second childhood.

Adblentynaidiaw, *v.* (adblentynaid) To come to a second childhood.

Adblyg, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (plyg) A refold: *a.* recurvous; reduplicate.

Adblygadwy, *a.* (adblyg) Reduplicable.

Adblygawl, *a.* (adblyg) Reduplicate, recurving.

Adblygedd, *s. m.* (adblyg) A state of bowing back.

Adblygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adblyg) A re-doubling; recurvation.

Adblygu, *v. a.* (adblyg) To unfold; to fold back.

Adboethi, *v. a.* (poeth) To heat again.

Adborion, *s. pl. aggr.* (adbawr) Leavings, or refuse.

Adbrawf, *s. m.*—*pl. adbrofion* (prawf) A re-tasting; a second proof.

Adbrofi, *v. a.* (adbrawf) To retaste; to review.

Adbrofiad, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (adbrawf) A re-tasting.

Adbryn, *a.* (pryn) Bought again; bought back.

Adbrynadwy, *a.* (adbryn) Redeemable.

Adbrynawl, *a.* (adbryn) Redeeming; re-buying.

Adbrynedig, *a.* (adbryn) That is bought back.

Adbrynedigaeth, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (adbrynedig) Redemption.

Adbrynedigawl, *a.* (adbrynedig) Redemptory.

Adbryniad, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (adbryn) A ransoming; a buying back.

Adbrynnu, *v. a.* (adbryn) To redeem; to repurchase.

Adbrynnwr, *s. m.*---*pl. adbrynnwyr* (adbryn---gwr) A repurchaser.

Adchwa, *s. m.*---*pl. t. oedd* (chwa) A blast, or puff.

Adchwaith, *s. m.*---*pl. adchweithion* (chwaith) A relish.

Adchwanegadwy, *a.* (chwaneg) Re-augmentative.

Adchwanegawl, *a.* (chwaneg) Subjoining.

Adchwanegiad, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (chwaneg) Re-augmentation.

Adchwanegu, *v. a.* (chwaneg) To re-augment.

Adchwedl, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (chwedl) Report, rumour.

Adchwedledd, *s. m.* (adchwedl) A rumouring; report.

Ym aelwyd yd barthwyd berthodd,
Berth wartheg anreg enhyddedd,
O's dygaf ys dygn adchwedledd.

My cot has been enriched with the finest rarities; fine cattle were my honourable present; but I carry with me a bitter tale.
Cynddelw, mar. O. Gwynedd.

Adchwel, *s. m.*---*pl. t. oedd* (chwel) A return.

Adchweladwy, *a.* (adchwel) Returnable.

Adchwelawg, *a.* (adchwel) Returning; recurring.

Nid adchwelawg gair.

A word is not returnable.

Adage.

Adchweledig, *a.* (adchwel) Returned; relapsed

Adchweliad, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (adchwel) A returning.

Adchwibanawl, *a.* (chwiban) Hissing again.

Adchwibaniad, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (achwiban) A whistling or hissing again.

Adchwibanu, *v. a.* (chwiban) To hiss again.

Adchwyl, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (chwyl) A circumvolution.

Adchwyladwy, *a.* (adchwyl) Revolvable.

Adchwylawg, *a.* (adchwyl) Revolving.

Adchwyledig, *a.* (adchwyl) That is revolved.

Adchwylfa, *s. m.*---*pl. t. on* (adchwyl---ma) A revolving place; a revolution.

Adchwyliad, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (adchwyl) A research.

Adchwyliadwy, *a.* (adchwyliad) Revisable; reviewable.

Adchwyliaw, *v. a.* (adchwyl) To revise; to research.

Adchwyliedig, *a.* (adchwyl) Researched; reviewed.

Adchwylwr, *s. m.*---*pl. adchwylwyr* (adchwyl---gwr) A researcher; one who searches again.

Adef, *s. f.*---*pl. edyf* (tef) A mansion, or dwelling.

Dyfo mab Cynan—drwy rybued,
Gan glain gloew adef yn nef drefred.

Through mercy may the son of Cynan be in the blessed bright mansions of heaven's inheritance.
Meir.

Adeg, *s. f.*---*pl. t. au* (ad) An opportunity; seasonable time; a season. *Achub yr adeg,* to be in time: *Adeg y lloer,* the wane, or decrease of the moon.

Tydi'r Haf—
Gwasgar hyd ei dalar deg
Gu nodau dy gain adeg.

Thou Summer—
O'er its fair land do thou bespread
The lovely signs thy season brings. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Adegin, *s. m.* (egin) Re-appearance of seed.

Adeginad, *s. m.* (adegin) The second budding.

Adeginaw, *v.* (adegin) To bud a second time.

Adeilad, *s. f.*---*pl. t. au* (adail) A building: edifice.

Adeiladaeth, *s. f.*---*pl. t. au* (adeilad) Construction; edification; architecture.

Adeiladaidd, *a.* (adeilad) Appertaining to building.

Adeiladawl, *a.* (adeilad) Edifying; architectural.

Adeiladedig, *a.* (adeilad) Built, or constructed.

Adeiladu, *v. a.* (adeilad) To build, or to construct.

Adeiladwr, *s. m.*---*pl. adeiladwyr* (adeilad---gwr) A builder.

Adeiladwy, *a.* (adail) That may be built or reared.

Adeiladydd, *s. m.*---*pl. t. ion* (adeilad) An architect.

Adeilaidd, *a.* (adail) Pertaining to building.

Adeilaw, *v. a.* (adail) To wattle; to build.

Adeilawg, *a.* (adail) Placed alternately; watted.

Adeildy, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (adail---ty) A building.

Adeiledig, *a.* (adail) Wattled; builded; reared.

Adeilfawr, *a.* (adail---mawr) Finely built.

Adeilwr, *s. m.*---*pl. adeilwyr* (adail---gwr) A builder.

Adeilwydd, *s. pl. aggr.* (adail---gwydd) Timber for building; rafters.

Adeilwydden, *s. f.* (adail---gwydden) A timber of a house; a rafter.

Adeiniad, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (adain) A using, or furnishing with wings, a winging.

Adeiniaidd, *a.* (adan) Fin-like; like wings.

Adeiniaw, *v. a.* (adain) To wing; to set on wings.

Adeiniawg, *a.* (adain) Winged; pinioned.

Ni bydd na dirwy na chamlwrw am neb adeiniawg cyd llad-ratier, namyn talu ei werth cyfraith oni cheir ei hun.

There is neither fine nor penalty for any winged creature should it be stolen, but paying its lawful value, except it can be recovered.
Welsh Laws.

Adeiniawl, *a.* (adain) Winged; like a wing.

Adeiriad, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (gair) Tautology.

Adeiriawg, *a.* (gair) Repeating of words.

Adeiriogiad, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (adeiriawg) A making a tautology.

Aden, *s. f.*---*pl. t. ydd* (adaw) A wing; also a fin.

Adenawg, *a.* (aden) Having a wing, or winged.

El gylchwy dan i gymhwy
Bu adenawg.

His round shield with fire was it wing'd for slaughter.

Ancurin.

Adenedig, *a.* (geni) Born again; regenerated.

Adenedigaeth, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (geni) Regeneration.

Adenedigawl, a. (adenedig) Being born again; regenerative.

Adeni, v. (geni) To regenerate; to be reborn.

Adennill, v. (ennill) To regain, to gain anew.

Adenwi, v. a. (enw) To name a second time.

Aderbyn, v. a. (erbyn) To receive back.

Aderyn, s. m.—pl. t. od (adar) A bird; a fowl.

Aderyn du, a blackbird; *aderyn rhawngoch*, a bulfinch.

Gwell aderyn mewn llaw no dau yn y llwyn.

A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. *Adage.*

Teithi pob aderyn gwryw yw canu a choewyaw. *Welsh Laws.*

Adethol, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ethol) Refuse; what is rejected; leaving.

A'ch gadael chwithau yn adethol cyfnewidwyr a llafurwyr.

And leave you also a refuse with traders and labourers.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Adethol, v. a. (ethol) To choose or select.

Adfach, s. m.—p. t. adfeichiau (mach) Counter-security.

Adfach, s. m.—pl. t. au (bach) The beard of a dart, or hook.

Adfachawg, a. (adfach) Bearded, or barbed.

Adfachgeneiddiaw, v. (bachgenaidd) To become a child again, to get into second childhood.

Adfachiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adfach) The bearding of a hook; a rehooking.

Adfai, s. m.—pl. adfeiau (bai) A double crime.

Gwallofiad anaw annoeth adfai.

The dealing of liberality to a foolish muse is a double crime. *Cynddelw.*

Adfail, s. m.—pl. adfeiliau (mail) The fall of a building; decay; ruin.

Angau a'n gorau gormail—cenédloedd

Can edlid yn adfail

Nid hawdd ni nawdd neb yniall

Nid hyn oes dyn nog oes dail.

Death overcomes us, the despoiler of nations, in wrath-hurling destruction; no refuge can be found; the wild desert is none: no older is the age of man, than the age of leaves! *Ll. Pr. Moch.*

Adfan, s. m.—pl. edfyn (màn) A foreigner; one coming from another place; a place to retire to; a retreat.

Gwr gwrdffan a'm adfan addfwyn.

A man exalted in strength, kind to a stranger. *Cynddelw.*

Meredudd, Gruffudd, grym adfan—teyrn

Teyrnedd ar gwynfan;

Meibion dewr derynt ychlan,

Mur graid cynuifaid Cynan.

Meredudd and Gruffudd, the sinews of the princely station; kings are mourning, the youths of courage are gone; the fiery walls, and torrent-spreading sons of Cynan.

Ll. P. Moch. M. ab Cynan.

Adfanach, s. m.—pl. t. od (adfain) A monk; a recluse.

Adfant, s. m.—pl. adfannau (adfan) A pilgrim.

Adfânt, s. m.—pl. t. au (mant) A hare lip.

Adfaon, s. pl. aggr. (maon) The common people.

Mad Fuddyg ysgafn-wyn asgwn adfaon

A'i lasawg tebedawg tra mordwy alon.

Blessed was Buddyg of temper mild, the exalter of the depressed ones; in his blue garb towards his seafaring foes. *Aneurin.*

Adfar, v. a. (mar) To return; to send back.

Galwaf Dduw gan ddeifniawg adfar,
Galofydd huenydd huarwar.

I will implore God to give back the accomplished hero, the chastiser of the foe, the harmonious singer of playful songs. *Gwalchmai, m. M. ab Meredudd.*

Adfarch, s. m.—pl. adfeirch (march) A gelding.

Cystal march a'i adfarch-werth.

A horse is as good as his value when a gelding. *Adage.*

Adfarn, s. m.—pl. t. au (barn) A reversing of judgment; a repeal.

Adfarnedig, a. (adfarn) Rejudging; repealing.

Adfarniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adfarn) A reversal of judgment; a repealing.

Adfarnu, v. a. (adfarn) To rejudge; to repeal, or reverse a decree.

Heb adfarn dy farn, Fab Duw a fydd.

Son of God, thy judgment will not be reversed.

I. Brydydd Hir.

Adfarnwr, s. m.—pl. adfarnwyr (adfarn---gwr) A repealer of a judgment.

Adfath, s. m.—pl. t. au (bath) A recoinage.

Adfathiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adfath) A recoin-ing.

Adfathu, v. a. (adfath) To recoin, to coin anew.

Adfedyddiaw, v. a. (bedydd) To baptize again.

Adfeddalâad, s. m.—pl. t. au (meddal) A re-mollifying; a re-softening.

Adfeddalân, v. a. (meddal) To re-mollify.

Adfeddalu, v. (meddal) To be re-mollified.

Adfeddiannawl, a. (adfeddiant) Re possessive.

Adfeddianniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adfeddiant) A repossessing.

Adfeddiannu, v. a. (adfeddiant) To repossess.

Adfeddiannwr, s. m.—pl. adfeddiannwyr (adfeddiant---gwr) A repossessor.

Adfeddiant, s. m.—pl. adfeddiannau (meddiant) Repossession.

Adfeddwl, s. m.—pl. adfeddyliu (meddwl) Second thought, a recollection.

Adfeddyliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adfeddwl) Recollection; reflection.

Adfeddylied, v. a. (adfeddwl) To recollect.

Adfeiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adfai) Recrimination.

Adfeiaw, v. a. (adfai) To recriminate.

Adfeiawl, a. (adfai) Recriminating.

Adfeiedig, a. (adfai) Recriminating.

Adfeiliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adfail) A decaying, or falling to ruin.

Adfeiliaw, v. (adfail) To decay; to fade.

Gwiw adail heb adfeiliaw

Gwaith wyd Morfudd Llwyd a'i llaw.

A precious structure without decaying, thou art the work of Morfudd Llwyd's hand. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Adfeiliawg, a. (adfail) Decaying; failing.

Bu adfeiliawg eu gwirodau.

Their wassalls were failing with them.

Taliesin.

Yn y dydd gwych bu ystywl.

Neu bwyth adfeiliawg.

In the day of valour he was nimble; he was the destructive point. *Aneurin.*

Adfeiliedig, a. (adfail) Decayed; falling to ruin.

Ef a welai hen-llys adfeiliedig, a neuadd drydoll.

He beheld an old decayed mansion, and a shattered hall.

Mabinogion.

Adfeiriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (adfar) Repulsion.

Adfeiriaw, v. a. (adfar) To repulse, to drive back.

Adfeius, a. (adfai) Recriminative.

Adfeiwr, s. m.—pl. adfeiwyr (adfai---gwr) A recriminator.

Adfel, s. m.—pl. edfyl (bel) A stranger; one come in.

Adfelwr, s. m.—pl. adfelwyr (belwr) A recruit.

Adfer, s. m.—pl. t. au (mer) What is returned.

Adferadwy, a. (adfer) Restorable; returnable.

Adferawl, *a.* (adfer) Restorative; returning.
 Adferedig, *a.* (adfer) Restored, or returned.
 Adferedigaeth, *s. m.* (adferedig) Restoration.
 Adferedigawl, *a.* (adferedig) Redditive; restorative.
 Adferiad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (adfer) Restoration.
 Adferth, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (berth) That is made chearful, or comfortable.
 Adferthawl, *a.* (adferth) Chearful, comfortable.
 Adferthiad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (adferth) A making fair; a chearing.
 Adferthu, *v. a.* (adferth) To chear, or comfort.
 Adferthwch, *s. m.* (adferth) A re-beautifying.
 Adferu, *v. a.* (adfer) To restore, return, or give back; to determine.

A ddwg angau nid adfer; neu
 Angau a gyrch ac nid adfer.

What death takes he will not return: or
 Death takes but doth not restore.

Adage.

Yr arglwydd biau gymbell ei gadw fal ei hadfero yr amodwyr.

The lord may compel it to be kept so that the covenanters may return it.

Welsh Laws.

Adferwi, *v. a.* (berw) To boil a second time.
 Adferwr, *s. m.---pl. adferwyr* (adfer---gwr) A restorer, one who makes restitution.
 Adferyd, *v. a.* (adfer) To make restitution.
 Adfesur, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (mesur) A second measure.
 Adfesuraw, *v. a.* (adfesur) To measure over again.
 Adfesuriad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (adfesur) Admeasurement; a measuring again.
 Adfin, *s. m.---pl. t. ion* (min) A back edge.
 Adfirain, *a.* (mirain) Unadorned, inornamental

Gwelais rhag terfysg twrf adfirain
 Torfoedd ymosgryn tarf ymysgrain.

I have seen in the van of the tumult of the ghastly slaughter, trembling troops, with fear crawling.

Cynddelw.

Adfireinwch, *s. m.* (adfirain) Unseemliness.
 Adflagur, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (blagur) A second bud.
 Adflaguradwy, *a.* (adflagur) That may bud again.
 Adflaguraw, *v.* (adflagur) To bud again.
 Adflagurawg, *a.* (adflagur) Budding again.
 Adflaguriad, *s. m.* (adflagur) Regermination.
 Adflaguryn, *s. m.* (adflagur) A second sprout, or bud.
 Adflas, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (blas) A twang; ill taste.
 Adflasdawd, *s. m.* (adflas) Insipidness; a twang.
 Adflasu, *v.* (adflas) To re-taste, have a twang.
 Adflasus, *a.* (adflas) Insipid; having a twang.
 Adflin, *a.* (blin) Fatigued over again.
 Adflinaw, *v. a.* (adflin) To regrate; to offend.
 Adflinder, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (adflin) Irritation.
 Adflith, *s. m.---pl. t. ion* (blith) Second milk.
 Adflithaw, *v.* (adflith) To have a second milk.
 Adflithiad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (adflith) Second milking.
 Adflodau, *s. pl. aggr.* (blodau) Second blossoms.
 Adflodeuad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (adflodau) A second blossoming; refforation; refflorescence.
 Adflodeuaw, *v. a.* (adflodau) To reffourish.
 Adflodeuawg, *a.* (adflodau) Reffloriferous.
 Adfod, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (bod) A second being, or existence.

Adfod, *v.* (bod) To be again; to re-exist.

Adfyddaf, *naſ, arnaſ y dorfyddit.*

I shall again exist, lord, shouldest thou me overcome.

Philip Brydydd.

Am adfod wrth arfod arf he.

For being again at the stroke of the bold weapon.

Gwalchmai.

Adfraenar, *s. m.---pl. t. oedd* (braenar) A field twice ploughed; a second fallow.

Adfraenaru, *v. a.* (adfraenar) To plough a fallow, or to plough the second time.

Adfrawd, *s. f.---pl. t. au* (brawd) A rejudging; a judging on the contrary.

Ni bydd brawd heb ei hadfrawd.

There will be no judgment without its contradiction.

Adage.

Adfref, *s. f.---pl. t. au* (bref) A replying bellow.

Adfref adfant cof dy rygoddi.

The reiterated groan issues from the lips at the thought of thy being offended.

Meilir.

Adfrefu, *v. a.* (adfref) To answer with lowing; to iterate a groan.

Adfryd, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (bryd) Animadversion.

Adfrydawl, *a.* (adfryd) Animadvertive.

Adfrydu, (adfryd) To animadvert.

Adfudd, *s. m.---pl. t. iau* (budd) What is not profit; loss; damage.

Adfuddiawg, *a.* (adfudd) Unprofitable.

Gwaed am draed o drin—

A gwaed-lain adfuddiawg.

Feet covered with blood from the conflict, and the destructive bloody blade.

Ll. P. Moch, i Ll. ab Iorwerth.

Adfuddiawl, *a.* (adfudd) Unprofiting.

Adfwl, *s. m.---pl. adfyliad* (bwl) A splayed bull.

Adfwriad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (bwrw) A recasting; a casting out again.

Adfwrw, *v. a.* (bwrw) To cast again; to recognize; to sprout anew.

Adfwynâd, *s. m.* (mwyn) Re-enjoyment.

Adfwynâawl, *a.* (mwyn) Enjoying anew.

Adfwynâu, *v.* (mwyn) To re-enjoy.

Adfyd, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (byd) Adversity; calamity; misery.

Adfyd pob hir dristwch.

Every continuing sadness is a calamity.

Adage.

Adfydiawg, *a.* (adfyd) In adversity; miserable.

Adfydiawl, *a.* (adfyd) Calamitous; wretched.

Adfydig, *a.* (adfyd) Adverse; wretched; miserable; distressed.

Adfydyn, *s. m. dim.* (adfyd) A poor wretch.

Adfydd, *adv.* (bydd) Perhaps; it may be.

Adfyddin, *s. f.---pl. t. oedd* (byddin) A corps of reserve.

Adfyddinaw, *v. a.* (adfyddin) To form the line anew.

Adfyfyrdawd, *s. m.---pl. adfyfyrdodau* (myfyr) Reflection; re-consideration.

Adfyfyriad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (myfyr) A reflecting.

Adfyfyriaw, *v.* (myfyr) To re-consider; to reflect.

Adfyfyriawl, *a.* (myfyr) Reflecting; re-considering.

Adfyfyriedig, *a.* (myfyr) Re-considered.

Adfynegawl, *a.* (myneg) That may be repeated.

Adfynegiad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (mynegiad) Repetition.

Adfynegu, *v. a.* (mynegu) To repeat again.

Adfyriad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (bÿr) A re-curtailing.

Adfyru, *v. a.* (bÿr) To re-curtail, to curtail anew.

Adfyw, *s. m.---pl. t. oedd* (byw) What is without life; fallow ground.
 Adfyw, *v. a.* (byw) To revive, to re-animate.
 Adfyw, *a.* (byw) Revived, re-animated.
 Adfywedig, *a.* (adfyw) Re-animated, revived.
 Adfywâad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (adfyw) Re-animation.
 Adfywâawl, *a.* (adfyw) Re-animating.
 Adfywâu, *v.* (adfyw) To bring to life again; to revive, re-animate, quicken, or enliven.
 Adfywiad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (adfyw) A re-animating.
 Adfywiant, *s. m.---pl.* adfywiannau (adfyw) Refreshment; re-animation.
 Adfywiau, *v.* (adfyw) To revive; to re-animate.
 Adfywiau, *a.* (adfyw) Revived, re-animating.
 Adfywiawl, *a.* (adfyw) Reviving, re-animating.
 Adfywiocâad, *s. m.* (adfywiau) A re-enlivening.
 Adfywiocâawl, *a.* (adfywiau) Revivifying.
 Adfywiocâu, *v.* (adfywiau) To attain fresh vigour; to refresh; to re-enliven.
 Adfywiogi, *v.* (adfywiau) To re-attain life; to gain courage; to take fresh courage.
 Adffug, *s. m.---pl. t. ion* (ffug) What has no disguise.
 Adffugiad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (adffug) A double disguise.
 Adffugiaw, *v. a.* (adffug) To disguise anew.
 Adffugiawl, *a.* (adffug) Disguising anew.
 Adffurf, *s. m.---pl. t. iau* (ffurf) That has no form.
 Adffurfiad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (adffurf) Reformation: a reforming.
 Adffurfiadwy, *a.* (adffurf) Reformable.
 Adffurfiaw, *v. a.* (adffurf) To reform, or repair.
 Adffurfiawl, *a.* (adffurf) Reforming.
 Adffurfiedig, *a.* (adffurf) Reformed.
 Adffurfiedigaeth, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (adffurfiedig) Reparation.
 Adffurfiwr, *s. m.---pl.* adffurfwyr (adffurf---gwr) A reformer.
 Adffwn, *s. m.---pl.* adffynnoedd (ffwn) That has no luck.
 Adffyniant, *s. m.---pl.* adffyniannau (adffwn) A re-prospering.
 Adffynn, *v.* (adffwn) To prosper again.
 Adgadarnâad, *s. m.* (cadarn) A re-fortifying.
 Adgadarnân, *v. a.* (cadarn) To re-fortify.
 Adgadarnâawl, *a.* (cadarn) Re-fortifying.
 Adgadarnâwr, *s. m.---pl.* adgadarnâwyr (cadarn---gwr) A reinforcer.
 Adgadw, *v. a.* (cadw) To re-keep, to keep anew.
 Adgadwad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (adgadw) A re-keeping; re-preservation.
 Adgadwedig, *a.* (adgadw) Re-preserved.
 Adgadwedigaeth, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (adgadwedig) Represervation.
 Adgais, *s. m.---pl.* adgeisiau (cais) A second attempt.
 Adgam, *a.* (cam) Recurvous.
 Adgan, *s. f.---pl. t. au* (can) A re-describing.
 Adganiad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (adgan) Description.
 Dylai fardd ymarfer yn ei alargerdd—a phur a gwraidd-bell eiriolaeth, ac eglur synwyr ac adganiad. *Barddas.*
 Adganmawl, *v. a.* (canmawl) To recelibrate.
 Adganmolïaeth, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (adganmawl) Re-celebration, a praising anew.
 Adganmolwr, *s. m.---pl.* adganmolwyr (adganmawl---gwr) One that praises again.

Adganu, *v. a.* (adgan) To describe over again.
 Adganwr, *s. m.---pl.* adganwyr (adgan---gwr) One that describeth.
 Adgas, *a.* (cas) Odious; hateful; unlucky.
 Adgasgliad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (adgasgl) A re-gathering.
 Adgasglu, *v. a.* (adgasgl) To re-gather; to rally.
 Adgasgl, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (casgl) A second collection.
 Adgasrwydd, *s. m.* (adgas) Odiousness.
 Adgasu, *v.* (adgas) To be hateful; to use spitefully.

Cawsom, llwyr yn adgaswyd,
 Anlan ryfychan o fwyd.

We were most perfectly *hated*, for we had infinitely too little victuals.
T. Penllyn, i Gybydd.

Adgeidwad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (ceidwad) A re-preserver.

Adgeidwadaeth, *s. m.* (adgeidwad) The act of re-preserving.

Adgeiniad, *s. m.---pl.* adgeiniaid (adgan) One that reciteth.

—Mal cloch uchel
 Cwynaw y mae adgeiniaid.

—Like the loud bell do the *chaunters* complain.
R. Maelawr.

Adgeisiad, *s. m.---pl.* adgeisiaid (adgais) One that makes a second attempt.

Adgeisiaw, *v. a.* (adgais) To seek over again.

Adgemi, *s. m.* (adgam) A bowing back.

Adgen, *s. f.---pl. t. oedd* (ad---cen) Growth.

Adgen y ddaiar, the fruit of the earth.

Adgenedlawg, *a.* (cenedl) Regenerative.

Adgenedledig, *a.* (cenedl) Regenerated.

Adgenedliad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (cenedl) Regeneration.

Adgenedlu, *v. a.* (cenedl) To regenerate.

Adgerydd, *s. m.---pl. t. on* (cerydd) A reprimand.

Adgeryddadwy, *a.* (adgerydd) Reprehensible.

Adgeryddawl, *a.* (adgerydd) Reprehensive.

Adgeryddiad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (adgerydd) Recrimination; reprehension.

Adgeryddwr, *s. m.---pl.* adgeryddwyr (adgerydd---gwr) A recriminator.

Adgip, *s. m.---pl. t. iau* (cip) A snatching back.

Adgipiad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (adgip) A re-snatching.

Adgipïaw, *v. a.* (adgip) To make a reprisal.

Adgipïawl, *a.* (adgip) Apt to snatch back.

Adglaf, *a.* (claf) In a relapsed state; not thoroughly recovered.

Ni bydd adglaf o glafwr.

There will be no *relapsing* with a valetudinarian. *Adage.*

Adglefychiad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (adglaf) A relapse into sickness.

Adglefychu, *v.* (adglaf) To relapse into sickness.

Adglefyd, *s. m.---pl. t.---on* (adglaf) A second sickness.

Adglwm, *s. m.---pl.* adglymau (clwm) A second knot.

Adglwyf, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (clwyf) A second disease.

Adglwyfaw, *v.* (adglwyf) To become sore, or diseased again; to wound anew.

Adglwyfawl, *a.* (adglwyf) Recrudescence.

Adglwyfiad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (adglwyf) Recrudescence.

Adglymawl, *a.* (adglwm) Tying again.

Adglymiad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (adglwm) Renodation.

Adglymu, *v. a.* (adglwm) To renodate; to untie.
 Adgnaw, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (cnaw) A second chewing; the chew of the cud; remorse.
Adgnaw cydwylbod, remorse of conscience.
 Adgnith, *s. m.---pl. t. iau* (cnith) A retouch.
 Adgnithiad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (adgnith) A retouching.
 Adgnithiaw, *v. a.* (adgnith) To retouch.
 Adgnithiawl, *a.* (adgnith) Retouching.
 Adgnoad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (adgnaw) The chewing of the cud.
 Adgnofa, *s. f.---pl. adgnofeydd* (adgnaw---ma) A rechewing; remorse.
 Adgnoi, *v. a.* (adgnaw) To chew the cud.
 Adgodawl, *a.* (codi) Resurgent; rising again.
 Adgodi, *v. a.* (codi) To raise up again; to resurge.
 Adgodiad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (adgodi) A raising again; resurrection; resuscitation.
 Adgof, *s. m.---pl. t. ion* (cof) Remembrance: *mae braidd yn adgof gennyf*, I have a slight remembrance of it.
 Adgofiad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (adgof) A calling to remembrance; a recollection.
 Adgofiaw, *v.* (adgof) To recollect; to remind.
 Adgofiawl, *a.* (adgof) Recollective, reminding.
 Adgoffa, *s. m.---pl. t. on* (coffa) A calling to mind.
 Adgoffa, *v.* (coffa) To recall to mind; to recollect.
 Adgoffaad, *s. m.* (adgoffa) A reminding.
 Adgoffaawl, *a.* (adgoffa) Recalling to mind.
 Adgoffau, *v. a.* (adgoffa) To remind.
 Adgoffawr, *s. m.---pl. adgoffawyr* (adgoffa---gwr) A prompter.
 Adgryfaad, *s. m.* (cryf) A re-fortifying; a recovering of strength.
 Adgryfau, *v.* (cryf) To recover strength.
 Adgryfawr, *s. m.---pl. adgryfawyr* (cryfau---gwr) A re-fortifier.
 Adgrynôad, *s. m.---* (cryno) A collecting together again.
 Adgrynôawl, *a.* (cryno) Gathering again; re-collective.
 Adgrynôl, *v.* (cryno) To re-collect together.
 Adgudd, *s. m.---pl. t. ion* (cudd) That is not hidden.
 Adguddiad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (adgudd) A revealing.
 Adguddiaw, *v. a.* (adgudd) To reveal.

Gwyth oedd lwyth a'i laith ni adgudd,
Gwaith oedd laith i mi ei oludd.
 Wrath that was a load, and his death will not be revealed:
 an action which was difficult for me to hinder. *D. Benfras.*
 Adguddiawl, *a.* (adgudd) Revealing; disclosing.
 Adguddiedig, *a.* (adgudd) Re-discovered.
 Adgur, *s. m.---pl. t. ion* (cur) A rebut, a repulse.
 Adguraw, *v. a.* (adgur) To repel, or rebut.
 Adgurawl, *a.* (adgur) Repellant; repulsive.
 Adguredig, *a.* (adgur) Recoiling; repelled.
 Adguredigawl, *a.* (adguredig) Repercussive.
 Adguriad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (adgur) A repercussion.
 Adgwyddaw, *v. a.* (cwydd) To fall again; to relapse.
 Adgwyddawl, *a.* (cwydd) Relapsing.
 Adgwyddedig, *a.* (cwydd) Relapsed.
 Adgwyddiad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (cwydd) A relapsing.
 Adgwyp, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (cwyp) A relapse.
 Adgwypaw, *v. a.* (adgwyp) To fall again; to relapse.

Adgwypawl, *a.* (adgwyp) Relapsing.
 Adgwypiad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (adgwyp) A relapsing.
 Adgyd, *s. m.---pl. t. ion* (cyd) A joining again.
 Adgydiad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (adgyd) A rejoining.
 Adgydiaw, *v. a.* (adgyd) To rejoin, to join anew.
 Adgydiawl, *a.* (adgyd) Rejoining; rejoinable.
 Adgydiedig, *a.* (adgyd) That is joined again.
 Adgyfaad, *s. m.* (cyfa) A making whole, or perfect again.
 Adgyfaawl, *a.* (cyfa) Tending to be whole again.
 Adgyfânedig, *a.* (cyfan) That is made whole again.
 Adgyfaniad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (cyfan) A making perfect again.
 Adgyfansawdd, *s. m.---* (adgyfansoddion) (cyfansawdd) Decomposite.
 Adgyfansoddawl, *a.* (adgyfansawdd) Decomposite; decomposing.
 Adgyfansoddedig, *a.* (adgyfansawdd) Decomposed; decomposed.
 Adgyfansoddi, *v. a.* (adgyfansawdd) To set together again; to decompose.
 Adgyfansoddiad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (adgyfansawdd) Decomposition.
 Adgyfanu, *v. a.* (cyfan) To make whole again; to re-integrate.
 Adgyfarch, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (cyfarch) A saluting again.
 Adgyfarch, *v. a.* (cyfarch) To resalute, to greet anew.
 Adgyfarchawl, *a.* (adgyfarch) Returning a compliment.
 Adgyfarchedig, *a.* (adgyfarch) Being saluted again.
 Adgyfarchiad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (adgyfarch) Re-salutation.
 Adgyfarchwr, *s. m.---pl. adgyfarchwyr* (adgyfarch---gwr) A returner of a salute.
 Adgyfan, *v.* (adgyfa) To recruit, or make whole again.
 Adgyflawnadwy, *a.* (cyflawn) That may be completed again.
 Adgyflawnawl, *a.* (cyflawn) Replenishing.
 Adgyflawnedig, *a.* (cyflawn) Re-completed.
 Adgyflawni, *v. a.* (cyflawn) To complete again.
 Adgyflenwad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (cyflanw) A replenishing, or recruiting.
 Adgyflenwawl, *a.* (cyflanw) Replenishable.
 Adgyflenwedig, *a.* (cyflanw) Replenished.
 Adgyflenwi, *v. a.* (cyflanw) To replenish.
 Adgyflêad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (cyfle) A replacing.
 Adgyflêadwy, *a.* (cyfle) That may be replaced.
 Adgyflêawl, *a.* (cyfle) Tending to replace.
 Adgyflêedig, *a.* (cyfle) Replaced; re-instated.
 Adgyflêu, *v. a.* (cyfle) To replace; to re-instate.
 Adgyfnerth, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (cyfnerth) Reinforcement.
 Adgyfnerthadwy, *a.* (cyfnerth) That may be reinforced.
 Adgyfnerthawl, *a.* (adgyfnerth) Reinforcing.
 Adgyfnerthedig, *a.* (adgyfnerth) Reinforced.
 Adgyfnerthiad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (adgyfnerth) A reinforcing.
 Adgyfnerthu, *v. a.* (adgyfnerth) To reinforce.
 Adgyfnerthwr, *s. m.---pl. adgyfnerthwyr* (adgyfnerth---gwr) One that gives auxiliary aid.
 Adgyfodadwy, *a.* (cyfodi) That may rise again.
 Adgyfodawl, *a.* (cyfodi) Resurgent.
 Adgyfodedig, *a.* (cyfodi) Rising again; ascending again.

Adgyfodedigaeth, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (adgyfod-edig) Re-ascension.

Adgyfodi, *v. (cyfodi)* To rise again; to re-ascend.

Adgyfodiad, *s. m.---pl. t. (cyfodi)* Resurrection.

Adgyffrôad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (cyffraw) Resuscitation.

Adgyffrôadwy, *a. (cyffraw)* That may be put again in motion.

Adgyffrôawl, *a. (cyffraw)* Resuscitative.

Adgyffrôedig, *a. (cyffraw)* Resuscitated.

Adgygleu, *v. a. (cygleu)* To re-hear.

A'm bu bardd dadgan,
Adgygleu Gamlan,
Adweir gruddfan
Ac anafn cwynfan.

He made me to be a reciting bard;
He heard again of Gamlan;
There will be sorrowing seen again,
And unmanly complaining.

Taliesin.

Adgylchiad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (cylch) Revolution.

Yr amser ag ydys yn alw yr Adgylchiad a ddycpwyd oddi-amgylch tan ddiogel dywysiad yr anfarwawl frenin William.

The time that is called the Revolution was brought about under the guidance of the immortal king William. *Jer. Owain.*

Adgyllaeth, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (cyllaeth) A desire, or longing.

Adgymmenawl, *a. (cymmen)* Trimming a discourse over again; over talkative.

Adgymmeniad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (cymmen) Over talkativeness.

Adgymmenu, *v. a. (cymmen)* To be over pert in talking.

Adgymeradwy, *a. (cymer)* Resumable; that may be reassumed.

Adgymerawl, *a. (cymer)* Reassuming.

Adgymeredig, *a. (cymer)* Reassumed.

Adgymeredigaeth, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (adgymeredig) Reassumption.

Adgymeredigawl, *a. (adgymeredig)* Reassumptive.

Adgymeriad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (cymer) Reassumption; or, a redoubling: *Anadiplosis*, a repetition of the last word, or sound of the preceding sentence in the beginning of the following.

Adgymeryd, *v. a. (cymer)* To re-assume.

Adgymmod, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (cymmod) Reconciliation.

Adgymmodadwy, *a. (adgymmod)* Reconcilable.

Adgymmodawl, *a. (adgymmod)* Propitiatory; of a conciliating nature.

Adgymmodedig, *a. (adgymmod)* Reconciliating.

Adgymmodi, *v. a. (adgymmod)* To reconcile; to appease again.

Adgymmodiad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (adgymmod) Reconcilement; reconciliation.

Adgymmodwr, *s. m.---pl. adgymmodwyr* (adgymmod---gwr) A reconciliator.

Adgymmoni, *v. a. (cymmoni)* To retrieve, or render complete again.

Adgynneddf, *s. f.---pl. t. au* (cynneddf) Secondary quality.

Adgynneu, *v. (cynneu)* To rekindle.

Adgynneuad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (adgynneu) A rekindling; reignition.

Adgynneuadwy, *a. (adgynneu)* That may be rekindled.

Adgynneuawl, *a. (adgynneu)* Tending to rekindle.

Adgynneuedig, *a. (adgynneu)* Reignited.

Adgynnyrch, *s. m.---pl. t. ion* (cynnyrch) A second presence.

Adgynnyrchiad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (adgynnyrch) A representing.

Adgynnyrchiadwy, *a. (adgynnyrch)* Representable.

Adgynnyrchiawl, *a. (adgynnyrch)* Representative.

Adgynnyrchiedig, *a. (adgynnyrch)* Represented.

Adgynnyrchiedigawl, *a. (adgynnyrchiedig)* Representative.

Adgynnyrchiedigaeth, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (adgynnyrchiedig) A representation.

Adgynnyrchioldeb, *s. m. (adgynnyrchiawl)* Representiveness.

Adgynnyrchioli, *v. a. (adgynnyrchiawl)* To bear the form, or act the part, or represent another.

Adgynnyrchiolwr, *s. m.---pl. adgynnyrchiolwyr* (adgynnyrchiawl---gwr) A representative.

Adgynnyrchu, *v. a. (adgynnyrch)* To represent.

Adgynnull, *v. a. (cynnull)* To put together again; to re-collect.

Adgynnulladwy, *a. (adgynnull)* That may be re-collected, or brought together.

Adgynnulledig, *a. (adgynnull)* Put together.

Adgynnulliad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (adgynnull) A re-assembly.

Adgynnyrch, *s. m.---pl. t. ion* (cynnyrch) A second increase, or growth.

Adgynnyrchiad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (adgynnyrch) An increasing again; re-production.

Adgynnyrchiawl, *a. (adgynnyrch)* Re-increasing; re-productive.

Adgynnyrchiedig, *a. (adgynnyrch)* Increasing again.

Adgynnyrchioldeb, *s. m. (adgynnyrchiawl)* Re-productiveness.

Adgynnyrchioli, *v. a. (adgynnyrchiawl)* To be, or become productive again.

Adgynnyrchu, *v. a. (adgynnyrch)* To re-produce.

Adgyrch, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (cyrch) A recourse.

Adgyrchadwy, *a. (adgyrch)* Capable of recourse.

Adgyrchiad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (adgyrch) A recurring.

Adgyrchiawl, *a. (adgyrch)* Reciprocal; recurring.

Adgyrchiedig, *a. (adgyrch)* Having a recourse.

Adgyrchioldeb, *s. m. (adgyrchiawl)* A tendency to recur.

Adgyrchu, *v. a. (adgyrch)* To recur to again.

Adgyrchwr, *s. m.---pl. adgyrchwyr* (adgyrch---gwr) One that recurs to.

Adgyswllt, *s. m.---pl. adgysylltau* (cyswllt) Subjunction.

Adgysylltiedig, *a. (adgyswllt)* Subjunctive; adjunctive. *Trawsenw yr adgysylltiedig*, the metonymy of the adjunctive.

Adgysylltiad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (adgyswllt) A subjoining; rejunction.

Adgysylltu, *v. a. (adgyswllt)* To rejoin; to reunite.

Adgysylltwr, *s. m.---pl. adgysylltwyr* (adgyswllt---gwr) One that re-unites.

Adgywain, *v. a. (cywain)* To bear, or to carry back.

Adgywair, *s. m.---pl. adgyweiriau* (cywair) A putting in order again.

Adgyweirfa, *s. f.---pl.* adgyweirfeydd (adgywair---ma) A refectory.
 Adgyweiriad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (adgywair) Amendment; reparation.
 Adgyweiriadwy, *a.* (adgywair) Repairable.
 Adgyweiriaw, *v. a.* (adgywair) To repair; to refit.
 Adgyweiriawl, *a.* (adgywair) Reparative: *s. pl.* adgyweiriolion, restoratives.
 Adgyweiriedig, *a.* (adgywair) Refitting; repairing.
 Adgyweiriwr, *s. m.---pl.* adgyweirwyr (adgywair---gwr) A repairer.
 Adgywreiniad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (cywrain) A refitting; refinement.
 Adgywreiniaw, *v. a.* (cywrain) To re-embellish.
 Adgywreiniawl, *a.* (cywrain) Re-arranging.
 Adgywreiniedig, *a.* (cywrain) That is made accurate again.
 Adgywreiniwr, *s. m.---pl.* adgywreinwyr (cywrain---gwr) A re-embellisher.
 Adhaer, *s. m.---pl.* adheuriau (haer) A re-assertion.
 Adhawl, *s. m.---pl.* adholion (hawl) A second accusation; a second claim.
 Adheddwch, *s. m.---pl.* adheddychau (hedd) A second peace.
 Adheddychawl, *a.* (adheddwch) Of a reconciling quality.
 Adheddychiad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (adheddwch) Re-pacification.
 Adheddychu, *v. a.* (adheddwch) To re-pacify.
 Adheddychwyr, *s. m.---pl.* adheddychwyr (adheddwch---gwr) One that re-pacifies.
 Adhenrawl, *a.* (adhaer) Re-disputable; re-assertive.
 Adheuredig, *a.* (adhaer) Re-asserted.
 Adheuriad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (adhaer) A re-asserting.
 Adheurn, *v. a.* (adhaer) To re-assert.
 Adholadwy, *a.* (adhawl) That may be reclaimed.
 Adholedig, *a.* (adhawl) Re-examined.
 Adholi, *v. a.* (adhawl) To re-examine; to re-claim.
 Adholiad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (adhawl) Re-examination.
 Adholwr, *s. m.---pl.* adholwyr (adhawl---gwr) A re-examiner: one who claims anew.
 Adhônadwy, *a.* (hôn) That may be re-asserted.
 Adhônawl, *a.* (hôn) Re-asserting, re-affirming.
 Adhônedig, *a.* (hôn) Re-asserted.
 Adhônî, *v. a.* (hôn) To re-assert; to affirm anew.
 Adhônîad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (hôn) A re-assertion.
 Adhônwr, *s. m.---pl.* adhônwyr (hôn---gwr) A re-asserter.
 Adia, *s. m.---pl. t. oedd* (adaw) A stranger; one flying from place to place.
 Adiad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (adaw) A drake; a mallard.
 Adian, *s. m.---pl.* adienoedd (ad---an) A progeny, offspring, or posterity.

Arddwyreaf hael o hil Gruffudd.
 O adian Cynan, Ceinwydion udd.

I will extol the generous one of the line of Gruffudd, of the progeny of Cynan, lord of Ceinwydion.
Gwalchmai. i O. Gwynedd.

Adill, *s. f.---pl. t. ion* (a---dill) An ugly, abject wretch; an ill-favoured hag.

Hen adill, hi annodai
 I wraig wyl un gwr a gal.

The old ugly hag, she would grumble if a bashful maid should get one husband.
D. Llwyd, Gorlech.

Adladd, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (lladd) The latter-math, or second crop of hay; the latter-grass; edgrew.

Adladd, *v. a.* (lladd) To kill again; to detract.

Cyflafan annhelediwr,
 Adladd Ririd rwyf anaw.

Dark villainy the most ungrateful, to detract Ririd, prince of harmony.
Cynddelw.

Mae rhai, ac nid llai, yn lladd,
 Rhai 'n edliw, a rhai 'n adladd.

There are some, and not fewer, that kill, some that upbraid, and some that detract.
D. Llwyd Gorlech.

Adlaes, *a.* (llaes) Trailing; daggling.

Adlais, *s. m.---pl.* adleisiau (llais) The resounding of a voice; echo; reverberation.

Eryr Pengwern, pengarn llwyd,
 Aruchel ei adlais,
 Eiddig am gig a gerais.

The eagle of Pengwern, with the grey beak,
 Very loud his echoing scream,
 Jealous for the flesh which I loved.

Llywarch Hên, m. Cynddylan.

Adlam, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (llam) A stepping back; a retreat: a fixed abode, home, or habitation; a place where a person may return to, who is gone from thence.

Teirgwaith y mae i'r mach geislaw y talawdr yn ei adlam,
 cyn dwyn ei afael.

Three times is the ball to look for the debtor in his habitation, before he takes possession.
Welsh Laws.

Adlâmadwy, *a.* (adlam) Retreatable.

Adlâmawl, *a.* (adlam) Resilient, or rebounding back; retreating.

Adlâmedig, *a.* (adlam) Retreating, or stepping back.

Adlâmiad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (adlam) A rebounding, or retreating back.

Adlâmu, *v. a.* (adlam) To rebound, or step back.

Adlamwr, *s. m.---pl.* adlamwyr (adlam) One that steps back; one returning from abroad; a sojourner.

O derfydd i drestadawg fod yn adlamwr gyda threstadawg arall un dydd a blwyddyn yn ddiannod, ac yn ei wasanaeth; a mynu myned i wrtho, taled iddo ddeg-ar-hugaint: a hwnw a elwir yr adlamwr.

If an inheritor should be a sojourner with another inheritor a year and a day, undisturbed, and in his service; and purposing to depart from him, he pays him thirty pence: and he is called a sojourner.
Welsh Laws.

Adlan, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (llan) A hall, or palace.

Adlaw, *s. m.---pl. t. iaïd* (llaw) One of the meanest rank; one of the rabble: The compound metres in poetry are called *Adlawiaid*, being derived from the primitive metres, or *Gorchanau*.

Adlaw, *a.* (llaw) Aloof: *dal adlaw*, to fear, to stand in awe.

Adlawaid, *a.* (adlaw) Ignoble; mean; base; rustic.

Adlawiad, *s. m.---pl.* adlawiaid (adlaw) A secondary thing; a compounded metre.

Adlawiaid y gelwir y pennillion neu y mesurau cymhleth.

The stanzas, or metres that are compounded, are called *secondary ones*.
Barddas.

Adlef, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (llef) An echo.

Adlefain, *v.* (adlef) To answer a voice; to echo.

Adlefariad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (llafar) Peroration.

Adlefaru, *v. a.* (llafar) To repeat a discourse; to perorate; to recite.

Pan adleferydd
 Awen cwd-echwydd
 Ar fei-noeth fei-nydd.

At the chaunting of the muse they will be flocking together on each day and night in May.
Taliesin.

Adleâad, *s. m.* (lle) A reposition; a placing anew.

Adleâu, *v. a.* (lle) To re-place; to place anew.

Adleisiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adlais) A resounding.
 Adleisiaw, *v. a.* (adlais) To resound; to echo.
 Adleisiawg, *a.* (adlais) Resonant; resounding.
 Adleisiedig, *a.* (adlais) Resounded; echoed.
 Adlenwi, *v. a.* (llanw) To replenish; to refill.
 Adles, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (lles) That is not a benefit.
 Adlên, *v. a.* (lle) To re-place; to place again.
 Adlewych, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llewyc) Resplendence; reflection.
 Adlewychawl, *a.* (adlewyc) Relucet; resplendent.
 Adlewychedig, *a.* (adlewyc) Reflected.
 Adlewychiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adlewyc) Refulgence.
 Adlewychioldeb, *s. m.* (adlewychawl) Reflexivity.
 Adlewychu, *v.* (adlewyc) To reflect.
 Adlibryn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oedd* (llibryn) A poor weakling.

Yna y bu ddir i'r adlibrynoedd o'r Prydeiniaid gillaw i ym-
 ylau yr ynys tua Chymru.

Then it was necessary for the weak leavings of the Britons
 to retreat to the borders of the island towards Wales.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Adlif, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llif) A reflux.
 Adlifaw, *v.* (adlif) To flow back; to ebb.
 Adlifawl, *a.* (adlif) Refluent; flowing back.
 Adlifeiriant, *s. m.*—*pl. adlifeiriannoedd* (adlif)
 Refluence.
 Adlifeiriaw, *v. a.* (adlif) To reflow, to flow back.
 Adlifeiriawl, *a.* (adlif) Refluent, re-flowing.
 Adlifant, *s. m.*—*pl. t. adlifannoedd* (adlif)
 A re-flux.
 Adlithr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (llithr) A sliding back.
 Adlithrad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adlithr) A falling
 back: apostacy; a relapse.
 Adlithraw, *v. a.* (llithr) To slide or slip back.
 Adlithredig, *a.* (llithr) That is slid back.
 Adlithriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llithr) A back-
 sliding.
 Adliw, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (lliw) A varnish.
 Adliwiaw, *v. a.* (adliw) To re-tint: to varnish.
 Adlo, *s. m.*—*pl. t. i* (llo) Chafe, or sore; anger.

Na ddala adlo am hŷny.

Entertain no animosity for that *Mabinogion.*

O'r chwydda hagen cefn march o adlo hen-llwgr, a thŷri y
 croen hyd y cig, wyth geulawg cyfraith a dâl.

Should a horse's back happen to swell from a long fretting
 sore, and should the skin be broken to the flesh, eight-pence
 in law is its value. *Welsh Laws.*

Adloddi, *v.* (adladd) To spring up after cut-
 ting; as the edgrew, or latter grass.
 Adloes, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (lloes) A reiterated
 pang; severe pain.

Rhoi iddynt dir yn wir oedd
 Acw'n adloes cenedloedd.

The giving to them land there, certainly was a grievous
 harm to nations. *Dr. S. Cent.*

Adloew, *a.* (gloew) Having lost its brightness;
 also brightening again.
 Adloewad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adloew) A re-
 brightening.
 Adloewi, *v. a.* (adloew) To brighten again.
 Adlog, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llog) Compound interest.
 Adlogawl, *a.* (adlog) Relating to compound
 interest.
 Adlogi, *v. a.* (adlog) To re-hire; to re-cove-
 nant; to borrow at compound interest.
 Adlogiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adlog) A re-cove-
 nanting: a borrowing on compound interest.
 Adlônaiidd, *a.* (llon) Recheered; refreshed.
 Adlôni, *v. a.* (llon) To refresh; to cheer again.

Adlônaiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llon) A recreation.
 Adloniant, *s. m.*—*pl. t. adloniannau* (llôn) A re-
 cheering.
 Adlonyddu, *v.* (llonydd) To assuage, or quiet
 again.
 Adlongi, *v. a.* (llongi) To re-imbark.
 Adlongiad, *s. m.*—(llongi) Re-imbarkation.
 Adlosg, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llosg) A re-scorching.
 Adlosgedig, *a.* (adlosg) Re-scorched; burning
 again.
 Adlosgi, *v. a.* (adlosg) To burn again; to scorch.
 Adlosgiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adlosg) Re-ignition.
 Adlun, *s. m.*—*pl. iau* (llun) A second form;
 a copy.
 Adluniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adlun) A reforming;
 a copying of a form, or object; exemplifi-
 cation.
 Adluniaw, *v. a.* (adlun) To represent the
 image of an object; to re-form, or copy.
 Adlusgaw, *v. a.* (llusgaw) To drag, or draw back.
 Adlwch, *s. m.* (llwch) Second dust; the inci-
 nerative state of bodies.
 Adlwg, *s. m.*—*pl. adlygon* (llwg) A retrospect.

Mynegwch i mi adlwg y peth y ddymunech chwi i mi i'w
 wreathur, fal y tyfysfychu gadarnach mewn fydd.

Declare to me the object of the thing you would wish me
 to do, so that I may grow stronger in the faith.

Ston. Trefredyn.

Adlychwedd, *s. m.* (adlwch) The incinerated
 state of animal bodies.
 Adlychweddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adlychwedd)
 Incineration.
 Adlychweddu, *v. a.* (adlychwedd) To inci-
 nerate.
 Adlyfnâad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llyfn) A re-polish-
 ing.
 Adlyfnâu, *v. a.* (ad—llyfn) To re-polish.
 Adlyfn, *v. a.* (ad—llyf) To lick over again.
 Adlygawl, *a.* (adlwg) Objective; reflective.
 Adlygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adlwg) Description.
 Adlygu, *v. a.* (adlwg) To make an object.
 Adlymeitian, *v. a.* (ad—llymaid) To sup again.
 Adlyncu, *v. a.* (llwnc) To swallow again.
 Adlythyr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llythyr) A rescript.
 Adnabod, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (nabod) Knowledge.
 Adnabod, *v.* (nabod) To know; to recognize.
 Adnabodadwy, *a.* (adnabod) Cognizable.
 Adnabodaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adnabod) Cog-
 nizance; knowledge.
 Adnabodawg, *a.* (adnabod) Recognizing.
 Adnabodawl, *a.* (adnabod) Perceptive.
 Adnabodedig, *a.* (adnabod) Recognized;
 knowing.
 Adnabodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adnabod) Cog-
 nizance; a recognizing.
 Adnabodus, *a.* (adnabod) Knowing; cognizable.
 Adnabyddawl, *a.* (nabod) Recognizing.
 Adnabyddedig, *a.* (nabod) Recognizing; ac-
 quainted.

Wi Caisar, bydded adnabyddedig i'w ddyosbarth di, ein
 bod ni yn barawd i ymladd i'w erbyn di, o cheisi di ddawed
 i'r ynys hon, megis ydd wyd yn gogfyddaw dawed iddi.

Julius Cæsar, be it recognized to thy discretion, that we
 are prepared to fight against thee, if thou dost attempt to
 come to this island, as thou art threatening to come to it.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Adnabyddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (nabod) A re-
 cognizing.
 Adnabyddiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (nabod) Cog-
 nizance.
 Adnabyddus, *a.* (nabod) Knowing; recognised.
 Adnabyddusrwydd, *s. m.* (adnabyddus) Know-
 ingness.

Adnabyddwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* adnabyddwyr (nabod)

One that is acquainted with: a recogniser.

Adnadd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (nadd) A chip, or chipping.

Adnaid, *s. f.*—*pl.* adneidiau (naid) A rebounding back; a leap back.

Adnain, *s. f.*—*pl.* adneiniau (na) The echoing of screams.

Godde gwrych dymbi bir ei hadain
Dychyrrh bar cêreg creg ei hadain.

The bristly cormorant assails me, long are her wings, she frequents the summit of the stone, shrill her echoing screams.
Taliesin, Mîr Dinbych.

Adnair, *s. m.*—*pl.* adneiriaid (adnaw) Attendant.

Ac yn gyntaf y codasant yr adneiriaid i gyrru i'w llettyau, ac i beri gwrtaith i'w metrich, ac i'w dyfrau, ac i beri ebran iddynt.

And the attendants arose up the first to repair to their lodgings, and to order the dressing of their horses, to water them, and to give them provender.

H. Car. Mag. Mabinogion.

Adnair, *s. m.*—*pl.* adneirian (dair) A reproach.

Rhag drwg ni ddiwyg adnair.

Reproach will not mend evil.

Adage.

Adnant, *s. m.*—*pl.* ednynt (nan) A crying again, or after; longing.

Adnau, *v. a.* (na) To reiterate a call, or cry.

Neud adnau cogau.

Do not the cuckoos reiterate their plaints. *Ll. P. Moch.*

Adnaw, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (naw) A careful looking after.

Adnaw, *v. a.* (naw) To keep to one's self; to possess, own, or enjoy.

Yn golalith adneir mal ydd adnes.

In the conflict there will again befall what befall before.

Cynddelw.

Adnawdd, *s. m.*—*pl.* adnoddau (nawdd) A resource.

Adnawf, *s. m.*—*pl.* adnofion (nawf) What swims again; a swimming back.

Adne, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (ne) Custody; keeping.

Adnes, *s. m.* (nes) Succour, help.

Adneu, *s. m.*—*pl.* adneuoedd (adnaw) A thing deposited, or intrusted in the hand of another; a deposit, pawn, or pledge.

Y ty y caffer lladrad yddo fydd halawgdy, ac a fo ynddo, eithr adneu; can ni ddylly perchen adneu gadw ty un arall rhag lladrad; ac am hynny ni bydd colledig o'i adneu.

A house where a thing stolen is found is a degraded (forfeited) house, and all that is in it, except a pawn; for it is not right for the proprietor of a pawn to preserve the house of another against theft; and for that reason he cannot lose his pawn.
Welsh Laws.

Adneu, *v. a.* (adne) To pledge, or to deposit.

Adneu cyhyryn gan gath.

To pawn a piece of flesh with a cat.

Adage.

Adnerth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oedd (nerth) A second power.

Adnerthawl, *a.* (adnerth) Re-enforcive.

Adnerthedig, *a.* (adnerth) Re-enforced.

Adnerthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (adnerth) A re-enforcement.

Adnerthu, *v. a.* (adnerth) To re-enforce.

Adnerthwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* adnerthwyr (adnerth---gwr) A re-enforcer.

Adnes, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gnes) A guarding, or looking after.

Adnes yw ymgeledd.

A guarding is looking after.

Adage.

Adnes y franes i frain ban dychre.

The crow is the guardian of the others when she is croaking.

Ll. E. y Moch.

Adneud, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (adnen) A depositing.

Adneuaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (adneu) A deposition.

Adneuaw, *v.* (adnau) To be calling often.

Adneuedd, *s. m.* (adneu) A pawning, or pledging.

A mall a munedd
A mynych adneuedd.

Evil and benefits and frequent pledging. *Taliesin.*

Adnewid, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (newid) A re-changing.

Adnewid, *v. a.* (newid) To re-change.

Adnewidiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (adnewid) A re-changing.

Adnewyddadwy, *a.* (newydd) Repairable; renewable.

Adnewyddawl, *a.* (newydd) Renovating; renewing.

Adnewyddedig, *a.* (newydd) Renovated.

Adnewyddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (newydd) Reintegration; refreshment; renovation.

Adnewyddiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (newydd) Renovation.

Adnewyddiant, *s. m.*—*pl.* adnewyddiannau (newydd) A renovating.

Adnewyddu, *v. a.* (newydd) To renew, reform, refit.

Adnewyddwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* adnewyddwyr (newydd---gwr) Renovator, or renewer.

Adnod, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (nod) A verse, a sentence.

Adnodawl, *a.* (adnod) Relative to, or like a verse.

Adnodedig, *a.* (adnod) Divided into sentences.

Adnodi, *v. a.* (adnod) To divide into verses.

Adnodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (adnod) A division into verses; a subdivision.

Adnofiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (adnawf) A swimming back.

Adnofiaw, *v. a.* (adnawf) To swim back.

Adnofiawl, *a.* (adnawf) Swimming back.

Adnydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (nydd) A post of a gate.

Adoew, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (hoew) A spur.

Adofidiaw, *v. a.* (gofid) To regrate; to offend.

Adofidiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gofid) A re-afflicting.

Adofidiawl, *a.* (gofid) Afflicting again.

Adofidiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* adofidwyr (gofid---gwr) A regrater.

Adofwy, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (gofwy) A second visit.

Adofwyad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gofwy) A revisiting.

Adofwyawl, *a.* (gofwy) A visiting again.

Adofwyedig, *a.* (gofwy) Being revisited.

Adofwywr, *s. m.*—*pl.* adofwywyr (gofwy---gwr) A revisiter.

Adofyn, *v. a.* (gofyn) To re-demand; to reclaim.

Un o dri arfer cyfraith—cynnal dydd i adofyn dadl ebr-yfyddig.

One of the three usages of law—is to hold a day to reclaim a neglected cause.
Welsh Laws.

Adofynadwy, *a.* (adofyn) Reclaimable.

Adofynawl, *a.* (adofyn) Re-demanding.

Adofynedig, *a.* (adofyn) Re-demanded.

Adofyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (adofyn) A re-demanding; a requisition.

Adohebawl, *a.* (goheb) Re-answering.

Adohebedig, *a.* (goheb) Being answered again.

Adohebiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (goheb) A re-answering; responsiveness.

Adohebu, *v. a.* (goheb) To answer again; to respond.

Adolrain, *v. a.* (olrain) To retrace; to retract.

Adolrheinadwy, *a.* (adolrain) That may be re-traced.

- Adolrheinedig, a.** (adolrain) Retraced, retracted.
- Adolrheiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (adolrain) A retracing.
- Adolrheiniaw, v. a.** (adolrain) To retrace.
- Adolrheiniawl, a.** (adolrain) Retracing; retracting.
- Adolwch, s. m.—pl. adolychau** (golwch) Prayer; intreaty.
- Man nid oes adolwch
Nag edifeirwch
Byth wedi yma.
- Where there is no prayer nor repentance ever after the present.
- Adolwg, v. a. (awl)** To beg earnestly, to beseech.
- Rhodd i hen nag adolwg.
Intreat not a gift from the aged. Adage.
- Adolwyn, v. a. (awl)** To beseech, to implore.
- Adolygadwy, a. (adolwg)** That may be intreated.
- Adolygawl, a. (adolwg)** Imploring, craving.
- Adolygedig, a. (adolwg)** Implored, craved.
- Adolygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (adolwg) A revision.
- Adolygu, v. a. (adolwg)** To intreat; to implore.
- Adolygwr, s. m.—pl. adolygwyr** (adolwg—gwr) A reviewer.
- Adon, s. m.—pl. t. au** (ad—on) A lord.
- Adorth, a. (ad—gorth)** Diligent; studious.
- Adran, s. f.—pl. t. au** (ad—rhan) A subdivision; a comma, in grammar. In law, a division of hereditary property, that is made between cousins.
- Adranadwy, a. (adran)** Subdivisible.
- Adranawl, a. (adran)** Subdividing.
- Adraniad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (adran) A re-partition; subdivision.
- Adranu, v. a. (adran)** To subdivide.
- Adranwr, s. m.—pl. adranwyr** (adran—gwr) A subdivider.
- Adranydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (adran) A subdivider.
- Adrawdd, v. a. (rhawdd)** To relate, or to rehearse.
- Adre, v. a. (rhe)** To please; to enjoy.
- Adred, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (rhed) A recourse.
- Adredeg, v. a. (adred)** To recur; to run back.
- Rhaid yw cofio
A'i hadredeg hi dridiau.
- The course and recourse of the road, it is necessary to remember three days.
Lewis Môn.
- Adrediad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (adred) A recurrence.
- Adref, adv. (tref)** Homewards, home; back again.
- Hw, leidr! fy hel adref!
Avant thou thief! Drive me home! *D. ab Gwilym.*
- Adrefn, v. a. (adref)** To return home; to return back.
- Adrif, s. m. pl. t. au** (rhif) A second counting.
- Adrifadwy, a. (adrif)** That is to be recounted.
- Adrifaw, v. a. (adrif)** To reckon over again.
- Adrifawl, a. (adrif)** Reckoning again.
- Adrifad, s. m. pl. t. au** (adrif) A re-counting.
- Adrifwr, s. m.—pl. adrifwyr** (adrif—gwr) A recounter.
- Adrin, s. f.—pl. t. ion** (rhin) A secret re-told; secret when told to a third person.
- Adrodd, s. f.—pl. t. ion** (rhodd) A gift returned.
- Adroddadwy, a. (adrawdd)** Narrable; predicable.
- Adroddawl, a. (adrawdd)** Declaratory; predicate.
- Adroddedig, a. (adrawdd)** Related; declared.
- Adroddedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (adroddedig) A narrative.
- Adroddi, v. a. (adrodd)** To return a gift.
- Adroddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (adrawdd) A narration.
- Ef mwyaf yn medd adroddiad.
He is the first in mead discourse. *Ll. B. Moch.*
- Adroddiedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (adroddiad) A narrator.
- Adroddwr, s. m.—pl. adroddwyr** (adrawdd—gwr) A rehearser, or a narrator.
- Adroi, v. a. (rhoi)** To restore; to give back.
- Adrwym, s. m.—pl. t. au** (rhwym) A restringent.
- Adrwymadwy, a. (adrwym)** Restrigeable.
- Adrwymaw, v. a. (adrwym)** To restringe.
- Adrwymawl, a. (adrwym)** Restraining.
- Adrwymedig, a. (adrwym)** Restrained; re-tied.
- Adrwymedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au** (adrwymedig) Restrigeny; the act of re-binding.
- Adrwymedigawl, a. (adrwymedig)** Having the quality of an astringent.
- Adrwymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (adrwym) A re-binding.
- Adrybelid, a. (trybelid)** Skilful; expert.
- Adrybydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (rhybydd) A second warning; uncertainty.
- Y neb a saetho ar adrybydd a gyll ei saeth.
He that shoots at random will lose his arrow. *Adage.*
- Adrybyddedig, a. (adrybydd)** Intimating again.
- Adrybyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (adrybydd) A re-warning; a certifying.
- Adrybyddiaw, v. a. (adrybydd)** To warn again.
- Adrybyddiawl, a. (adrybydd)** Certifying again.
- Adrysedd, s. m.—pl. t. au** (rhysedd) A second excess; an over excess.
- Adrysedd drais annoeth.
Over excess is the oppression of the unwise. *E. Wan.*
- Adryseddawl, a. (adrysedd)** Over-excessive.
- Adryw, s. m.—pl. t. iau** (rhyw) A secondary species.
- Adrywedd, s. m.—pl. t. au** (trywedd) The scent that hounds follow in hunting; a track; a trace.
- Mae y tyn y dall yr adrywedd oddiwrth yr ymlyniaid yn y golloent hwy eu helynt.
As the leaves take away the scent from the hounds, so that they lose their prey. *H. O. ab Urien—Mabinogion.*
- Adryweddawl, a. (adrywedd)** Tractive.
- Adryweddigais, a. (adrywedd—cais)** That hunts, or follows by scent.
- Adryweddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (adrywedd) A coursing; the making, or leaving a trace; a tracing.
- Adryweddu, v. a. (adrywedd)** To trace; to track.
- Adrywiad, s. m.—pl. t. au** (adryw) Degeneration.
- Adrywiaw, v. a. (adryw)** To degenerate.
- Adrywiawg, a. (adryw)** Degenerative; remollient.
- Adrywiawl, a. (adryw)** Degenerating.
- Adrywiogaidd, a. (adrywiawg)** Re-emollient.
- Adrywiogeiddiaw, v. a. (adrywiogaidd)** To become degenerate; to soften again; to remollify.
- Adsaf, s. m.—pl. t. ion** (saf) A standing again.
- Adsain, s. f.—pl. adseiniau** (sain) A resounding; assonance; echo.
- Agaws yw y dydd terfysg, ac nid adsain y mynyddoedd.
The day of trouble is near, and not the sounding again of the mountains. *Ezek. vii. 7.*

Adsefydlawg, *a.* (sefydl) Re-established.
 Adsefydledig, *a.* (sefydl) Re-established.
 Adsefydliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (sefydl) Re-position; re-establishment.
 Adsefydlu, *v. a.* (sefydl) To re-establish.
 Adseilfaen, *s. f.*—*pl. adseilfeini* (seilfaen) A second foundation.
 Adseilfaeniad, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (adseilfaen) A re-foundation, a founding anew.
 Adseilfaenu, *v. a.* (adseilfaen) To found anew.
 Adseilfan, *s. f.* (seilfan) A second foundation.
 Adseilfanawl, *a.* (adseilfan) Re-foundable.
 Adseilfanedig, *a.* (adseilfan) Re-founded.
 Adseilfaniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adseilfan) Re-foundation; a renewing a foundation.
 Adseilfanu, *v. a.* (seilfan) To found anew.
 Adseiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adsain) A resounding.
 Adseiniaw, *v.* (adsain) To resound; to echo.

Gogwn attrefnawr,
 Rhwng uel a llawr;
 Pan adsain adfant
 Par ergyr difant;
 Pan llewych ariant,
 Pan fydd tywyll nant,

I the directing power know;
 'Twixt heav'n above and earth below;
 Why th' adverse cliff resonands,
 Spears crashing, fraught with wounds;
 Why is the precious silver bright;
 Why hollow dingles lack the light.

Talesin.

Adseiniawl, *a.* (adsain) Resonant, resounding.
 Adseiniedig, *a.* (adsain) Resounded; echoed.
 Adson, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (son) A reporting again.
 Adson, *v. a.* (son) To report or mention again.
 Adsylw, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (sylw) A second view.
 Adsylwad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adsylw) A reviewing.
 Adsylwedig, *a.* (adsylw) Viewed again.
 Adsylwi, *v. a.* (adsylw) To view again.
 Adsylliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (sylliad) A reviewing.
 Adsylliaw, *v. a.* (sylliauw) To view again.
 Adsylliwr, *s. m.*—*pl. adsyllwyr* (syll—gwr) One that looks over a second time.
 Adsynwyr, *v.* (synwyr) To recover the senses.
 Adsynwyr, *a.* (synwyr) Recovering the senses.
 Adsynwryiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (synwyr) Resipiscence.
 Adunaw, *v. a.* (unaw) To agree again; to re-unite.
 Adunawl, *a.* (unawl) Renniting; rejoining.
 Adundeb, *s. m.* (undeb) Reunion, or rejoining.
 Adunedig, *a.* (nnedig) Reunited, rejoined.
 Adurddaw, *v. a.* (urdd) To honour again; to re-ordain.
 Adurddawl, *a.* (urdd) Reordainable.
 Adurddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (urdd) Reordination.
 Adwaen, *v.* (gwaen) To become acquainted.

Hyn a adwaen cyn henaint.

This I shall know before old age.

D. ab Gwilym.

Adwaeniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adwaen) Recognition.
 Adwair, *s. m.*—*pl. adweiriau* (gwair) Hay of the second mowing, rowen hay, after-math.
 Adwair, *s. m.*—*pl. adweirion* (gwair) A second putting to right; a repairing.
 Adwaith, *s. m.*—*pl. adweithiau* (gwaith) A work left unfinished, which must be begun again; the taking of a work in hand again.

Iawn a wnaed ni wnaen' adwaith.

It was rightly done that they should do no second work. S. Ceri.

Adwanychiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwanwch) A getting feeble again; a relapsing.
 Adwanychu, *v.* (gwanychu) To become weak.
 Adwediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwediad) Anaphora.
 Adwedyd, *v. a.* (gwedyd) To repeat; to unsay.

Adwedd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwedd) A returning; a recurrent state. *Dawed i adwedd*, to come to a former state.

Nid â gair i adwedd.

A word will not go to the original state: or, a word spoken cannot be recalled. *Adage.*Toraist Gaerfyrddin torfoedd—a'r Ffrainc,
 Llauer Ffranc ar adwedd.Thou didst break Caermarthen, and hosts from France, and many a Frenchman on the return. *Lt. B. Moch.*

Adwedda, *v. a.* (adwedd) To return, or come again.
 Adweddawl, *a.* (adwedd) Returning; retrograde.
 Adweddu, *v. a.* (adwedd) To return to the original place, or state.

Adweinig, *a.* (adwaen) Recognizable; known.
 Adweiriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adwair) A repairing.
 Adweiriaw, *v. a.* (adwair) To repair, or to refit.
 Adweiriawl, *a.* (adwair) Repairing, amending.
 Adweiriedig, *a.* (adwair) Repaired, refitted.

Adwel, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oedd* (gwel) A stranger.
 Adweled, *v.* (gweled) To review; to recover the sight; to see again.

Adwelediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. an* (adweled) A recovering of sight; a reviewing.

Adweledig, *a.* (adwel) Of recovered sight.

Adweledigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. an* (adweledig) Recovering of sight.

Adweliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. an* (adwel) Second sight.

Adwelwr, *s. m.*—*pl. adwelwyr* (gwel—gwr) One that sees again.

Adwern, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ydd* (gwern) Withered growth.

Cath hir-dalith gethin-fraith gern,
 Cod lwyd-wyllt coed-wal adwern.

A long running cat, with a dusky striped jaw; a brown paunch on its woody bed of rotten growth.

D. ab Gwilym, i'r Ysgyfarnawg.

Adwerth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwerth) A price less than the value; undervalue.

Iawn i leidr yn ol adwerth
 Ofni gwr ni lyuo gwerth.It is right for a thief after his cheap bargain to be afraid of one that will take no compensation. *W. Cynwal.*

Adwerthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adwerth) Depreciation.

Adwerthu, *v. a.* (adwerth) To depreciate.

Adwerthwr, *s. m.*—*pl. adwerthwyr* (adwerth—gwr) A depreciator.

Adwerydd, *s. f.*—*pl. t. on* (gwerydd) A second spring, or autumn; a luckless maid; a prude.

Na haeld ogan fal anhael,
 Ac na fydd adwerydd wael.Merit no satire, like the illiberal,
 And be no debased prude.

D. ab Gwilym, i Ferch.

Adwir, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oedd* (gwir) An untruth.

Adwiriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adwir) A re-certifying.

Adwiriaw, *v. a.* (adwir) To re-assert; to re-certify.Adwiriawl, *a.* (adwir) Being verified anew.

Adwiriedig, *a.* (adwir) Reasserted; verified anew.

Adwiriwr, *s. m.*—*pl. adwirwyr* (adwir---gwr) One that re-certifies.

Adwisg, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oedd* (gwisg) Disarray, or undress.

Adwisgaw, *v. a.* (adwisg) To disarray; to undress.Adwisgedig, *a.* (adwisg) Disarrayed; undressed.Adwisgiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adwisg) A disarranging.

Adwisgwr, *s. m.*—*pl. adwisgwyr* (adwisg—gwr) A disarrayer.

Adwledd, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (gwledd) A short meal, or repast; a slender feast; spare diet; sparing entertainment; a collation.

Adwn, s. m.---pl. adynau (ad---wn) A chieftain.

Ni hwyrach cludlan clod adwn.

Perhaps the churchyard ends the glory of a hero. *Cynddelw.*

Hawl adwn ysgwn ysgwyd yn llais draig.

The demand of a chief with uplifted shield, with a dragon's voice.

Ll. P. Moch, i R. ab H. ab Owain.

Adwneud, v. a. (gwneud) To do over again.

Adwneuthur, v. a. (gwneuthur) To reform; repair; to undo.

Nid adwna Duw a'wnaeth.

God will not undo what he hath done.

Adage.

Adwniad, s. m.---pl. t. au (gwni) A re-stitching; a double stitching.

Adwniaw, v. a. (gwni) To sew over again; to make a double stitch.

Adwniawl, a. (gwni) Being double-stitched.

Adwniedig, a. (gwni) Double-stitched.

Adwniwr, s. m.---pl. adwniwr (gwni---gwr) A double-stitcher.

Adwr, s. m.---pl. adwyr (gwr) A second man; a coward; a slave.

Colles ei glydwr a gyrches ty at ei adwr.

He hath lost his protector who transfers his house to his slave.

Adage.

Adwriad, s. m.---pl. t. au (adwr) Unmanliness.

Adwriaeth, s. m.---pl. t. au (adwr) Cowardice; slavery.

Cam ei ado heb gof camp ehelaeth

Nid adawai adwy er adwriaeth

Nid edewis ei lys les cerddorion Prydain.

It is injurious to let him be without a memorial of a magnificent feat; he would not forsake the pass through cowardice; the benefit of the minstrels of Britain never quitted his court.

Aneurin.

Adwriaw, v. (adwr) To become a coward.

Adwriawl, a. (adwr) Cowardly; unmanly.

Adwriedig, a. (adwr) Becoming a coward.

Adwrygiad, s. m.---pl. t. au (gwrygiad) A recovering of strength.

Adwrygiaw, v. (gwrygiaw) To recover strength; to grow better in health.

Adwrygiawl, a. (gwrygiawl) Re-strengthening.

Adwy, s. a.---pl. t. au (adaw) A gap; a pass.

Tair gosgordd adwy Ynys Prydain: Gosgordd Mynyddawg Eldyn yn Nghattraeth; a gosgordd Melyn mab Cynfelyn; a gosgordd Drywon mab Nudd yn Rhodwydd Arderydd.

The three pass-guarding clans of the Isle of Britain: the clan of Mynyddawg Eldyn in Cattraeth; the clan of Melyn the son of Cynfelyn; and the clan of Drywon the son of Nudd in the defile of Arderydd.

Triades.

Adwyar, a. (twy) Conflicting; troubling; toiling.

Difai ddraig dragon adwyar.

A faultless chief is the conflicting dragon.

Ll. P. Moch.

Adwyaw, v. a. (adwy) To make breaches.

Adwyawg, a. (adwy) Having gaps, or passes.

Adwyawg cae dryg-amaeth.

Full of gaps is the inclosures of a bad farmer.

Adage.

Mâl dawed i ddinas adwyawg.

Like entering into a city wherein a breach is made.

Ezek. xxvi. 10.

Adwyawl, a. (adwy) Abounding with gaps.

Adwydd, s. m.---pl. t. au (gwydd) Fallow ground.

Enillai blant yn llo blwydd,

A bair yd lle bu'r adwydd.

He would beget young ones when a yearling, and cause corn to be where the fallow had been.

H. Davi, i Darw.

Adwyn, s. m.---pl. t. au (gwyn) Metal.

Adwynig, a. (gwyn) Shining bright, or glittering.

Adwyr, a. (gwyr) Bent back; bowed backwards.

Adwyraw, v. (adwyr) To recurve; to incline back.

Adwyrawl, v. (adwyr) Recurving, bending back.

Adwriad, s. m.---pl. t. au (adwyr) Recurvation.

Adwyrni, s. m. (adwyr) A recurvature.

Adwys, s. m.---pl. t. ion (gwys) A second summons.

Adwysiad, s. m.---pl. t. au (adwys) A re-summoning; a re-citation.

Adwysiaw, v. a. (adwys) To summon again.

Adwyth, s. m.---pl. t. au (gwyth) Hurt; blast; mischief; misfortune.

Adwyth diriaid heb achaws.

The hurt of the mischievous comes without a necessity.

Adage.

Athrodion gweision a gwyr

A bair adwyth rhwng brodyr.

It is the slander of boys and men that causes mischief between brothers.

T. Aled.

Adwythain, a. (adwyth) Hurtful; plaguy; miserable.

Adwythawl, a. (adwyth) Blasting; hurting.

Adwythedig, a. (adwyth) Blasted; enflamed.

Duw gwared ddeiliaid o ddig cartrefawl,
Rhag trofa adwythedig.

God deliver subjects from domestic feud, and from a course fraught with harm.

H. D. ab Ifan.

Adwythiad, s. m.---pl. t. au (adwyth) A blasting.

Adwythig, a. (adwyth) Hurtful; distressed; miserable.

Adwythigrwydd, s. m. (adwythig) Malignity; contagiousness.

Adwythus, a. (adwyth) Hurtful; blasting.

Adyl, s. m.---pl. t. au (dyl) Breath, respiration.

Yn cadw y lle yr oedd anferth o—

Bryf tanawl ei adyl.

Guarding the place there was a monster of a beast with fiery breath.

Mabinogion.

Adylawg, a. (adyl) Having breath; breathing.

Adyledig, a. (adyl) Breathed; respired.

Adyliad, s. m.---pl. t. au (adyl) Respiration.

Adymanerch, s. m. (ymanerch) The returning of a salute mutually.

Adymanerch, v. a. (ymanerch) To re-salute mutually.

Adymchweladwy, a. (ymchwel) That may be returned back.

Adymchwelawg, a. (ymchwel) That returneth back

Adymchweledig, a. (ymchwel) Returned back.

Adymchweliad, s. m.---pl. t. au (ymchwel) Recidivation.

Adymchwelyd, v. a. (ymchwel) To recidivate.

Adymddrychiad, s. m.---pl. t. au (ymddrychiad) A mutual reflection of objects.

Adymddrychiaw, v. a. (ymddrychiaw) To reflect mutually one object to another.

Adymddrychiawl, a. (ymddrychiawl) Mutually returning to view.

Adymddrychiedig, a. (ymddrychiedig) Mutually represented, being come again to view.

Adymgasgledig, a. (ymgasgledig) Reassembled mutually; become collected again.

Adymgasgliad, s. m.---pl. t. au (ymgasgliad) A mutual reassembling.

Adymgasglu, v. (ymgasglu) To re-assemble.

Adymgorfforawl, a. (corffawr) Re-imbodding.

Adymgorfforedig, a. (corffawr) Re-imbodied.

Adymgorffori, v. (corffawr) To re-imboddy.

Adymgorfforiad, s. m.---pl. t. au (corffawr) A re-imbodding; a becoming re-imbodied.

Adymgyfarch, s. m.---pl. t. au (cyfarch) Re-salutation.

Adymgyfarch, v. a. (cyfarch) To re-salute.

Adymgymeriad, s. m.---pl. t. au (cymer) A reassuming itself. Epanalepsis, a rhetorical figure, when the same word after a parenthesis is repeated.

Adymgymeryd, *v. a.* (cymer) To re-assume it-
self; to re-assume mutually.

Adymgymmodawl, *a.* (cymmod) Reconciling
one's self; mutually reconciling.

Adymgymmodi, *v. a.* (cymmod) To reconcile
one's self; to reconcile mutually.

Adymgymmodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cymmod) A
reconciling of one's-self.

Adymgynnull, *v. a.* (cynnull) To re-assemble.

Adymgynnulledig, *a.* (cynnull) Re-assembled.

Adymgynnulliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynnull) A re-
convening together.

Adymlid, *v. a.* (ymlid) To chase again.

Adymlidiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymlid) A re-chasing.

Adymluniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llun) A re-forming
of itself; a mutually forming again.

Adymluniaw, *v. a.* (llun) To re-form itself; to
re-form mutually.

Adymluniawl, *a.* (llun) Mutually re-forming;
re-forming itself.

Adymrithiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (rhith) A re-appear-
ing.

Adymrithiaw, *v.* (rhith) To re-appear; to reflect,
or be reflected, or appear as in a mirror.

Adymrithiawl, *a.* (rhith) Re-appearing.

Adymrithiedig, *a.* (rhith) Made to re-appear.

Adymweled, *v. a.* (gweled) To visit again.

Adymweliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gweled) Re-visita-
tion.

Adymyr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (tymyr) The tempera-
ture of the weather. *Tawel fal yr adamyr,*
silent like the mild season.

Adyn, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (dyn) A poor wretch; a
miserable person; an idiot.

A fu ddyn aeth yn adyn.

That was a man is become a wretch.

Adage.

Golwg Duw ar adyn.

May the eye of God be on the wretch.

Adage.

Adyru, *v. a.* (gyr) To send again, or send back.

Adysgrif, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (ysgrif) A rescript.

Adysgrifawl, *a.* (adysgrif) Rescriptive.

Adysgrifen, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (adysgrif) A rescript.

Adysgrifenawl, *a.* (adysgrif) Rescriptive.

Adysgrifeniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (adysgrif) A re-
scription; a re-transcribing.

Adysgrifennu, *v. a.* (adysgrif) To transcribe.

Adysgrifennwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (adysgrifennwr) (adys-
grifen—gwr) A transcriber, or copier.

Adystwythaw, *v.* (ystwyth) To become pliable
again.

Adystwythawl, *a.* (ystwyth) That is made pliant
again; tending to be pliant again.

Adystwythiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ystwyth) A mak-
ing pliant again.

Adystyr, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (ystyr) A second mean-
ing.

Adystyriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (adystyr) Re-con-
sideration; a second thought, or reflection.

Adystyriaw, *v.* (adystyr) To re-consider.

*Adystyriwn yn dosturiawl
Wyw uaws hudawl einioes heddiad.*

*Let us sorrowfully reflect on the fading and deceitful flight of
life.*

D. Thomas.

Adystyriawl, *a.* (adystyr) Considering anew.

Adystyried, *v. a.* (adystyr) To reflect; to throw
back the thoughts on things past.

Adystyriedig, *a.* (adystyr) Re-considered.

ADD, *s. m. r.—pl. t. on.* Impulse; effort; action;
a laying on or in contact; It is used as a pre-
positive particle, enhancing the sense of words.

Addaig, *s. m.* (daig) Violence, or force.

Addail, *s. pl. aggr.* (dail) The tender leaves; salad.

Gorweddais ar gwr addail.

I laid down on the border of the tender leaves. D. ab Gwilym.

*Oer lladd fy holl feibion llen,
A difa'r gradd a'r addail,
A dwyn y blodau a'r dail!*

*'Tis woeful that all my learned sons are slain, and to destroy
the stock with expected sprouts; and taking away the flowers
and the leaves! G. ab Sefryn, i'w blant.*

Addanc, *s. m.—pl. eddync* (add—anc) An ampli-
bious animal, mentioned by the bards and the
Mabinogion; also called *afanc*; a crocodile.

Addanc ni thynir o anoddyn dwfr.

The crocodile cannot be drawn from the deep water. L. G. Cothi.

Addant, *s. m.* (add) An effort to attain; longing.

Addas, *a.* (das) Meet; suitable; convenient.

Addas i' th achosion, proper for thy necessities.

Addasawl, *a.* (addas) Befitting; convenient.

Addasedig, *a.* (addas) Adapted; suited, or fitted.

Addasedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (addasedig) Con-
venientness; a befitting.

Addasedigawl, *a.* (addasedig) Adaptive, suitable.

Addasiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (addas) Adaptation,
fitness.

Addasrwydd, *s. m.* (addas) Suitableness; pro-
priety.

Addasu, *v. a.* (addas) To fit, to suit, or to adapt.

Addaswr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (addaswr) (addas—gwr) A
proper, or fit person.

Addaw, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (daw) Promise, assurance.

Dyled ar bawb ei addaw.

Every one's promise is a debt on him.

Adage.

Addaw, *v.* (daw) To promise; to engage.

Cas dyn a addawo bob peth, ac ni rydd ddim.

Hateful is the man that promises every thing, and gives nothing

Adage.

Addawd, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dodi) A repository;
a storehouse, or place where things are laid
up; a treasure. *Wy addawd,* the egg left in
the nest whilst the hen lays.

*Ar ddeheu rhian rhwyf goruchel nef
Yn addawd Mihangel.*

*On the right of heaven's sovereign Lord of Lords in the protec-
tion of Michael. Ll. P. Much.*

Addawd Lloegr lluosawg am ban.

The treasure of Lloegr abounding round the festive horn.

Ll. P. Much.

Addawedig, *a.* (addaw) Promised; assented.

Addawedigawl, *a.* (addawedig) Promissory.

Addawiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (addaw) A promising.

Addawl, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (addolion) (add—awl) Worship.

Addawwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (addawwr) (addaw—gwr)
A promiser; one who engages.

Addawydd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (addaw) A promiser.

Addef, *v. a.* (def) To acknowledge, or to confess.

Addef, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (def) A dwelling; a house.

Symudaw addef rhag drwg.

To remove a dwelling from evil.

Adage.

Addefawd, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (addefodau) (addef) A con-
fession.

Addefawg, *a.* (addef) Acknowledging.

Yn Eiddin yn addefawg.

In Eiddin acknowledged

Taliesin i Wallawg.

Addefawl, *a.* (addef) Confessing; acknowledging.

Addefedig, *a.* (addef) Confessed, granted.

Addefedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (addefedig) A
confession; acknowledgment.

Addefedigawl, *a.* (addefedig) Confessional.

Addefiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (addef) A confession.

Addefwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (addefwr) (addef—gwr) A
confessor.

Addewid, s. f.—pl. t. ion (addaw) A promise, a pledge.

Addewais yt hyn ddwywaith;
Addewid teg addaw taith;
Taled bawb, tâl hyd y bo,
Addewid â addawo.

To thee I have twice promised this, a fair promise, the promising a journey; let every one fulfil as far as he can the promise that he promiseth.

Iolo Goch. i O. Glyndwr.

Addewidiawl, a. (addewid) Promissory.

Addfain, a. (add—main) Slender; delicate.

Addfed, a. (add—med) Ripe; mature.

Addfededd, s. m. (addfed) Ripeness; maturity.

Addfediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (addfed) A ripening.

Addfedrwydd, s. m. (addfed) Ripeness; mature-ness.

Addfedu, v. (addfed) To ripen; to mature.

Rhaid i'r dynged addfedu,
Weo'r rhyw fyd hir a fu.

The destiny must mature after the event that has happened.

D. Ll. ab Ll. ab Gruffudd.

Addfedwch, s. m. (addfed) Maturation; ripeness.

Addfeinns, a. (addfain) Delicate; slender.

Afallen beren bren addfeinns,
Gwasgadod glodfawr, buddfawr brydus.

Sweet apple-tree a delicate wood famous for thy ample shelter,
highly profitable, and comely.

Myrddin.

Addfwyn, a. (add—mwyn) Meek; gentle; mild.

Addfwyndawd, s. m.—pl. addfwyndodau (addfwyn) Gentleness; mildness; meekness.

Addfwynder, s. m.—pl. t. au (addfwyn) Gentleness.

Addiai, s. m.—pl. addieion (add) A stranger, an alien.

Addiad, s. m.—pl. t. (add) Longing, earnest wish.

Tri gelyn ar derfyn dig
Trwy addiad draw i eiddig.

Three enemies angry in the extreme with the jealous one, and full of longing.

T. Prys.

Addiant, s. m. (add) Earnest longing or wish.

Addiaw, v. a. (add) To make an effort after.

Addibyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dibyn) A dependant.

Addien, a. (dien) Faultless; fair; fine.

Addig, a. (dig) Jealous; angry, inflamed.

Addigor, s. m. (addig) One that is jealous.

Addion, s. m.—pl. t. au (add—ion) A lord.

Addnaid, s. m.—pl. addneidion (add—naid) A refuge.

Addoed, s. m.—pl. t. au (add—oed) An appointed time; assignation; destiny. *Addoed gafr*, the time that a goat takes the male.

O derfydd cau ddi ar ychain, a marw un o honynt, pa addoed
bynag ei dyco, iawu yw caffael ei erw o hono.

If the yoke be put upon the oxen, and one of them die, by what-
ever distemper he is taken, it is just that he should have his acre.

Welsh Laws.

Addoedi, v. a. (addoed) To procrastinate; to defer.

A'm dodes nwyf ym addoedi.

She filled me with love to put me off.

Ein. ab Gwalchmai.

Addoediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (addoed) A respiting; prolongation; prorogation.

Addoedwr, s. m.—pl. addoedwyr (addoed—gwr) A loiterer, or one who lingers.

Addoer, a. (add—oer) Frigid; chilly, or raw.

Addoeredig, a. (addoer) Chilled; refrigerated.

Addoeredigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (addoeredig) Refrigeration, the act of chilling.

Addoeredigawl, a. (addoeredig) Refrigerative.

Addoeri, v. a. (addoer) To refrigerate.

Addoeriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (addoer) Refrigeration.

Addoeriannawl, a. (addoeriant) Refrigeratory.

Addoeriant, s. m.—pl. addoeriannau (addoer) Chilliness.

Addoerllaith, a. (addoer—llaith) Moistly cold.

Addoerllaith dyraith anaw barawd,
O heiyrn erchwyrn Edyrn ddyrnawd.

Cold death the destiny of the ready muse
From the vehement blade by the stroke of Edyrn. *Taliesin.*

Addoladwy, a. (addawl) Adorable; divine.

Addoledig, a. (addawl) Praised; worshipped.

Addoledigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (addoledig) Adoration.

Addoli, v. a. (addawl) To worship, or to adore.

Addoliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (addawl) Worship; adoration.

Addoliadawl, a. (addoliad) Devotional.

Addoliant, s. m. (addawl) Worship; adoration.

Rhoi addoliant ar ddeulin,
A ddylai Grist, i ddelfw grin.

That worship paying, on bended knees, to a frail image, that
belongs to Christ.

Dr. S. Cent.

Addolwr, s. m.—pl. addolwyr (addawl—gwr) A worshipper, or one who adores.

Addon, s. pl. aggr. (add) Fruit; offspring; progeny.

Ofer fydd herwydd ei haddon.

Abortive it will be with respect to its fruit.

Myrddin.

Rodri—

Yn eryr ar liawr, wyr lleiddiaid,
Yn addon meddwn medd cynthaid.

Rodri—

An eagle on the ground the slayer of men,
Giving mead to drunkards, the fruit of the virgin swarm.

Ll. P. Moch i R. ab Owain.

Addonwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (addon) Progeny; issue.

Da y daeth addonwy adwen.

It was well he came to know the offspring.

Ancurin.

Addreiddiaw, v. a. (rhaid) To worship; to reverence.

Addu, v. a. (add) To go. *Addwyf*, I am gone; *addwyd*, thou art gone.

Eiddynt feirdd er pan addwyd;
Heb awr seirch, heb feirch, heb fwyd.

Gone are the bards since thou art gone,
Without the golden trappings, without steeds, without food!

D. Ll. Mew.

Addug, s. m.—pl. t. on (add) An intention, purpose; inclination; impulse. *Llawn addug*, full of intention.

Addug yr hydd i'r maes mawr.

The longing of the stag for the ample field.

Adoge.

Addunaw, v. a. (unaw) To wish; to implore.

Addunawl, a. (unawl) Vowing; wishing.

Adduned, s. f.—pl. t. au (uned) A vow; a desire.

Addunedig, a. (adduned) Votive; implored.

Adduniad, s. f.—pl. t. au (uniad) A requesting, or wishing; a vowing.

Iawn ym ganu,
Am gusanu,
A'rh ddiddanu,
O'rh adduniad.

Due my singing,
For thy kissing,
And thee pleasing,
Thy vow is pleasant.

Gut. Owain.

Addunwr, s. m.—pl. addunwyr (addun—gwr) One that makes a vow; one who makes a request.

Addurn, s. m.—pl. t. au (add—gurn) An ornament.

Addurnaw, v. a. (addurn) To deck; to ornament.

Addurnawl, a. (addurn) Ornamental, decorative.

Addurneg, s. f. (addurn) The beauties of elocution.

Addurnedig, a. (addurn) Adorned; accoutered.

Addurngau, s. m.—pl. addurngeuoedd (addurn—cau) A moulding, in architecture.

Addurniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (addurn) Adornment.

Addurniaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (addurn) Ornature.

Addurnoldeb, s. m. (addurnawl) Ornateness.

Addurnwr, s. m.—pl. addurnwyr (addurn---gwr)
One that adorneth, or beautifieth.
Addwyd, s. m.—pl. t. au (add---gwyd) An impos-
tume.

A wyddost di—
Pwy gwell ei addwyd,
Ai ieuanc, ai llwyd?

Dost thou know—
Whose is the wholesomest sore,
The young, or the old?

Taliesin.

Cyn ei fyned yn ei addwyd yn nherfyn llân,
Ef a'm rhoddes medd a gwlu o wydrin bân.

Before he was gone to his last retreat the tomb,
He gave me mead and wine in the glassy goblet. *Taliesin.*

Addwyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (dwyn) Virtue; honesty.
Addwŷn, a. (dwyn) Honest; virtuous; good;
blessed. *Gwr addwyn*, an honest man; *addwyn*
yw i frenin, it is meet, or becomes a king;
gwisgaw dillad addwyn, to wear decent clothes.

Nid oes llys ar geidwad o bydd addwyn.

There is no refusal of a keeper if he be honest. *Welsh Laws.*

Addwyn, v. a. (a---dwyn) To take away; the same
as *dwyn*; to carry, or to bear.

Gwr a'i gwnaeth yn ddyn yn ddelw—boenedig
Ban addug Ddygynnelw.

He that made him man, a tortured object, when he took away
Dygynnelw. *Cynddelw i'w Fab.*

Maith y rhydd yr hyn ni'm addug.

Ample he will give what he will not take away from me.
Lt. P. Mock.

Addwynaw, v. a. (addwyn) To bless, to wish good.
Addwyndawd, s. m.—pl. addwyndodau (addwyn)
A blessing; a perfection.

Addwynaf o'r addwyndawd
Carennydd â Dofydd dydd-brawd.

The most blessed of the blessings is the love of the Renovator
in the judgment-day. *Taliesin.*

Addwynder, s. m. (addwŷn) Honesty; conscious-
ness.

Addwynfryd, s. m.—pl. t. au (addwyn---bryd)
A conscientious mind.

Addwynfrydedd, s. m. (addwynfryd) Equani-
mity.

Addwynryw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (addwyn---rhyw)
A good sort; homogeneity.

Addwyr, a. (add---gwyr) Inclining, or oblique.

Addygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (addwg) A bringing
onward; education.

Addygyd, v. a. (addwg) To bear, or take away.

Cynghor hen ni'th addwg.

The counsel of the aged will not take thee out of the way. *Adage.*

Addysg, s. m.—pl. t. ion (a---dysg) Instruction.

A glyweisti â gant y pysg,
Wrth ymdraffull ynnhlith y gwrysg;
Trech anian nog addysg.

Didst thou hear what the fish have sung,
When running to and fro amongst the sedges:
Instinct is superior to learning. *Engl. y Clywed.*

Addysgawl, a. (addysg) Instructive; teaching.

Addysgedig, a. (addysg) Instructed; learned.

Addysgedigawl, a. (addysgedig) Preceptive.

Addysgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (addysg) Edification.

Addysgiadawl, a. (addysgiad) Didactic; doctrinal.

Addysgu, v. a. (addysg) To instruct; to teach.

Addysgwr, s. m.—pl. addysgwyr (addysg---gwr)
An instructor, or a teacher.

Aed, s. m. (au) A going; also a verb of the third
person imperative: let him go.

Mis Tachwedd—
Aed bugall, delid cerddawr.

The month of December—
The shepherd let him go, let the minstrel come. *Aneurin.*

AEDD, s. m. r.—pl. t. ion A noise, din, outcry.

Aedd, a. Loud; noisy; clamorous; tumultuous.

Pen â borthaf i'm neddair,
Eryr echwydd, aedd fugail,
Teyrn-fron treuliad gynniwair.

I bear a head in the grasp of my hand,
Of the towering eagle, and clamorous shepherd,
His princely breast is infested with the consumers.
Llywarch Hen.

Aeddal, a. (dâl) Steady; not wavering. *Sil.*

Aefwyn, a. (mwyn) Gentle, or kind. *Sil.*

AEG, s. f. r.—pl. aig. What produceth, or bring-
eth forth; a language. It is used as a termina-
tion of nouns.

Da i gwyddost aeg y weddi,
Diwedd da ar dy wedd di.

Thou knowest well the language of prayer,
May good conclusion attend thy boon. *Meiryg Dafydd.*

AEL, s. f. r.—pl. t. iau. A brow; a skirt, or bor-
der; the eyebrow: *Ael bryn*, the brow of a
hill; *ael gwisg*, the skirt of a garment; *ar ael*,
nigh, by, or near to.

Tw'r diwael ar ael yr allt.

A stately tower on the brow of the cliff. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Ael, s. f.—pl. eilion (al) A produce. *Yr ael*
gyntaf i hwch, the first litter of a sow.

Aelaf, s. m. aggr (ael) Dolor; a. Doleful.

Aelau, s. m. aggr. (ael) Dolor: a. Dolorous;
woeful.

Bedd milwr; mirein-gnawd celain—aelau;
Cyn byddai y dan failn
Llachar mab Rhun y' Nglyn Cain.

The grave of a warrior this; fair was the skin of this mangled
corpse; ere he came under the stones vehement was the son of
Rhun in the dale of Cain. *Taliesin.*

Aelaw, s. pl. aggr. (ael) Produce; wealth; riches.

Cyfaillt grym yssym, ar sawdd i alon,
A'i aelaw ni chrdnodd.

A potent friend there is to me, at the van of his foes, his wealth
he has not hoarded. *Lt. B. Hodnant.*

Aelaw, a. (ael) That produceth; precious; rich.

Aelaw iawn yw dawn gne gwawn gnawd-chweg,
Eiliw ewyn-friw gwyn-wiw gwaneg;
Eiliais erod glod, gloew-deg—Weulliant,
Eliodd dy foliant fili ychwaneg!

Very precious are thy virtues, thou whose fair skin has the hue
of the gossamer, or the white shining spraying foam of the wave;
I have sung of thy fame, Gweulliant passing fair; a thousand
more have sung thy praise! *Casnodyn.*

Aelawd, s. f.—pl. aelodau (ael) That is branch-
ing from; a limb, or member: *Aelawd o gig*,
a joint of meat. Metaphorically, a kinsman,
or relation.

Sef a dal holl aelodau dyn, pan gyfrifer i gyd, wyth bunt a
phedwar ugaint punt.

All the members of a man, when reckoned together, are
worth eight and fourscore pounds. *Welsh Laws.*

Aelodau y brenin ynt ei feibion a'i nelaint a'i gefndyrw.

The king's relatives are his sons, his nephews, and his cousins.
Welsh Laws.

Aeldrem, s. f.—pl. t. iau (ael---trem) A leering.

Aeldrwm, a. (ael---trwm) Knitting the brows.

Aelddu, a. (ael---du) Black-browed.

Aele, a. (ael) Sad; piteous; lamentable. *Braw*
aele, a sad fright.

Aeled, s. m.—pl. t. au (ael) Ailment, or disease.

Cyn bwyf gwr gweryd boed gwr gwared
A'm gwares o boen, o bob aeled.

Before I am a man of the tomb, may the man of deliverance
release me from pain, from every indisposition. *Llywelyn Fardd.*

Aelfawr, a. (ael---mawr) Big-browed.

Aelgerth, s. f.—pl. eilgyrth (ael---certh) The
cheek-bone; the jaw-bone, or mandible.

Mewn gweilgi wyf, mae'n goel gerth,
A'r weilgi hyd yr aelgerth.

I am in the torrent, sad is the sign; and the stream is up to
the jaw. *B. Aeddren.*

Aeliawg, a. (ael) Having eyebrows; large browed.

Aelodawg, a. (aelawd) Limbed; having large limbs.

Aelodfain, a. (aelawd---main) Slender-limbed.

Aelodfawr, a. (aelawd---mawr) Large-limbed.

Aelodi, v. a. (aelawd) To make, or admit a member.

Aelodiaeth, s. m.---pl. t. au (aelawd) The admitting of a member.

Aelwyd, s. f.---pl. t. ydd (ael) A branching up; a family; a hearth. *Aelwyd a gymhell, a hearth will invite.* *Adage.*

*Mae aelwyd o'r dur melan
Yn hau o'i bedolau dân.*

There is a hearth of steel, a pure metal, showering fire from his shoes. *Gut. Owain, i Farch.*

Aelwydaid, s. f.---pl. aelwydeidiau (aelwyd) A hearth-full.

Un arall yn pendwmpian uwch ben aelwydaid o lestri tolciawg.

Another was nodding over a hearth-full of battered pots. *Elis Wyn. B. Cwsg.*

Aelwyd d, a. (llwydd) Successful; prosperous. *Sil.*

AER, s. f. r.---pl. t. au. Slaughter; battle.

Aeraesawr, a. (aer-aesawr) Shielded in battle.

*Hiroesawg fu Nôe, aeraesawr facwy,
Hwy, huawdl ofwy, fo hoedl llor.*

Long-lived was Noah, a shield-bearing youth, longer, visited by eloquence, be the life of Ivor. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Aerawd, s. f.---pl. aerodydd (aer) A slaughtering.

Eirloed dy anghar aerawd dydd angau.

The day of the death of thy foes has ever been in the slaughter. *Ll. P. Moch, i D. ab Owain.*

Aerawg, a. (aer) Slaughtering; warring.

A'i wraig o hil aerogion.

And his wife the offspring of warring ones. *D. ab Edmunt.*

Aerawl, a. (aer) Slaughtering; destructive.

Aerbair, a. (aer—pair) Causing slaughter.

Aerbaith, a. (aer—paith) Wasted by slaughter.

Aerbar, s. f.—pl. t. au (aer-par) The spear of slaughter.

Aerbar, a. (aer—par) Preparing for slaughter.

Aerbost, s. m. pl. aerbyst (aer—post) The pillar or the stay of battle.

Aerdarf, a. (aer---tarf) Slaughter-frightening.

Aerdawelwch, s. m. (aer---tawelwch) The silence of slaughter.

*Gwyr yn ddygn yn ddygyrddwch,
Gwerin ner yn aerdawelwch.*

*Men tolling in surrounding difficulties,
The host of the chief in slaughter's calm.*

Ll. P. Moch, i D. ab Owain.

Aerdorf, s. f.---pl. t. oedd (aer---torf) A slaughtering host, or host of slaughter.

*Arddwyrâf hael hawl diachor—draig
Aerdarf arynaig aerdorf angor.*

I will extol the generous chief of no base possession, the slaughter-scaring terror, the stay of the host of battle. *Cynddelw, i O. Gwynedd.*

Aerdranc, s. m.---pl. t. au (aer---tranc) Extermination by slaughter. *a.* Dead by slaughter.

Aerdrawd, s. m.---pl. aerdrodion (aer-trawd) A marching through slaughter.

Aerdrawd, a. (aer---trawd) Marching to battle.

Aerdrodi, v. (aerdrawd) To march to battle.

Aerdwrf, s. m.---pl. aerdyrfoedd (aer---twrf) The din of battle.

*Yn aerdwrf yn aerdorf yn aerdarf aer-dew
Yn ardwy rhag tryleu—llas llew.*

In the din of slaughter, in the battling hostscaring with frequent deaths, defending against an intrepid hero was the lion slain. *Cynadelw, m. B. Fardd.*

Aerdduriawg, a. (aer---dur) Steeled for slaughter.

Madawg laif aerdduriawg laiu.

Madog with a sword whose blade was steeled for slaughter. *Prydydd Bychan, m. M. Man.*

Aerfa, s. f.---pl. t. oedd (aer---ma) A slaughter; a place of slaughter; the seat of war.

Ac ni orphwysai Arthwr o'r rhuthir hwnw hyd pan laddai, a'r Caledfwlch ei huo trugein-wyr a phedwar cant; ac wedi gweled o'r Prydeiniaid hyny tewau eu torfoedd a wnayt, ac ymlid yntau ac o bob parth gwneuthur aerfa.

And Arthur rested not from that assault, until he had slain, with Caledfwlch, himself four hundred and sixty men; and when the Britons had seen that, they thickened their legions, then they made a slaughter on all sides. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Aerfab, s. m.---pl. aerfeib (aer---mab) Son of slaughter; slaughtering son.

Aerfab Meredudd rudd ei ruad.

The slaughtering son of Meredudd bloody war is his cry. *Bladdyn Fardd.*

Aerfaidd, s. m.---pl. aerfeiddiau (aer---baid) A daring to battle: *a.* Battle-daring.

*Yfai win gowel
Aerfaidd yn arfel.*

*He the coloured wine would drink,
Daring slaughter in the hottest war.*

Aneurin.

Aerfan, s. f.---pl. t. au (aer---mân) A field of battle.

*Coch arfau aerfan,
Coch liw luman,
Rhag baran beirdd Bangor.*

Red the weapons on the place of slaughter, red the colour of the banner in the presence of the bards of Bangor. *Cynddelw.*

Aerfar, s. m.---pl. t. oedd (aer---bar) The wrath of battle.

Aerfawr, a. (aer---mawr) Greatly slaughtering.

Aerfeddawg, a. (aer---bedd) Entombed in the slaughter; desperate, or determined to be revenged.

*Arwr yn arfau, aerfeddawg—deyrn,
Eryr ar gedyrn, eurged farchawg.*

A hero in arms was the desperate chief, an eagle over the mighty ones, a gold-giving knight. *Ll. B. Moch, i L. ab Iorwerth.*

Aerflaid, s. m.---pl. aerfleiddiau (aer---blaid) Wolf of slaughter, or slaughtering wolf.

Aerflawdd, a. (aer---blawdd) Nimble for slaughter.

Aerfle, s. m.---pl. t. on (aer-ble) A field of slaughter.

Aerfrad, s. m.---pl. t. au (aer---brad) Treachery of slaughter.

Aerfrau, a. (aer---brau) Breaking in battle.

*Gwrys aerfrau dechren un dechryn—â hwn
lîdnâid fydd ei derfyn.*

In the onset of the slaughter-searing contention, one that is as fierce as him, the end of such is certain. *Cynddelw, m. O. ab Madawg.*

Aerfraw, s. m. (aer-braw) The terror of battle.

Aerfryd, s. m.---pl. t. au (aer---bryd) Inclination for slaughter.

Aerfwrw, a. (aer---bwrw) Dealing slaughter.

Aerffysg, s. m.---pl. t. au (aer---ffysg) A hastening to slaughter. *Llew aerffysg, a lion quick for slaughter.*

Aergad, s. f.---pl. t. oedd (aer---cad) A battle; a skirmish.

Aergawdd, s. m.---pl. aergoddau (aer---cawdd) The wrath or indignation of slaughter.

Aergi, s. m.---pl. aergwn (aer---ci) Dog of war. *Dinas aergi, the fortress of the dog of war.*

*I am lachawr coch gorfawr gwrwmn,
Dwys dengyn ydd ymladdyn aergwn.*

*Around the crimson blades, whose murky paths are vast,
With stubborn fierceness fought the dogs of war.* *Aneurin.*

Aerglais, s. m.---pl. aergleisiau (aer---clais) The mark of slaughter. *a.* Slaughter-marked.

Aerglwyf, s. m.---pl. t. au (aer---clwyf) The wound of battle: *a.* Slaughter-wounded.

Aergol, s. pl. aggr. (aer---col) Slaughter stings.

Gwelais—
Aergol ar gerdded.

I saw—
The stings of slaughter on the wing. *Taliesin.*

Aergorf, s. m.---pl. aergyrf (aer---corf) The body, or strength of battle.

Oedd aergorf torf terfyn achublad.

A legion that was the pillar of battle, protecting the border, *Gwalchmai.*

Aergrain, s. m.---pl. aergreiniau (aer---crain) The wallowing of slaughter.

Mal gwaith Arderydd gwyth ar dyrfain
Yn argrad yn aergrain.

As in Arderydd fury stalk'd along,
Vehement was the slaughter's rage.
Cynddelw, m. O. Gwynedd.

Aergre, s. m.---pl. t. on (aer---cre) The impulsions, or cause of slaughter.

Oedd llary llaw aergre, oedd aelau eilwydd,
Oedd dinas ar ystre
Pyll wyn! doed erchyll eudde.

He was gentle, with a hand eager for battle, he was music to the mourners,
He was a tower of strength on his steed of war—
Fair Pyll! fearful is his covering of separation.
Llywarch Hen.

Aergrwydr, s. m.---pl. aergrwydrau (aer---crwydr) The scattering of battle.

Aergryd, s. m.---pl. t. au (aer---cryd) The trembling of slaughter.

Cadernyd blaidd, aergryd blwng,
Ced wallaw, cadoedd ollwng.

A wolf in strength, the gloomy battle's dread,
The bounteous giver, leading victory's bands. *Cynddelw.*

Aergun, s. m. (aer---cun) The chief of the battle.

Aergwl, s. m.---pl. aergyllion (aer---cwl) The mischief of the slaughter.

Aergwyn, s. m.---pl. t. ion (aer---cwyn) The complaint of slaughter.

Cygle ddwyn aergwyn ergyd angeuawl,
Deifr dawl ail Greiddawl wrawl wryd.

Hear the complaint of slaughter brought, a mortal blow is given to the despoiler of Deira, courageous like Greiddiol.
Einion Offeiriad.

Aergwys, s. f.---pl. t. i (aer---cwys) The furrow of the slaughter.

Dwys aergwys Powys poed eiddiaw.

May the heavy crimson furrow of Powys be his inheritance.
Llygad Gwr, i R. Maelawr.

Aergyfrain, s. m.---pl. aergyfreinion (aer---cyfrain) The mutual opposition of spears in battle.

Y' ngorun aergun aergyfrain,
Yn aergad yn Argoed Llwyfain,
Yn nhen craig dremynt oedd celain.

Around the crown of the chief of battle the spears meet in the mutual conflict of slaughter as in Argoed Llwyfain, on the top of the beacon there was a corpse. *Cynddelw, m. O. Gwynedd.*

Aerlaith, s. m.---pl. aerleithiau (aer---llaith) The havoc of slaughter.

Aerlew, s. m.---pl. t. od (aer---llew) Lion of slaughter.

Aerlew, a. (aer---glew) Brave in battle; intrepid; enterprising.

Aerlew llew llŷydd.

Brave in battle, the lion of hosts.

Aerludd, s. m.---pl. t. iau (aer---lludd) The stay, or hindrance of battle.

Drud aerludd aerlew yn aerlaith,
Dwys aergwys aergun gydymaith.

The bold stay of battle, where havoc raged, heavy is the slaughtering gash of the companion of heroes. *Cynddelw.*

Aerlyw, s. m.---pl. t. ion (aer---llyw) The guider of the slaughter.

Aerner, s. m. (aer---ner) The lord of battle.

Aeron, s. f.---pl. t. au (air---on) The splendid one; queen of brightness. Several rivers are called Aeron; Aeron galon galed. *Myrddin.*

Aeron, s. pl. aggr. (air) Summer fruits; as, apples, pears, plumbs, nuts; fruits and herbs that are eaten raw; as, salad, raddish, or onions.

Yr aeron a chwennychoedd dy enaid aethant ymaith.

The fruits that thy soul lusted after are departed. *Rev. xviii. 14.*

Aerwalch, s. m.---pl. aerweilch (aer---gwalch) The hawk of battle.

Gwr beilch ei aerweilch arwmp drydar.

A man with gay warriors splendid in the tumult.
Bleddyn Fardd, i D. ab Gruffydd.

Aerwan, a. (aer---gwan) Opening the battle.

Tarian yn aerwan yn eurwaith.

A shield worked with gold opening the battle. *Cynddelw.*

Aerwib, s. f.---pl. t. iau (aer---gwib) The course of slaughter: a. Ranging in slaughter.

Aerwosgryn, s. m.---pl. t. ion (aer---gwosgryn) The shaker of the battle.

Awch rhoddaf arawd aerwosgryn—Bowys
Argoedwys dwys dengyn;
Fy mawredd, fy mawrair a'i myn,
Fy mharau fy mar a'm cychwyn.

To you of Powys Argoed I will address an oration, who make the battle tremble, incessant in the toil; my dignity, my fame will have it, my spears, my wrath will impel me onward.
Cynddelw—Gwelygorddau Powys.

Aerwr, s. m.---pl. aerwyr (aer---gwr) A man of slaughter; a warrior.

Pummed welygordd, pummedran—o'm rhaid,
Ceritor yn eu lán;
Aerwyr gawr arfod fawr faran,
Arodiawn creulawn rhag creulan.

The fifth tribe, the fifth part, of necessity, of my affection is towards them; slaughtering men of tumult with a presence great in the part of danger against the field of blood, the fierce Arcadians.
Cynddelw—Gwelygorddau Powys.

Aerwy, s. m.---pl. t. on (rhwy) A collar, or chain. In ancient times it was a badge of distinction, worn by warriors: a torques. It is now used for a band, or collar, in general: a cow-house yoke, or band.

Aerwy o aur a yrir i ryw aer,
Ar ei war wiw eirw ir.

A golden collar will be sent to some slaughter,
On his goodly neck, bright and fresh. *G. ab Ieuan Hen.*

Aerwyad, s. m.---pl. t. au (aerwy) A collaring, or the putting on a collar, or torques.

Aerwyaw, v. a. (aerwy) To put on a chain or band; to wear a collar.

Aerwyawg, a. (aerwy) Wearing a torques.

Aerwyawl, a. (aerwy) Like a collar or wreath.

Aerwyll, s. m.---pl. t. on (aer---gwyll) The shade of slaughter; the fiend of war.

Gwaedlyd elain, gwawer sef. ll—lwrw
Gwaew aerfwrw gwau aerwyll.

Bloody was his blade, a warrior standing by the spear, dealing slaughter, gashing like the fiend of war. *Cynddelw, m. Pyll.*

Aerwywr, s. m.---pl. aerwywyr (aerwy---gwr) A collar-maker.

AES, s. f. r.---pl. t. au. A flat, or superficies; a buckler, or target; a cliff; a wing.

Meredudd aea-drom-rudd droch,
Fâr awchlym wych-lith gwyach.

Meredudd with the broken crimson heavy shield,
And the sharp-edged spear that feeds the sea-gulls.
Pr. Bychan, i F. a' Owain.

Namyn lawnder ni enwir aes.

Except equity nothing can be called plain. *Adage.*

Aesawr, s. m.---pl. aesorion (aes) One bearing a target, or armed with a buckler.

Aesdalch, a. (aes—talch) Having a broken target

Aesdrai, a. (aes—trai) Having a target that is diminished, or broken.

Aesdrawd, *s. f.*—*pl.* aedrodion (aes-trawd) A march under cover of bucklers.

Aesdwn, *a.* (aes—twn) Having a broken target.

Aesddyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (aes—dyn) One bearing a target; a shield-bearer.

Aesel, *s. m.* (aes) Verjuice; vinegar: any thing sour. *Mae o'n aesel parawd*, it is quite vinegar. *Sil.*

Aeserw, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (aes) A board, or plank.

Aesfran, *a.* (aes—bran) Having a brittle target.

Aesgar, *a.* (aes) Spreading. *Clod wasgar aesgar*, wide spreading fame.

AETH, *s. m. r.*—*pl.* aith, and euthion. A point, or prickle; hence *saeth*, an arrow, from the pain it gives; as, *ys aeth*: furze, or gorse: though the compound *eithin* is the word generally used for it; also pain; sorrow; grief.

*Pennau nodwyddau i'm diddwyn
Penfar o aith pwn o frwyn.*

These needle points deprive me of ease, like a bush of furze, or a bundle of rushes. *L. G. Cothi, i'w Farf.*

*Mawr aeth i fil a wnaeth Martha fain
A phob anobaith—*

Great grief to a thousand has slender Martha caused, and every kind of despair. *C. D. Meredudd.*

Aeth, *v. a.* 3 *p. sing.* of au. He hath gone.

Aethawl, *a.* (aeth) Poignant; smarting; painful.

Aethedig, *a.* (aeth) Grieved, or afflicted.

Aethiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (aeth) Vexation.

Aethlawn, *a.* (aeth) Poignant; painful.

Aethlyd, *a.* (aeth) Pungent; vexatious.

Aethnen, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (aeth--nen) The aspen tree.

Crynfâ dellen aethnen wyf.

I am like the trembling aspen leaf. *I. Brydydd Hir.*

Aethus, *a.* (aeth) Pungent; grievous; painful.

*Aethus yw'r henaint weithlan
Yn dal meth ar y dail man.*

Alas! how grievous doth age oppress,
And up the tender leaves. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Aethusrwydd, *s. m.* (aethus) Vexationsness.

Aethwellt, *s. pl. aggr.* (aeth—gwellt) Lattermath, or edgrew.

Aethwlad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (aeth--gwlad) An out-law.

Aethwladiaid, *s. m.* (aethwlad) A banishing.

Aethwladu, *v. a.* (aethwlad) To banish, to exile.

Ar ol i Hywel aethwladu ei ewythr Iago, cymerai y llywodraeth arno ei hun.

After Hywel had banished his uncle Iago, he took the government to his own hands. *Caradawg.*

Aethwleidiad, *s. m.*—*pl.* aethwleidiaid (aeth—gwlad) An exile.

Aethwydd, *s. pl. aggr.* (aeth—gwydd) Aspen wood.

Cryn fal dail yr aethwydd.

He shakes like the leaves of aspen wood. *Adage.*

Aethwydden, *s. f.* (aethwydd) An aspen tree.

AF, *s. m. r.*—*pl. t.* au. A progress, or going forward. It is used for the termination of verbs, forming the future of the first person singular: a prefix in composition, denoting void, destitute, negative: also as a particle affixed to adjectives, being the sign of the superlative degree.

Afach, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (bach) A grapple, or hold.

Afaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (maeth) The affection, or disposition of the mind; blandishment; pleasure. *Mis yr afaeth*, the honey moon.

Afagddu, *s. f.* (mag---du) Utter darkness; hell; a man's name; Taliesin had a son so called.

Afain, *s. pl. aggr.* (ban) High places: heights.

*Bendith Culwydd nef gydllef afain
Arny'n; gwnef yn frowyr gorwyr Owain.*

The blessing of the beneficent Governor of heaven's harmonious heights be upon them, and may he make the nephews of Owain denizens there. *Taliesin.*

Afaith, *s. m.*—*pl.* afeithiau (maith) A neighbour; a kinsman.

Afal, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (bal) An apple. *Afal per*, a cultivated apple; *afal sur*, a crab; *afal helyg*, the bitter sweeting; *afal pig y golomen*, the pigeon's bill; *afal pryd y gwr*, the cat-head; *afal y marchawg*, the nonpareil; *afal awst*, St. James's apple; *afal minswyn*, the jennetting; *afal y ddaiar*, sow-bread; *afal melynhir*, a lemon; *afal exraid*, an orange; *afal gronynawg*, a pomegranate; *afal Adda*, the black briony.

Afaleua, *v. a.* (afal) To gather apples.

Afaleuawg, *a.* (afal) Abounding with apples.

Afaleule, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oedd (afal---lle) An apple-yard.

Afalenwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* afaleuwyr (afal---gwr) An apple-man.

Afalwydd, *s. pl. aggr.* (afal---gwydd) Apple-trees.

Afalwydden, *s. f.* (afalwydd) An apple-tree.

Afall, *s. f.*—*pl.* epyll, and afallon (ball) An apple-tree; from its fruit being more protuberant than that of any other trees of this island. There are abundant proofs that the apple-tree is a native.

Ni phell ddygwydd afal o afall.

The apple will not fall far from the tree. *Adage.*

Afallach, *s. f.* (afall) An orchard: hence *Ynys Wydrin*, or Glastonbury, was originally called *Ynys Afallach* and *Ynys Afallon*; also a proper name of men.

*Ynys Fon sy fyw iach,
Felly Ynys Afallach.*

The isle of Mon is full of health,
And so is the isle of Afallach.

L. G. Cothi.

Afallen, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (afall) An apple-tree; *Afallen sur*, a crab-tree. There is a curious poem extant by Myrddin called *Afallennau*.

Afallfawd, *s. m.*—*pl.* afallfodau (avall---blawd) Apple blossom; the bloom of apple-trees.

*A hiraeth yssywaeth yssy nawd,
Am Nest deg, am debyg afallfawd.*

Alas! I am become accustomed with grief,
For fair Nest, like the apple-blossom sweet.

H. ab O. Gwynedd.

Afallgwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* Afallgyr (afall---cwr) The knob, or knot of an apple-tree.

Afallgwrn, *s. m.*—*pl.* afallgyrn (afall---cwrn) A knot, or branch of an apple-tree.

Afallwydd, *s. pl. aggr.* (afall-gwydd) Apple-trees.

Afallwydden, *s. f.* (afallwydd) An apple-tree.

Afan, *a.* (ban) High; loud. It was a proper name of men: *Afan Ferddig* was the bard of Cadwallon ab Cadvan in the seventh century.

Afan, *s. pl. aggr.* (man) Raspberries.

Afanc, *s. m.*—*pl.* efync (anc) A crocodile; also called *addanc*.

*A fal o'r ddaiar aren
A lwnc hi fal afanc hen.*

What is from the smiling earth she swalloweth like the old crocodile. *T. Aled.*

Afanen, *s. f.*—*pl.* afan (afan) A raspberry.

Afanllwyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* i (afan---llwyn) A raspberry bush.

Afanwydd, *s. m.* (afan---gwydd) A raspberry brake

*Afanwydd gwneithid
Ni goren emwyd.*

The raspberry brake did
What is better failed.

Taliesin.

Afanwydden, *s. f.* (afanwydd) A raspberry-tree.
Afar, *s. m.* (bar) Grief; sadness; sorrow; mourning; longing; desire.

Crist creawdr, llywiawdr llu daïar—a nef,
A'm noddwy rhag afar.

Christ the Creator, the Governor of the host of earth and heaven, protect me from harm.
Lt. P. Moch.

Trist wyf mewn trwsiad afar.

I am pensive in the dress of mourning.

D. ab Gwilym.

Afardwy, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (afar---twy) The pang of grief. A man's name. Afardwy Fras, by Cæsar called Mandubratius.

Afarn, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (barn) A laying aside judgment; bribery.

Lle bai ni cham fwrïal farn,
Erofa nac er aur afarn.

Wherever he might be he would not give a wrong judgment, for fear, nor for a golden bribe.
Gr. Ll. D. ab Einion.

Afarwy, *s. m.*---*pl. t. on* (afar) Sadness. A man's name.

Colledig fy hun yn hir ofwy—lle
Yn lleddrad fore gan afarwy.

My sleep is gone, with long visiting the place by stealth in the morning oppressed with sadness.
Cynuddelw, i Efa.

Nid ynad neb drud ni drefowy
Gwasgawd cyn gwisgaw afarwy.

No bold intruder is a judge who doth not prepare a shelter ere he puts on mourning.
Cynuddelw.

Afdrwyth, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (trwyth) The stranguary.

Afell, *s. f.*---*pl. t. au* (af) The bosom, the breast.

Afiach, *a.* (iach) Sickly or ailing, unhealthy.

Afiachus, *a.* (afiach) Sickly, ailing; unhealthy.

Afiaeth, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (afiaeth) Blandishment; pleasure; mirth. *Mis yr afiaeth*, the honey-moon.

Afiechyd, *s. m.*---*pl. t. on* (afiach) Indisposition.

Afienthus, *a.* (afiaeth) Bland; pleasant; merry.

Nid afienthus ond disalw.

None are merry but the free from pain.

Adage.

Afienthus pob mammaeth.

Every nurse is merry.

Adage.

Afienthusder, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (afienthus) Pleasantness; blandishment.

Afienthusrwydd, *s. m.* (afienthus) Divertingness.

Aflafar, *s. m.*---*pl. t. oedd* (llafar) One that lacketh utterance: *a.* dumb.

Aflafaredd, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (aflafar) Dumbness.

Aflafarwch, *s. m.* (aflafar) Want of utterance.

Tri aflafarwch serchawg: cornant, eiddig, a chyffylawg.

The three causes of silence to a lover, a brook, a jealous person, and a woodcock.
Tri oedd.

Aflan, *a.* (glan) Unclean; polluted; dirty.

Aflanâad, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (afan) Pollution.

Aflanâu, *v. a.* (afan) To defile, or pollute.

Aflanâwr, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (afanâwr) A polluter, or a defiler.

Aflaryaid, *a.* (llary) Ungentle; not meek, or mild.

Aflathr, *a.* (llathr) Without polish, or gloss.

Aflathraid, *a.* (aflathr) Incondite, unpolished.

Aflathraidd, *a.* (aflathr) Unpolished; not glossy.

Aflawen, *a.* (llawen) Not merry; untidy.

Aflawenydd, *s. m.* (aflawen) Infestivity.

Afleâad, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (lleâad) A displacing.

Afleân, *v. a.* (lleân) To misplace; to displace.

Aleferydd, *s. m.* (aflafar) Dumbness.

Aflênawg, *a.* (llên) Illiterate, unlearned.

Aflendid, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (afan) Uncleaness.

Aflenogaeth, *s. m.* (aflênawg) Illiterateness.

Yr awen o ddiawl—a fwyâ bechodau a gwydian, ac annysg, ac afenogaeth, a phob annoethineb.

The muse that is from the devil increaseth sins, and lust; the want of knowledge, want of learning, and every kind of ignorance.
Barddas.

Aflerw, *a.* (llerw) Slovenly; untidy; not neat.

Aflerwder, *s. m.* (aflerw) Untidiness.

Afles, *s. m.*---*pl. t. oedd* (lles) Disadvantage; loss; damage.

Aflesawl, *a.* (afles) Disadvantageous; hurtful.

Aflesoldeb, *s. m.* (aflesawl) Disadvantageousness.

Aflesolrwydd, *s. m.* (aflesawl) Disadvantageousness.

Aflesrwydd, *s. m.* (afles) Disadvantage; damage.

Aflesu, *v. a.* (afles) To damage, or to hurt.

Tair gormes yn aflesu.

En hynys feius a fu.

Three molesting bands to devastate have been in our sinful isle.
Thomas Llên.

Afleswr, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (afleswr) A damager, one who divests of benefit.

Afletty, *a.* (lletty) Without lodging, or house.

Aflettyaeth, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (afletty) Inhospitability.

Aflettyugar, *a.* (afletty) Inhospitableness.

Aflettyugarwch, *s. m.* (aflettyugar) Inhospitableness.

Aflettyuwr, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (aflettyuwr) A man void of hospitality.

Aflên, *v. a.* (lle) To misplace; to put out of place.

Afloew, *a.* (gloew) Lutulent; muddy.

Afloewder, *s. m.* (afloew) Muddiness.

Aflonder, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (llon) Uncheerfulness.

Aflonydd, *a.* (llonydd) Unquiet; troublesome.

Aflonyddiad, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (aflonydd) A disquieting.

Aflonyddu, *v. a.* (aflonydd) To disquiet, trouble, or disturb.

Aflonyddwch, *s. m.* (aflonydd) Disquietude; trouble.

Aflonyddwr, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (aflonyddwr) A molester.

Aflun, *a.* (llun) Without form; unformed.

Afluniad, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (aflun) A deforming.

Afluniaidd, *a.* (aflun) Deformed; mis-shapen; ugly.

Afluniaw, *v. a.* (aflun) To deform, to disfigure.

Aflunieiddiaw, *v. a.* (afluniaidd) To render disfigured; to become deformed.

Aflunieiddrwydd, *s. m.* (afluniaidd) Deformity.

Aflwrf, *a.* (llwrf) Uncowardly; daring.

Aflwydd, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (llwydd) A misfortune.

Gnawd aflwydd gan ddiriaid.

Misfortune usually attends the wicked.

Adage.

Aflwyddaw, *v.* (aflwydd) To miscarry; to fail.

Aflwyddawg, *a.* (aflwydd) Unfortunate; unlucky.

Aflwyddawl, *a.* (aflwydd) Unprosperous; unlucky.

Aflwyddiannawl, *a.* (aflwyddiant) Unprosperous.

Aflwyddiannus, *a.* (aflwyddiant) Unprosperous.

Aflwyddiannus pob diriaid.

Unprosperous is every wicked one.

Adage.

Aflwyddiant, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (aflwyddiant) Misfortune; want of prosperity.

Aflwyr, *a.* (llwyr) Incomplete; imperfect.

Aflwys, *a.* (glwys) Unclean; nasty; dirty; ugly.

Aflyfn, *a.* (llyfn) Not smooth.

Aflyfnder, *s. m.* (aflyfn) Ruggedness.

Aflym, *a.* (llym) Not sharp; blunt, or dull.

Aflymder, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (aflym) Bluntness.

Aflywodraeth, *s. m.* (llywodraeth) Anarchy.

Aflywodraethawl, *a.* (aflywodraeth) Anarchical.

Aflywodraethus, *a.* (aflywodraeth) Ungovernable.

Aflywodraethwr, *s. m.*---*pl. t. au* (aflywodraethwr) One that misgoverns.

D

Afn, *s. m.*—*pl.* afnau (af) Boldness; courage.

Llathrai lasu uch afn, uch afwyn,
A llif crau, a llw frau âr frwyn.

He would brandish the blade over the mane, over the rein with
the streaming of gore, and the tint of the fluid on the bridle.
Cynddelw, i'r argl. Rhys.

Afnaws, *a.* (naws) Uncandid; impudent.

Afneued, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (neued) Indifference.

Afon, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* ydd (aw---on) A river. There
are several rivers in England that now have
Afon as their proper names, from the Saxons,
on their first settlement here, mistaking the
British appellatives of rivers in general for the
proper name of particular rivers. Its root *aw*
is also the root of the Latin *amnis*; the *w* being
commutable with *v*, and that again with *m*.

Afonawg, *a.* (afon) Abounding with rivers.

Afonawl, *a.* (afon) Of, or like, a river.

Afonig, *s. f. dim.* (afon) A rivulet, a rill; a brook.

Afr, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (af) A flowing principle.

Afrad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oedd (rhad) A needless wasting.

Gwell ychydig gan rad, na llawer gan afrad.

A little with a blessing, is better than much with prodigality.
Adage.

Afrad pob afraid.

Every thing needless is waste.

Adage.

Afradiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* an (afrad) Extravagancy.

Afradlawn, *a.* (afrad) Prodigious; wasteful.

Afradlondeb, *s. m.* (afradlawn) Prodigality.

Afradlonedd, *s. m.* (afradlawn) Lavishness.

Afradloni, *v. a.* (afradlawn) To act wastefully.

Afradloniad, *s. m.* (afradlawn) A lavishing.

Afradlonrwydd, *s. m.* (afradlawn) Extravagancy.

Afradu, *v. a.* (afrad) To waste needlessly; to
lavish.

Afradwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* afradwyr (afrad-- gwr) A la-
visher; a prodigal.

Afradwy, *a.* (afrad) Lavish, prodigal, profuse.

Ti gelwydd hylwydd hollion afradwy.

Thou false hood prospering prodigal pursuits. *Ieuan Tew.*

Afrad, *a.* (rhaid) Not necessary; needless.

Afrdwyth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* i (afr-twyth) The im-
pulse of the mind; passion.

Twyth afrdwyth Owain,
Teyrnain ni grain.

The spring of Owain's passion, that he will not bow to princes.
Gwalchmai.

Afrdwythaw, *v. a.* (afrdwyth) To ruffle the passion.

Afrddwl, *s. m.*—*pl.* (efrddyl) (afr---dwl) Solici-
tousness, *a.* solicitous, anxious.

Handid afrddwl aflawen.

Let the solicitous be without mirth.

Adage.

Afrddwl, *a.* (afr---dwl) Solicitous; pensive.

Cant can ei moliant, mál Elivri,
Canaf can feddwl afrddwl erddi.

A hundred sing her praise, like Elivri.
I with a pensive mind of her will sing. *E. ab Gwalchmai.*

Afreol, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (rheol) Disorder, misrule.

Afreolaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (afreol) Irregularity.

Afreolaidd, *a.* (afreol) Irregular; anomal; dis-
solate.

Afreoledig, *a.* (afreol) Disordered.

Afreoledigaeth, *s. m.* (afreoledig) Irregularity.

Afreoledd, *s. m.* (afreol) Disorder, or misrule.

Afreoleiddrwydd, *s. m.* (afreolaidd) Eccentricity.

Afreolus, *a.* (afreol) Irregular; dissolute.

Afreolusrwydd, *s. m.* (afreolus) Irregularity.

Afrif, *a.* (rhif) Without number.

Afrifad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (afrif) Innumerableness.

Afrifaw, *v. a.* (afrif) To miscount, to misreckon.

Yn afrifaw Daw yn efrifed.

Most egregiously misrepresenting God.

Ll. P. Moch.

Afrifawl, *a.* (afrif) Innumerable.

Afrifed, *a.* (afrif) Innumerable; infinite.

Afrifedig, *a.* (afrif) Unnumbered.

Afrillad, *s. pl. aggr.* (afr---llad) Wafers; the
bread of grace.

Briallu teg afrillad lnel.

The primrose fair are bounteous Nature's wafers.

I. Deulwyn.

Afrilladen, *s. f.* (afrillad) A wafer; a cake.

Afrugl, *a.* (rhugl) Faultering, hesitating.

Afrull, *a.* (rhull) Illiberal: *Dyn afrull*, one very
much to himself, a niggardly person. *Sil.*

Afrwydd, *a.* (rhwydd) Intangled; unprosperous.

Afrwydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (rhwydd) Difficulty;
strait; a misfortune.

Y mae rhwydd cywydd y cyw,
Ac afrwydd gae ei gyfryw.

The chick is ready in his root, but some like him have met with
a difficulty. *T. Ll. D. ab Einion.*

Afrwyddaw, *v. a.* (afrwydd) To retard, to hinder.

Afrwyddawl, *a.* (afrwydd) Unpropitious.

Afrwydd-deb, *s. m.* (afrwydd) Unpropitiousness.

Afrwydd-deb yn dy berfedd!

May bad luck be in thy belly!

Adage.

Afrwyddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (afrwydd) A retarding.

Afrwygadwy, *a.* (rhwyg) That may not be torn.

Afrwygedig, *a.* (rhwyg) Illacerated; untorn.

Afrwygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (rhwyg) Illaceration.

Afrwym, *a.* (rhwym) Unbound; not bound.

Afrwymadwy, *a.* (afrwym) Unrestrainable.

Afrwymawl, *a.* (afrwym) Unrestringent.

Afrwymedig, *a.* (afrwym) Unrestricted.

Afrwymedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (afrwymedig)
Disobligation.

Afrwymiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (afrwym) A being
without restraint.

Afryn, *a.* (rhyn) Unsubstantial; not solid.

Afrys, *a.* (brys) Lingered; slow; tardy.

Hwylia ar for hell ar frys,
Nofia ddwfr na fydd afrys.

Glide along the briny sea with speed,
Swim the waters, be not slow. *D. ab Gwilym i'r Eawg.*

Afrysedd, *s. m.* (afrys) Slowness; tardiness.

Afryw, *a.* (rhyw) Unnatural: not of the same
kind; contrary to nature.

Ni henyw o afryw afrad.

Prodigality proceeds not from an uncongenial stock.

E. ab Gwgawn.

Hwy â arferasant o'n hen frad, a'u twyll; yr hyn nid oedd af-
ryw iddynt.

They have practised their accustomed treachery, and deceit, the
which was not unnatural to them.

Hanes Cenedloedd Ynys Prydain.

Afrywiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (afryw) A degeneration.

Afrywiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (afryw) Degeneracy.

Afrywiau, *v.* (afryw) To degenerate; to decay.

Afrywiau, *a.* (afryw) Degenerate; harsh; rigor-
ous. *Tywydd afrywiau, inclement weather.*

Afrywiau, *a.* (afryw) Degenerous; degenerate.

Afrywiedig, *a.* (afryw) Degenerated; decayed.

Afrywiogi, *v.* (afrywiau) To degenerate; to
grow rough; to become harsh.

Afrywiogiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (afrywiau) Dege-
neracy; a becoming rough, or harsh.

Afrywiogrwydd, *s. m.* (afrywiau) Degeneracy;
harshness; sharpness, rigour; inclemency.

Afrywiogyn, *s. m. dim.* (afrywiau) A surly fellow.

Afu, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (af) The liver.

Crafu yr afu yr oedd.

The liver it was irritating,

L. I. r. Hir.

Afuad, s. m.—pl. t. au (afu) A distemper of the liver, incident to sheep, the rot; the liverwort; also called *llysiau yr afu*.

Teithi dafad yw blith, ac oen i fod genthi; a'i gorfod hyd galan Mai rhag yr afuad.

The lawful qualities of a sheep is giving milk, and to have a lamb and to be warranted until the first of May without the disease of the liver. *Welsh Laws.*

Afuawl, a. (afu) Hepatic, or hepatic.

Afwch, s. m.—pl. t. au (af) Sharpness; the edge of a tool, or weapon; vigour; liveliness; vehemency.

*Gwâr Hywel hoewal cyfeddwech,
Gwr yn lladd â llafn dau afwch.*

Gentle Hywel, tranquil in festivity,
A man that kills with a two edged blade. *Ll. P. Moch.*

Afwy, a. (af) Sharp; vehement; ardent.

Cun asael afwy.

A chief with an ardent grasp. *Cynddelw.*

*Bid afwy unben a bid lew;
A bid daidd ar flaidd ar adwy;
Ni cheidw wyneb ar na roddwy.*

Let a prince be vehement, and let him be brave,
And let him be a wolf against a wolf in the breach;
He will not show his face that will not give. *Llywarch Hen.*

Afwyn, s. f.—pl. t. au (af—gwyn) The rein of a bridle.

Afain, s. pl. aggr. (afan) Conflicts; troubles.

*Llid y mewn tynged treidded troth main,
A bleiddyd gorllwyd goreu afain.*

The wrath that attends fate let it penetrate the block of stone;
and the grey wolf the best of conflicts. *Taliesin.*

Affaith, s. m.—pl. affeithiau (ffaith) The affection, disposition, or motion of the mind: also the same as *effaith*, effect. In law, a participating in the guilt of another man's crime; a being accessory to a felony; a plot.

O lladd anifail ddyn, dyma alanas heb affaithiddi.

If an animal kill a man, that is a murder without participation. *Welsh Law.*

Affan, s. m. (pan) Conflict; uproar; trouble.

Affeithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (affaith) Affection; what disposeth to go, or that impelleth onward; a being accessory.

Affeithiaw, v. a. (affaith) To affect, or work upon.

Affeithiawl, a. (affaith) Accessory; abetting.

Affeithiolaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (affeithiawl) Effectuation; the act of an accessory.

Affeithiwr, s. m.—pl. affeithwyr (affaith—gwr) An abettor.

Affeithwyr yw y rhai a addawont gyflog er lladd dyn.

Abettors are those who promise a reward for killing a man. *Welsh Laws.*

Afflau, s. m.—pl. (fflau) Having hold of a thing; a hold; possession. *Oedd y peth yn fy afflau, I had hold of the thing. Nantglyn.*

*O afflau fy llaw â llafn wynlas,
O affaith golaith galanas;
Da haiarn diheura pan llas,
Llaith Madawg nad o'm llaw y casas.*

From the grasp of my hand goes a gleaming blade; from being instigated to the crime of foul murder, thou goodly iron shew thyself innocent when thou killest; the death of Madawg, grant he may not meet with it from my hand.

Ll. P. Moch, i Haiarn twymyn.

Dug anraith uffern yn ei afflau.

He brought the spoils of hell in his grasp. *E. ab Gwalchmai.*

AG, s. f. r.—pl. t. au. An opening; a cleft.

Ag, prep. With. It is used before such words as begin with vowels, as *â* precedes those with consonants.

Plant y fall ag oeddynt.

Children of the devil as they were.

Agal, s. m.—pl. aggr. (gal) The spoils of war.

Agalen, s. f.—pl. t. au (calen) A whetstone: a

lump of butter, from its shape, is called *agalen o ymenyn*.

Agarw, a. (garw) Rough; rugged: *Tir agarw amddyfrwys*, a rugged wet ground.

Ac yno gweles cestyll Brutus, a'i lu, a'u pebyllau; ac wedi edrych yu agarw o hono ar hyny, glaschwerthin celiweiriedig a orup.

And then he saw the castles of Brutus, his army, and his tents; and after he had looked frowningly on them, he gave a contemptuous smile. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Agatfydd, adv. (ag—atfydd) Peradventure.

Agawr, s. m.—pl. agorau (ag) An opening, or aperture: *Mae o'n myned ar ei bedwar agawr*, he is going upon all fours.

Agawr, v. a. (ag) To open; to expand; to unfold.

Agaws, a. (caws) Proximate; near; nigh; almost.

Agde, a. (ag—de) Pungent, penetrating.

Agen, s. f.—pl. t. au (ag) Cleft, chink, rift, or slit.

Agenaid, a. (agen) Like a cleft, or a chink.

Agenawg, a. (agen) Full of clefts, or chinks; leaky.

Agendor, s. m.—pl. t. au (agen—tor) A great cleft, or opening; a yawning gulf.

Agenedig, a. (agen) Rifted; being chinked.

Agenig, s. f. dim. (agen) A small chink, or cranny.

Ageniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (agen) A rifting, or slitting; a forming a chink.

Agenu, v. (agen) To cleave, rift, chink, or chap.

Ager, s. m.—pl. t. au (ag) Vapour; exhalation.

*Ager gwin o'i gro a gaid
Fal gwynt o feli y gynthaid.*

The steam of wine from the gravel springs
Like odour from the honey of the virgin swarm.

T. Aled, i Ffynnon Gwenfrewi.

Agerdd, s. m.—pl. t. au (ager) Vapour; steam.

Agerdd yn tynu o eigiawn.

Vapour exhaling from the deep.

D. ab Gwilym.

Agerddawl, a. (agerdd) Reeking, or casting a steam.

Agerfa, s. f.—pl. agerfeydd (ager—ma) Air vent.

Agerw, s. m.—pl. t. on (ager) Vapour; exhalation.

*Anmhuredd o berfedd berw
Cylla eigiawn cell agerw.*

Impurity from a boiling vortex, the stomach of the ocean, the storehouse of the vapour. *Gr. Gryg, i'r dm.*

Agolch, s. m.—pl. t. ion (golch) Slip-slop; hogs-wash.

Agorad, s. m.—pl. t. au (agawr) An aperture.

Agorawl, a. (agawr) Opening, or expanding.

Agored, a. (agawr) Open; expanded; unfolded.

Agoredig, a. (agawr) Opened; expanded.

Agoredigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (agoredig) Aperture.

Agori, v. (agawr) To open; to expand.

Agori cib faen â oedd yn nhâl y pentan a orug y wraig, a chlyfodi gwas pengrych o houei.

The woman opened a stone closet that was over the fire stone, and a curly-headed youth arose out of it. *H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.*

Agoriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (agawr) What makes an opening, or aperture; a key.

Agoriadawl, a. (agoriad) Aperient; deobstruent.

Agoriawdr, s. m.—pl. agoriadron (agawr) Opener: *Agoriawdr nef*, the opener of heaven.

Agorwr, s. m.—pl. agorwyr (agawr—gwr) An opener.

Agosi, v. a. (agaws) To approximate, or to near.

Agosiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (agaws) Approximation.

Agosrwydd, s. m. (agaws) Nearness; contiguousness.

Agro, a. (gro) Very heavy; sad; pensive.

*Can ethyw fy mhwyll gan wyllion mynydd,
A myhun yn agro—
Wedi Beli ei fab ef, Iago.*

Since my reason is gone with the gloomy sprites of the mountain, and I myself am pensive—After Beli there will be his son Iago. *Myrddin, Cyfoesi a Gwenddydd.*

Agwedd, s. f.---pl. t. au (ag---gwedd) A form; a habit.

Agweddadwy, a. (agwedd) Modifiable, formable.

Agweddawl, a. (agwedd) Habitual.

Agweddedig, a. (agwedd) Modified; formed.

Agweddi, s. m.---pl. t. au (agwedd) A portion, or dowry. In the laws it signified strictly the marriage portion, given with a woman by her parents; and the maiden-fee, or what was presented by the bridegroom to her the morning after the nuptial, was called Cowyll. It was also written *angweddi, egweddi, and engweddi*.

Agweddiad, s. m.---pl. t. au (agwedd) Modification.

Agweddiawl, a. (agwedd) Having a portion; dowered; dowager.

Y gyfraith a ddywald, gweddi y bo agweddiawl gwraig, y dyl y llythau fod ei braint wrth faint y gwr y bo agweddiawl gauto.

The law declareth that after a woman is dowered, she then ought to have her privilege to be one with that of the man, with whom she is dowered.
Welsh Laws.

Agweddoldeb, s. m. (agweddawl) Habituality.

Agweddu, v. a. (agwedd) To habituate; to modify.

Agweddu, a. (agwedd) Habitual; modifying.

Agweddwyr, s. m.---pl. agweddwyr (agwedd---gwr) A modifier; one who habituates.

Agwrdd, a. (gwrdd) Potent; stout; robust; hardy.

Agwyddawr, s. f.---pl. agwyddorion (gwyddawr) A rudiment.

Agwyr, a. (gŵyr) Awry; aslant; askew; crooked.

*Drwg cadwad dygiad agwyr.
Llugorn llon, a'i llwgr yu llwyr.*

Bad will be the keeping with him of crooked gait! ah, the fair lamp, he will utterly disfigure her!
D. ab Gwilym yr Bwa Bach.

Agwyrad, s. m.---pl. t. au (agwyr) Wryness.

Agwyrav, v. a. (agwyr) To slant; to become awry.

Agwyrawl, a. (agwyr) Slanting; inclining.

Aha, interj. of exulting (ha) Ha, ha!

Aha! gwraig y Bwa Bach!

The wife of the Bwa Bach, ha, ha! *D. ab Gwilym.*

Ai, adv. of asking. Is it? as *ai hwn?* is it this here? *ai efe?* is it he? *ai ië?* is it so?

Ai, conj. comp. Or; either: *Naill ai hwn ai hwnw,* either this or that.

*Pwy drechaf---
Ai ti, ai mi, o'mafael;
Ai mi, ai ti, fy myd hael?*

*Who will get the better---
Is it thee, or I in the scuffle;
Or I, or thee, my precious jewel;* *D. ab Gwilym.*

A, pron. comp. (â---ei) That; him, or her.

*Oes dyn âi hedwyn â hyder---mawredd
A ymoralw bob amser,
Duw a'n Ner.*

Is there a man with confidence and greatness, that will scan him, that is at all times seeking after God and our Lord.
W. Middleton.

Ai, pron. comp. (a--ei) And his; and her.

AIB, s. m. r. A tendency over, or outward.

AICH, s. f. r.---pl. eichiau. A scream; a roar.

AID, s. m. r.---pl. eidiau. A living principle; life.

Cellweiriwr call aid.

A jocular person of cunning life. *D. ab Gwilym.*

AIDD, s. m. r.---pl. eiddion. Zeal; warmth.

AIF, s. m. r. Skimming, or edging.

Aig, s. f.---pl. eigion (aeg) What brings forth all living creatures; the female; a womb; the sea; a shoal, properly, of fishes; a herd, flock, troop,

or company. *Aigo*, in Gasconne in France, signifies the same. *Llyn Eigiau*, a lake in Arfon.

*Ni thau fy mhen am Wenno,
Mwy no'r aig yn min y ro.*

My mouth will not be silent about Gwenno more than the sea on the beach. *Ieu. Tew.*

Pob byw o aig à ysgar.

The females of all living creatures bear. *Adoge.*

Mammaeth llywodraeth lle'r aig.

The mother of the dominion that produceth life.
M. Gr. Gethia, i Ddyfdrwy.

AIL, s. m. r.---pl. eiliau. A coming in continuation, or series; a placing alternately; a wattling.

Ail, a. (ail, s.) Second; like. *Ail tra ail*, and, *bob yn ail*, by course, or turns. It is used with names of men, to imply such a one being a son, or perhaps an adopted son. Hence *Morfran ab Tegid* is also called *Morfran ail Tegid*.

*Aur mal a'm bu dâl dolur atreg---fraw
Yn llaw wyl andaw, gâu ail lueg.*

The pure gold was my recompence for pain and the slay of grief in the hand of the modestly listening, from the second to the end. *Casnodyn.*

Ailachlesu, v. a. (achles) To succour again.

Ailadeiladiad, s. m.---pl. t. au (ail---adeilad) Re-edification; a building anew.

Ailadeiladu, v. a. (ail---adeilad) To re-build.

Ailadrawdd, v. a. (ail---adrawdd) To describe again; to recapitulate.

Ailadroddawl, a. (ailadrawdd) Describing again.

Ailadroddedig, a. (ailadrawdd) Reciting again.

Ailadroddedigawl, a. (ailadroddedig) Recapitulatory.

Ailadroddiad, s. m.---pl. t. au (ailadrawdd) A recapitulation, or repetition.

Ailadroddwr, s. m.---pl. ailadroddwyr (ailadrawdd---gwr) A recapitulator, or a repeater.

Ailaddasiad, s. m.---pl. t. au (ail---addas) A rendering meet or acceptable again.

Ailalw, v. a. (ail---galw) To recal, to call anew.

Ailalwad, s. m.---pl. t. au (ailalw) A calling again.

Ailamnaid, s. m.---pl. ailamneidiau (ail---amnaid) A second beckoning.

Ailanerch, s. m.---pl. t. ion (ail---anerch) Resalutation.

Ailanerch, v. a. (ail---anerch) To greet again.

Ailanerchiad, s. m.---pl. t. au (ailanerch) Resalutation.

Ailanerchu, v. a. (ailanerch) To greet again.

Ailanfon, v. a. (ail---anfon) To send a second time.

Ailarddelw, v. a. (ail---arddelw) To re-assert.

Ailarddelwad, s. m.---pl. t. au (ailarddelw) A re-assertion.

Ailbarotöad, s. m.---pl. t. au (ail---parotöad) A second preparation.

Ailbarotöi, v. a. (ail---parotöi) To re-prepare; to refit.

Ailbenodi, v. a. (ail---penodi) To re-appoint.

Ailbenodiad, s. m.---pl. t. au (ail---penodiad) A re-appointment; a re-enacting.

Ailbenu, v. a. (ail---penu) To re-enact.

Ailboethi, v. a. (ail---poethi) To heat again.

Ailbryniad, s. m.---pl. t. au (ail---pryniad) A buying again; a re-purchasing.

Ailbrynu, v. a. (ail---prynu) To repurchase.

Ailchwiliad, s. m.---pl. t. au (ail---chwiliad) A re-searching.

Ailchwiliaw, v. a. (ail---chwiliaw) To re-examine.

Ailchwiliad, v. a. (ail---chwiliad) To research.

Ailchwiliedig, a. (ailchwiliad) Revised; re-examined.

Aildal, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (ail---tal) A second payment.
 Aildaliad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (aildal) A repayment; retribution; a second payment.
 Aildalu, *v. a.* (aildal) To repay, to pay again.
 Aildaraw, *v. a.* (ail---taraw) To strike again.
 Aildardd, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (ail---tardd) Renaissance.
 Aildarddaw, *a.* (ailardd) Renascent, rising anew.
 Aildarddiad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (ailardd) A second springing up, or growth; repullulation.
 Aildarddu, *v. a.* (ailardd) To bud, or spring again.
 Aildeimlad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (ail---teimlad) A second feeling.
 Aildori, *v. a.* (ail---tori) To refract, to break anew.
 Aildoriad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (aildori) Rescission.
 Aildraddodi, *v. a.* (ail---traddodi) To redeliver.
 Aildraddodiad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (aildraddodi) Redelivery.
 Aildrefnu, *v. a.* (ail---trefn) To recompose.
 Aildreigl, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (aildreiglan) (ail---treigl) A second turn; regression.
 Aildreiglaw, *v. a.* (aildreigl) To roll again.
 Aildreigliad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (aildreigl) A rolling again; retrogression.
 Aildreithiad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (ail---treithiad) A reciting again; recapitulation.
 Aildreithu, *v. a.* (ail---treithu) To recapitulate.
 Aildrin, *s. m.---pl. t. iau* (ail---trin) A second management.
 Aildriniad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (aildrin) A re-managing.
 Aildroediaw, *v. a.* (ail---troed) To trace again.
 Aildrosglwyddaw, *v. a.* (ail---trosglwydd) To re-transport.
 Aildrosglwyddawl, *a.* (ail---trosglwydd) That is retransported.
 Aildrosglwyddiad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (ail---trosglwydd) A transporting again.
 Aildyfiad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (ail---tyfiad) A second growth.
 Aildyfu, *v. a.* (ail---tyfu) To grow again.
 Aildyniad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (ail---tyniad) A pulling again; a second drawing.
 Aildynu, *v. a.* (ail---tynu) To repul, pull anew.
 Aildywallt, *v. a.* (ail---tywallt) To pour again.
 Aildywalltiad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (aildywallt) Regurgitation; a pouring again.
 Aildywys, *s. m.* (ail---tywys) A leading again.
 Aildywysaw, *v. a.* (aildywys) To reconduct.
 Aildywysiad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (aildywys) A reconducting; retroduction.
 Ailddarbod, *v. a.* (ail---darbod) To re-provide.
 Ailddarllen, *v. a.* (ail---darllen) To read over again.
 Ailddarlleniad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (ailddarllen) A second reading.
 Ailddadgan, *v. a.* (ail---dadgan) To describe again.
 Ailddechreu, *v. a.* (ail---dechreu) To recommence.
 Ailddechrenad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (aildechreu) A recommencing; a beginning anew.
 Ailddeffraw, *v. a.* (ail---deffraw) To wake again.
 Ailddeffroad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (aildeffraw) A waking again.
 Ailddewis, *v. a.* (ail---dewis) To reselect.
 Ailddewisiad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (ailddewis) Re-selection.
 Ailddiwygiad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (ail---diwyg) A second reparation.
 Ailddiwygiaw, *v. a.* (ail---diwyg) To reform again.
 Ailddiwygiawl, *a.* (ail---diwyg) Repairable again.
 Ailddiwygiwr, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (ailddiwygwyr) (ailddiwyg---gwr) One that repairs, or reforms again.

Ailddosbarth, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (ail---dosbarth) Re-elucidation, an arranging anew.
 Ailddosbarthiad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (ailddosbarth) A re-elucidating; a re-defining, or analyzing.
 Ailddyfod, *v.* (ail---dyfod) To be a second time.
 Ailddyfodiad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (ailddyfod) A second existence.
 Ailddyblyg, *a.* (ail---dyblyg) Redoubling.
 Ailddyblygedig, *a.* (ailddyblyg) Reduplicate.
 Ailddyblygedigawl, *a.* (ailddyblygedig) Reduplicative.
 Ailddyblygiad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (ailddyblyg) Reduplication.
 Ailddyblygu, *v. a.* (ailddyblyg) To redouble.
 Aildymunaw, *v. a.* (ail---dymunaw) To desire again.
 Ailddywediad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (ail---dywediad) A saying again; a repetition.
 Ailddywedyd, *v. a.* (ail---dywedyd) To speak again.
 Aileneidiad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (ail---eneidiad) Re-animation.
 Aileneidiaw, *v. a.* (ail---eneidiaw) To reanimate.
 Aileneidiawl, *a.* (ail---eneidiawl) Reanimating.
 Ailennill, *v. a.* (ail---ennill) To regain; to get anew.
 Ailennilliad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (ailennill) A regaining.
 Ailennyn, *v. a.* (ail---ennyn) To rekindle.
 Ailennynawl, *a.* (ailennyn) Rekindling.
 Ailennyniad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (ailennyn) A rekindling; re-ignition.
 Ailenw, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (ail---enw) A second name.
 Ailenwi, *v. a.* (ailenw) To name again.
 Ailesgyn, *v. a.* (ail---esgyn) To re-ascend.
 Ailesgynawl, *a.* (ailsgyn) Re-ascending.
 Ailesgyniad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (ailsgyn) Re-ascension.
 Ailesmwythaw, *v. a.* (ail---esmwyth) To make easy again; to re-assuage.
 Ailetifedd, *s. m.---pl. t. ion* (ail---etifedd) Heir in reversion; next heir but one.
 Ailetifeddiath, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (ailletifedd) A second inheritance.
 Ailetifeddu, *v. a.* (ailletifedd) To re-possess.
 Ailethawl, *v. a.* (ail---ethawl) To re-elect.
 Ailetholiad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (ailethawl) Re-election.
 Ailfaethu, *v. a.* (ail---maeth) To nourish again.
 Ailfagu, *v. a.* (ail---magn) To nurse again.
 Ailfath, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (ail---bath) A second coinage.
 Ailfathiad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (ailfath) Re-coinage.
 Ailfathu, *v. a.* (ailfath) To recoin, to coin anew.
 Ailfedydd, *s. m.---pl. t. iau* (ail---bedydd) A second baptism.
 Ailfedyddiad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (ailfedydd) Re-baptization; a baptizing again.
 Ailfedyddiaw, *v. a.* (ailfedydd) To rebaptize.
 Ailfedyddiwr, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (ailfedyddwyr) (ailfedydd---gwr) Anabaptist.
 Ailfeddal, *v. a.* (ail---meddal) To re-mollify.
 Ailfeddiannawl, *a.* (ailfeddiant) Re-possessing.
 Ailfeddianniad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (ailfeddiant) Re-possession; a re-accession.
 Ailfeddiannu, *v. a.* (ailfeddiant) To re-possess.
 Ailfeddiannwr, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (ailfeddiannwyr) (ailfeddiant---gwr) A re-possessor.
 Ailfeddiant, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (ailfeddiannau) (meddiant) Re-possession.
 Ailfeddu, *v. a.* (ail---meddu) To re-possess.
 Ailflinaw, *v. a.* (ail---blin) To harass anew.
 Ailflodau, *s. pl. aggr.* (ail---blodau) Second flowers.
 Ailflodeuad, *s. m.---pl. t. au* (ailflodau) A re-floration, or a second blossoming.
 Ailflodeuaw, *v. a.* (ailflodau) To re-flourish.

Ailfudaw, *v. a.* (ail—mudaw) To move again.
 Ailfwrw, *v. a.* (ail—bwrw) To re-cast.
 Ailfwriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ailfwrw) A re-casting.
 Ailfwynâad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ail—mwyn) Re-enjoyment.
 Ailfwynâu, *v. a.* (ail—mwyn) To re-enjoy.
 Ailfyddinaw, *v. a.* (ail—byddin) To re-embattle.
 Ailfyddiniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ail—byddin) A re-embattling; a rallying for battle.
 Ailfyned, *v. a.* (ail—myned) To go again.
 Ailfynediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ailfyned) Regress.
 Ailfynegi, *v. a.* (ail—mynegi) To declare anew.
 Ailfywâad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ail—bywâad) Re-animation.
 Ailfywâu, *v. a.* (ail—byw) To revive; to revivify.
 Ailgadarnâad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ail—cadarn) Re-inforcement; a re-strengthening.
 Ailgadarnâu, *v. a.* (ail—cadarn) To reinforce.
 Ailgaffael, *v. a.* (ail—cattael) To recover again.
 Ailgaffaeliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ailgaffael) Re-attainment; a getting again.
 Ailgasgliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ail—casgl) A second collection; a re-accumulation.
 Ailgasglu, *v. a.* (ail—casgl) To re-assemble.
 Ailgefnogi, *v. a.* (ail—cefnogi) To re-animate.
 Ailglodfori, *v. a.* (ail—clodfawr) To re-celebrate.
 Ailgnôad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ail—cnoad) A re-chewing; the chewing of the cud.
 Ailgnoi, *v. a.* (ail—cnoi) To re-chew.
 Ailgodi, *v. a.* (ail—codi) To raise again.
 Ailgodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ailgodi) A raising again.
 Ailgrawni, *v. a.* (ail—crawn) To re-suppurate.
 Ailgreu, *v. a.* (ail—crëu) To create anew.
 Ailgrynôad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ail—cryno) A second collection; a collecting again.
 Ailgrynôl, *v. a.* (ail—cryno) To collect again.
 Ailgwymp, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ail—cwymp) A second fall; a relapse.
 Ailgwympaw, *v. a.* (ailgwymp) To recidivate.
 Ailgwympiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ailgwymp) Recidivation; relapsation.
 Ailgychwyn, *v. a.* (ail—cychwyn) To set off anew.
 Ailgydiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ail—cyd) A rejoining.
 Ailgydiaw, *v. a.* (ail—cyd) To rejoin; to re-unite.
 Ailgydnabod, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ail—cydnabod) A recognizance.
 Ailgydnabod, *v. a.* (ail—cydnabod) To recognize.
 Ailgydnabyddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ailgydnabod) A recognizing again.
 Ailgydnabyddiaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ailgydnabod) A recognition; a second acquaintance.
 Ailgyfaniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ail—cyfan) A making whole again; re-integration.
 Ailgyfansawdd, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ailgyfansawdd) Decomposite.
 Ailgyfansoddi, *v. a.* (ailgyfansawdd) To recompose.
 Ailgyfansoddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ailgyfansawdd) A recomposition.
 Ailgyfân, *v. a.* (ail—cyfan) To patch a second time.
 Ailgyfarch, *v. a.* (ail—cyfarch) To salute again.
 Ailgyfarchiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ailgyfarch) Re-salutation.
 Ailgyflenwi, *v. a.* (ail—cyflenwi) To replenish.
 Ailgyfnerthiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ail—cyfnerth) Reinforcement; a strengthening anew.
 Ailgyfnerthu, *v. a.* (ail—cyfnerth) To reinforce.
 Ailgyfnewidiaw, *v. a.* (ail—cyfnewid) To re-exchange.
 Ailgyfrif, *v. a.* (ail—cyfrif) To count again.
 Ailgyfrifaw, *v. a.* (ail—cyfrif) To recount.

Ailgyfrifiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ailgyfrif) A re-counting; a re-enumeration.
 Ailgyffrôad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ail—cyffraw) Resuscitation; a setting in motion again.
 Ailgyffroi, *v. a.* (ail—cyffraw) To resuscitate.
 Ailgyhuddaw, *v. a.* (ail—cyhudd) To accuse again.
 Ailgylymu, *v. a.* (ail—cwlwm) To re-tie.
 Ailgymhwysaw, *v. a.* (ail—cymhwys) To refit, or adapt again.
 Ailgymhwysawl, *a.* (ail—cymhwys) Adapting again.
 Ailgymhwysiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ail—cymhwys) A re-adapting.
 Ailgymeriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ail—cymeriad) A re-taking; re-assumption.
 Ailgymeryd, *v. a.* (ail—cymeryd) To re-assume.
 Ailgymmod, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ail—cymmod) A second agreement.
 Ailgymmodi, *v. a.* (ailgymmod) To reconcile again.
 Ailgymmysgiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cymmysg) Admission, a mixing again.
 Ailgynnwys, *v. a.* (cynnwys) To admit again.
 Ailgynnwysaw, *v. a.* (ailgynnwys) To re-admit.
 Ailgynnwysiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ailgynnwys) Re-admission.
 Ailgynnull, *v. a.* (cynnull) To collect again.
 Ailgynnyrch, *v. a.* (cynnyrch) To re-assemble.
 Ailgynnyrchiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ailgynnyrch) A re-assembling.
 Ailgynnyrchiawl, *a.* (ailgynnyrch) Re-assembled.
 Ailgyrch, *s. m.—pl. t. oedd* (cyrch) Recourse; a setting to again.
 Ailgyrchiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ailgyrch) A second coming on.
 Ailgyrchiawl, *a.* (ailgyrch) Reciprocal.
 Ailgyrchu, *v. a.* (ailgyrch) To recur; to set, or come on again.
 Ailolwg, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ailolwg) A retrospect.
 Ailolygawl, *a.* (ailolwg) Retrospective.
 Ailolygiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ailolwg) Retrospection.
 Ailolygu, *v. a.* (ailolwg) To take a retrospect.
 Ailraniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (rhan) Repartition.
 Ailrân, *v. a.* (rhan) To subdivide, to share anew.
 Ailroddi, *v. a.* (rhodd) To redeliver; to give anew.
 Ailryddân, *v. a.* (rhydd) To liberate again.
 Ailsefydliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (sefydliad) Re-establishment.
 Ailsefydlu, *v. a.* (sefydlu) To re-establish.
 Ailsefydlwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ailsefydlwr) A re-establisher.
 Ailsynwryiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (synwyr) Resipiscence.
 Ailsyrthiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (syrthiad) A relapsing.
 Ailsyrthiaw, *v. a.* (syrthiaw) To fall again.
 Ailunaw, *v. a.* (unaw) To re-unite, to re-join.
 Ailundeb, *s. m.* (undeb) Reunion; reuniting.
 Ailwared, *v. a.* (gwared) To redeem again.
 Ailwarediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ailwared) A redeliverance.
 Ailwaredu, *v. a.* (ailwared) To deliver again.
 Ailwiriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwir) A re-assertion.
 Ailwiriaw, *v. a.* (gwir) To re-assert; to re-verify.
 Ailwnenthur, *v. a.* (gwnenthur) To do over again.
 Ailwrandaw, *v. a.* (gwrndaw) To listen again.
 Ailwrandawiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ailwrandaw) A listening again.
 Ailwrygiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwrygiad) A recovering of strength.
 Ailwrygiaw, *v. a.* (gwrygiaw) To recover strength.
 Ailwys, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (gwys) A second citation.
 Ailwysiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ailwys) A re-summoning

Ailwysiaŵ, v. a. (ailwys) To cite together again; to re-assemble.
Ailymanerch, v. (anerch) To resalute mutually.
Ailymanerchiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ailymanerch) A mutual re-salutation.
Ailymchweliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymchwel) The act of going back; retrogression.
Ailymchwelyd, v. (ymchwel) To recidivate.
Ailymddigiaw, v. (ymddigiaw) To become angry again.
Ailymddigiawl, a. (ymddigiawl) Recrudescent.
Ailymgyfarch, v. (ymgyfarch) To resalute mutually.
Ailymegniaw, v. (ymegniaw) To re-exert.
Ailymgasglu, v. (ymgasglu) To collect together again.
Ailymfyddinaw, v. (ymfyddinaw) Embattle again.
Ailymgeleddu, v. (ymgeledd) To cherish anew.
Ailymgorffori, v. (ymgorffori) To re-embody.
Ailymgyfarchiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymgyfarch) A mutual resalutation.
Ailymgynnull, v. (ymgynnull) To re-assemble.
Ailymgyrch, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymgyrch) A recurring; the figure Epanalepsis.
Ailymlid, v. a. (ymlid) To re-chase, to pursue again.
Ailymliwied, v. (ymliw) To be upbraiding again.
Ailymraniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymraniad) A second secession.
Ailymrannu, v. (ymrannu) To divide, or secede again.
Ailymroddi, v. (ymroddi) To resign again.
Ailymroddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ailymroddi) A resigning up again.
Ailymrwymaw, v. (ymrwymaw) To become bound again.
Ailymrwymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymrwymiad) A second obligation.
Ailymswynaw, v. (ymswyn) To refortify one's self with charms; to cross one's self again.
Ailymswyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymswyniad) A refortifying with charms.
Ailymunaw, v. (ymunaw) To reunite together.
Ailymweled, v. (ymweled) To visit again.
Ailymwelediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ailymweled) A revisiting.
Ailymweliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymweliad) A revisiting, a visiting again.
Ailymystwythaw, v. (ymystwythaw) To render one's self pliant again.
Ailyru, v. a. (gyru) To send, or drive again.
Ailysbrydiaw, v. a. (ysbryd) To re-spiritualize.
Ailysgwyd, v. a. (ysgwyd) To re-shake.
Ailystwythaw, v. a. (ystwyth) To make pliant again; to become flexible again.
Ailystwythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ystwyth) A making pliant or flexible again.
Ailystyried, v. a. (ystyried) To re-consider.
Aill, s. m.—pl. eillion (all) Other. *Mab aill*, an adopted son: a farmer that rents land; a tenant; a bondsman, or servant; a native tenant.
a. Other.

Cyfaill, a mab aill y beirdd

The companion and adopted son of bards. D. ab Gwilym.

Tri brenin a fuont feiblon eillion.

Three kings who had been villains.

Triad lxxvi.

Aillt, s. m.—pl. eilltion (aill) Other. *a. Other.*

Ailltuawl, adv. (aill—tu) Apart, or on one side.

AIN, s. m. r. A tendency to spread out.

Ainc, s. m.—pl. einciau (ang) Greediness; desire. *Ainc i fwyd*, a craving for food.

*Gwnaeth drwy ainc ar y Ffrainc frawd annhellwng,
 Ac ergyd, a chryd, a chrau ddillwng.*

*With eagerness he brought on France unmerited devastation,
 and fear, and trembling, and spilling of crimson fluid,
 E. ab Mad. ab Rhawd.*

AIR, s. m. r.—pl. eiriau. Brightness; lucidity.

Airon, s. f.—pl. t. au (air) A bright one. There are many rivers of this name.

Airos, s. m.—pl. t. ydd (air) Bright or flame colour.

Ais, s. pl. aggr. sing. eisen (aes) Laths; spars: also, the ribs; the same as *asenau*; hence, *eisiau*, want, the first want.

*Llawer gwaith y darlleis-
 Llyfr mawr a llafur i'm ais.*

*Many times I have read a large book with labour to my breast.
 Dr. Sion Cent.*

Dwfn ais ym-na bo gwaeddfan.

Deep is my sigh that may not be loud. Geraint Vardd Glas.

Ais, a. (aes) Wanting; in want of; destitute; lacking.

*Dysgybl glas wyd eis gwbl glod,
 Dyst wyddfa, plaid Eisteddfod.*

*A blue disciple thou art entirely wanting in fame, on the testimony of the hill of meeting, on the part of the congress.
 Edm. Prys, i W. Cynwal.*

Aith, s. m. pl. aggr. (aeth). Furze; gorse: *a. Sharp.*

AL, s. m. r.—pl. eloedd, elod. Universal harmony; beneficence; power: an appellation given to intellectual beings, or angels. There is an ancient allegory called *Ymddiddan rhwng Cedig ab Cynrhonwy a Thywysoges yr Elod.*

Al, a. (al, s.) Excellent: very; most, or utmost. A particle in composition, enhancing the sense of a word, as very. It is often a prefix, and affix in the names of places: as, *Alban, Penal, Alclwyd*; and rivers, as, *Alwen, Alun, Alaw, Alwy.*

*Braich al hir Brochwel a'i hyd;
 Blif Gweunwys a'i balf gelyd.*

*Thy arm is of the length of Brochwel's very long, and his grasp thou hast with Ventesian velocity.
 O. Ll. Moel.*

AL, s. f. r.—pl. t. oedd. A product; a litter; as brood; the young of animals; as, *yr al gyntaf, ail, drydedd*, the first, second, third litter. *AE y Lloegrwys*, the nation of the Lloegrians.

Goreu al enw da.

The best acquisition is a good name.

Adage.

Alaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (al—*aeth*) A great mourning; lamentation; wailing; sorrow.

Alaethawl, a. (alaeth) Doleful; elegiac, plaintive.

Alaethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (alaeth) A great lamentation; a mourning, or bemoaning.

Alaethu, v. a. (alaeth) To lament bitterly.

Alaethus, a. (alaeth) Mournful; doleful.

Alaf, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (al—af) Treasure; wealth: *a. rare; delicate; expert, dexterous.*

*Llwydda—
 A'th dir, a'th degwech, a'th elyf, a'th elwch,
 A'th wolwch, a'th alaf.*

*Prosper—
 With thy land and thy splendor, thy delicacy, and thy music,
 thy glory and thy wealth. Cynddelw, i H. ab O. Gwynedd.*

Alafedd, s. m. (alaf) Produce; wealth; riches.

*Eithin yn wolaid mur graid tarw trin,
 Disgynsit yn drwm rhag alafedd wyrain.*

*The furze alight, fiery is the passion of the bull of war; heavy was the descent before the rising wealth.
 Aneurin.*

Alafon, s. f.—pl. t. au (llaf) Centre, middle part.

*Bwrw gwaew a orug Cai—
 A'i wân yn alafon ei ddwyfron.*

*Cai threw a javelin, and wounded him in the middle of his breast.
 H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.*

Alafrodd, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* ion (alaf—rhodd) A pecuniary gift.

Alan, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* od (âl—an) A living, or breathing principle; an animal, brute, or beast. The name of a species of plants; *alan mawr*, or, *dail y tryfan*, butter-burr; *alan bychan*, colt's-foot; also called *gwrthlys*. *Alan*, breath. *Arm.*

Amsathr dynion, nac alanod, nis gwelaf, namyn gwyddweli a llysiâu.

He saw neither the footsteps of men, nor beast, but shrubs, and heros. *H. Peredur—Mabinogion.*

Alánan, *s. m.* (alan) The asarabacca.

Alanedd, *s. m.* (alan) Respiration, or breathing.

Alann, *v. a.* (alan) To respire, to breathe.

Alar, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oedd (llâr) A surfeit: loathing.

Alarch, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* od, and *pl.* eleirch (al—arch) A swan.

Nid balch ond alarch.

There is none so proud as the swan.

Adage.

Alarchaidd, *a.* (alarch) Swan-like.

Alarchen, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (alarch) A cygnet.

Alarches, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (alarch) A female swan.

Alariad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (alar) A surfeiting.

Alarllyd, *a.* (alar) Surfeiting; loathsome.

Alarllydrwydd, *s. m.* (alarllyd) Loathsomeness.

Alarm, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (al—garm) A great shout.

Alarmu, *v. a.* (alarm) To give a great shout.

Alaru, *v. a.* (alar) To surfeit; to create aversion.

Alaswy, *a.* (llas) Slaughtering, or killing.

Rhudd ongyr augetdd alaswy.

A ruddy fiercely slaughtering spear.

Cynddeho.

Alathredd, *s. m.* (alathr) Polish: politeness.

Alathr, *a.* (llathr) Polished; glossy; polite.

Alaw, *s. m.*—*pl.* elyw (al—aw) Chief of the waters; a lily; *alaw y dwfr*, the water-lily, called also, *y fagwyr wen*; *alaw crewyll*, lily of the valley; *alaw diosgo*, water aloe; *alaw lleiaf*, the frog-bit; also the name of several rivers.

Alaw, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (al—aw) The flowing of harmony; music; the term is mostly appropriated to instrumental music. *Bardd alaw*, a doctor of music.

Alawr, *s. m.*—*pl.* alorion (al) Receptacle; a plate.

Alban, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* oedd (al—ban) The upper part, or the utmost limit; a primary point.

Alban arthan, winter solstice; *alban eilir*, vernal equinox; *alban hefin*, summer solstice; *alban elfed*, autumnal equinox. Scotland is so called either from its being the northern extremity of the island; or from the mountainous part of it being so called, it became the general name of the whole country.

Albrys, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (al—brys) Extreme haste; a name given to missive engines; the catapult, or the cross-bow.

Treiddia a'r albrys trwyddo'r eil-brath.

Pierce from the cross-bow through him another wound.

D. ab Gwilym.

Albrysiaw, *v. a.* (albrys) To shoot with cross-bow.

Albrysiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* albryswyr (albrys—gwr) A cross-bow-man.

Alcan, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (al—cân) Tin; white metal.

Mi à dynaf ymaith dy holl alcan.

I will take away all thy tin.

Isaiah i. 25.

Alcun, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (al—cun) A sovereign chief; a man's name: *Alcun ab Tegyd*.

ALCH, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au. An iron grate; a gridiron.

Alches, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (alch) A grated hole; a window.

Alfarch, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (al—march) Great velocity; a spear; a stitch, or pricking pain.

Alfarchu, *v. a.* (alfarch) To scatter, or hurry away; to shed the leaves off trees.

Algar, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* od (al) A reindeer.

Nerth a'gar yn ei gorn.

The strength of a reindeer is in his horn.

Catwg.

Alis, *s. m.* (al—is) The lowest point; hell. *Plant alis*, a name of reproach given the English.

Aliw, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oedd (âl) The saliva; spittle.

Almes, *s. m.* (al—mes) A dainty; or a delicacy.

Alon, *s. m.* (al) The principle of harmony; music.

Alp, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (al) A craggy rock, or precipice: a word common in the mountains of Glamorgan. Hence *tulp*. *Isodorus*, *Servius*, and *Phylargyrius*, say that the word ALPS in the Gaulish language signifies mountains; which confirms its Cymbrian origin.

Alsawdd, *s. m.*—*pl.* alsoddion (al—sawdd) Algebra.

Alsoddawl, *a.* (alsawdd) Algebraical.

Alsoddawr, *s. m.*—*pl.* alsoddorion (alsawdd) Algebraist.

Alu, *v. a.* (al) To bring forth; to yearn.

Alu o ddafad â'r ddau oen, yna y gallai fod Cynghawsedd y rhwng ei hawlwr ac y cynnogn.

A sheep yearning two lambs, then there might be a special pleading between her claimant and the debtor. *Welsh Laws.*

Alun, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (al—un) The chief one; a man's name; also the name of a river. *Hun ab alun*, a person mentioned in *Englynion y Beddau*.

Alwar, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (al—gwar) A purse.

Un faint ar y glun yw fo Ag alwar, aureg Iolo.

It is the same size on the thigh as a purse, the gift of Iolo. *Gutto'r Glyn.*

Alwen, *a.* (al—gwen) Very white, or bright. A river in North Wales is so called from its foaming current.

Alwyn, *a.* (al—gwyn) Very white, or fair.

Alwysen, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (al—gwys) A donation, alms, or charity.

ALL, *s. m. r.*—*pl. t.* oedd Other: *a.* Another.

Allaidd, *a.* (all) Barbarous; savage, or wild.

Allair, *s. m.*—*pl.* alleiriau (all—gair) A paraphrase.

Allan, *a.* (all) Out; without. *Allan o law*, off hand, forthwith.

Mat y Gwyddel am ei yru allan.

Like the Irishman for his being turned out.

Adage.

Allanawl, *a.* (allan) Exterior; outward.

Allardd, *a.* (all—ardd) Unseemly; ugly; hideous.

Tywyllwg un tew allardd, Delli byd i dwyflaw bardd.

Darkness, thick and hideous, Nature's veil to ensnare a bard. *D. ab Gwilym, i'r niwl.*

Allawg, *s. m.*—*pl.* allogion (llawg) Allum.

Allawr, *s. f.*—*pl.* allorau (llawr) An altar; brass.

Allda, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (all—da) A stranger.

Alleg, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (all) An allegory; a fable.

Allegawl, *a.* (alleg) Allegorical; figurative.

Allegiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (alleg) An allegorizing.

Allegu, *v. a.* (alleg) To describe by allegory.

Allegydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (alleg) One that speaks in allegory.

Alleiriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (allair) A paraphrasing.

Alleiriaw, *v. a.* (allair) To paraphrase.

Alleiriawg, *a.* (allair) Paraphrastic; figurative.

Alleiriawl, *a.* (allair) Paraphrasing.

Alleiriwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* alleirwyr (allair—gwr) A paraphraser.

Alleirydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (allair) A paraphrast.

Allfro, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* ydd (all—bro) Another, or foreign country: *a.* Banished.

Allfryd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (all—bryd) A savage disposition.

Allmyr eich allfryd.

Foreign is your *savage nature*.

Taliesin.

Allman, *s. m.*—*pl.* ellmyn (all—man) A stranger, or one of another place; a German.

Allmor, *s. m.*—*pl.* allmyr (all—mor) A secluded place; a valley or dale inclosed by hills.

Allmyr, *s. m.* (all—myr) A place beyond sea: *a.* transmarine; foreign.

Pênat udd Gruffudd graid cryr Prydain,
Priodawr yn allmyr.

The chief of princes is Gruffudd the fiery eagle of Britain, and a proprietor beyond seas.

Ll. B. Moch.

Allgedig, *a.* (allawg) Alluminated.

Allogi, *v. a.* (allawg) To cover with allum; to alluminate.

Allogiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (allawg) Allumination.

Allt, *s. f.*—*pl.* elltydd (all) A cliff; the side of a hill.

Ti'r haf—

Tw'r pawb wyt, tŵr pob allt.

Thou summer—

Thou art the strength of all, arraying every cliff.

D. ab Gwilym.

Alltra, *pr.* (all—tra) Farther; on the farther side.

Alltraw, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (all—traw) Another guide; a sponsor, godfather, or a gossip.

Alltrawd, *s. m.*—*pl.* alltroddion (all—trawd) A stranger, or foreigner.

Alltrem, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* iau (all—trem) A wild stare.

Alltremiaw, *v. a.* (alltrem) To gaze wildly.

Alltremiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (alltrem) A wild gazing.

Alltrodiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (alltrawd) Estrangement; banishment.

Alltrodiaw, *v. a.* (alltrawd) To estrange; to banish.

Alltud, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (all—tud) Another land; one of another land; an alien, or foreigner.

Alltud cenedlawg, an alien born; *alltud tramor*, an alien from beyond the sea; *alltud priodawl*, a native bondman. It is also used, in the Welsh Laws, in the same sense as *aill*, a farmer of another's land, or tenant. *Alltudion uchlwyr*.

O myn yr alltudion fyned i wrth eu harglwyddi, cyn nog eu bod yn briodolion, wynt â ddylyant adaw hanner eu da iddynt; ac os o'r ymys hwn ydd hanfyddynt, ni ddylyant drigiaw yn un lle y tu hwn i Glawdd Offa.

If vassals should want to leave their lords, before they are become proprietors, they ought to leave one half of their goods behind; and if they are natives of this island, they ought not to dwell in any place on this side of Offa's Dyke. *Welsh Laws.*

Alltud, *a.* (all—tud) Of another land; a stranger.

Alltudaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (alltud) Banishment; exile.

Alltudaw, *v. a.* (alltud) To banish; to alienate, or reduce to the state of a stranger.

Alltudawg, *a.* (alltud) Banished; exiled; estranged.

Alltudawl, *a.* (alltud) Banishing; estranging.

Alltudedd, *s. m.* (alltud) Exile; banishment.

Gorpwyl oillyngdawd o alltudedd.

May I experience liberation from banishment.

H. ab O. Gwynedd.

Alltudes, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (alltud) A woman that is a stranger; a female exile.

A minnau yn alltudes.

And I being a bondswoman.

Ruth ii. 10.

Alltudocâad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (alltudawg) A banishing.

Alltudocâau, *v. a.* (alltudawg) To render one an exile.

Alltudryw, *a.* (alltud—rhyw) Heterogeneous.

Pob edn o'r byd alltudryw

Âi baedd, ond rhyfedd ei byw.

By every bird in this heterogeneous world she is bated, what a wonder it is she lives.

D. ab Gwilym, i'r ddylluan.

Alltudwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* alltudwyr (alltud—gwr) One that banisheth.

Allwaith, *s. m.*—*pl.* allweithiau (all—gwaith) Another time; a term in husbandry, for an ox that ploughs the second year; as, *cynwaith* is for the first year.

Allwedd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (all—gwedd) The opening to another appearance; a key.

Yn Abertawy terwyn allwedd—Lloegr,

Neud llwyr weddw eu gwagedd.

In Abertawy destructive was the opening to the English, utterly bereaved are their wives.

Ll. P. Moch.

Allweddawr, *s. m.*—*pl.* allweddorion (allwedd) One that brings to another form; a keeper of the key.

Argloddig Gwendyd, gwyn assymedd pawb,
Prydain allweddawr, oll yn eiddiaw.

The glory of Gwendyd; scattering blessings to all around, the treasurer of Britain, possessing all.

Gwalchmai.

Allwest, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* i (all—gwest) An entertainment given, or a public banquet; grass.

Allwlad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oedd (all—gwlad) Another country: *a.* foreign.

Allwladu, *v. a.* (allwlad) To banish; to exile.

Allwy, *v. a.* (llwy) To pour out; to empty; to shed.

Allwydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (all—gwydd) A key. *Allwyddau Mair*, ash-keys.

A glywaist ti â gânt Cynon,

Yn ymoghlyd rhag meddwon?—

“Cwrw yw allwydd calon.”

Hast thou heard what Cynon sang, in guarding against drunkards!—“Ale is the key of the heart.”

Englynion y Clywed.

Allwyddawr, *s. m.* *pl.* allwyddorion (allwydd) One that carries keys; a treasurer.

Allwyddores, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (allwyddawr) A woman that keeps the keys.

Allwyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (all—gwŷn) Sorrow; grief.

Allwynig, *a.* (allwyn) Sorrowful; mournful.

A'r llu yno yn allwynig caeth.

And the army there sorrowful and in difficulty. *G. Meredudd.*

Allwynin, *a.* (allwyn) Sad; pensive; sorrowful.

Hynt ni'm bydd llonydd heb allwynin wedd,

Hebgor dor dŵredd, bywledd hoew-lin.

Hence I shall not experience quietude, free from a sorrowful countenance, deprived of the defence of fortitude, he that was liberal of feast, of a gallant stock.

Rhisurdyn.

Ac ni chafas y cenadau eu gwrandaw yn Rhufain, namyn eu gollwng drachefu yn drist allwynin.

And the messengers were not admitted to be heard at Rome, but they were sent back sad and sorrowful.

Gr. ab Artŷur.

Allwyr, *a.* (llwyr) Entire; quite; compleat.

Lle allwyr fenffyg,

A beirdd â blodau.

A place entire in uncertainty,
And bards with flowers.

Taliesin.

Allwys, *v. a.* (llwys) To pour out; to empty.

AM, *pr.* Round; about. *Dyro wregys am dy ganol*, put a girdle round thy middle. In composition it answers to *circum*, as, *amgylchu*, to circumscribe. *Am y tan a'r brenin*, round the fire with the king, that is, opposite to him, the other side of the fire. *Am y ddysgl ag ef*, round the dish with him. *Am ben*, on, or mixt with.

Tariannan ban

Am dâl Henfan

Bu edrysedd.

Uplifted shields around the top of Henfan where the conflict raged.

Taliesin.

Am, conj. For; because. *Am hyn*, for this. *Am geiniawg*, for a penny. *Am dderchafu o honot dy olwg*, because thou hast lifted up thine eyes. *Cyrchu am ben y ty*, to repair to the house. *Mi eis am ei ben*, I met him.

Am drais Duw nid oes dim gyhyd,
Am drais dyn dinam gadernyd.

For the act of God there is no contending, but for the oppression of man there is commendable courage to be opposed.
D. Benfras.

A'm, A compound of A in its several acceptations and the contraction of the pronoun *ym*; as, *Mi a'm tad*, I and my father. *A'm pen ar obenydd hunais*, with my head on a pillow I slept. *Y neb a'm coelio*, those that me believe. *Hyn a'm lladdai*, this did me kill. *Hyny a'm lladda*, that will kill me. *A'm daw*, that will come to me. *A'm doddyw*, that came to me.

Amad, a. (am—ad) Bordering all round.

Amadfyw a. (amad—byw) Alive on all sides; very lively.

Amadlaes, a. (amad—llaes) Sluggish; drawling; very heavy. *Awdl amadlaes*.

Amadrwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (amad—rhwy) The purple about a gown; a trail.

Amaerdy, s. m.—pl. t. au (maerdy) A dairy cot.

Amaerwr, s. m.—pl. amaerwyr (maerwr) A dairy man.

Amaerwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (aerwy) The fringe or border of a garment; a skirt.

Nend l'awer i'm lliwy lliw amaerwy—tôn,
Ban lewyd ei bron ger ei breichrwy.

Greatly I am made to blush, by her that is the colour of the twirling eddies of the wave, when her breast receives the reflection of her bracelet.
Casnodyn.

Amaerwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amaerwy) A skirting.

Amaerwyaw, v. a. (amaerwy) To form a skirt.

Amaerwyawg, a. (amaerwy) Fringed; bordered. *Dillad amaerwyawg*, fringed garments.

Amaerwyawl, a. (amaerwy) Bordering; skirting.

Amaeth, s. m.—pl. emeith (maeth) A husbandman; *Amaeth aradr*, a ploughman.

Rhan o sarfâd brenin fydd cawg aur can dewed ag ewin amaeth à amaethai saith mlynedd.

A part of the damages for an injury to the king, is a cup of gold as thick as the nail of a husbandman, that has laboured seven years.
Welsh Laws.

Amaethaidd, a. (amaeth) Husbandman-like.

Amaethawl, a. (amaeth) Appertaining to husbandry; agricultural.

Amaethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amaeth) Husbandry.

Ni ddylly neb gymeryd amaethiad arno oni wybydd wneuthur ei aradr, a'i hwyliaw.

None ought to undertake husbandry if he doth not know how to make a plough, and to manage it.
Welsh Laws.

Amaethiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (amaeth) Tillage; agriculture.

Amaethon, s. m. (amaeth) A farmer: also a man's name.

Amaethu, v. a. (amaeth) To do husbandry work.

Amaethwr, s. m.—pl. amaethwyr (amaeth—gwr) A husbandman.

Amaethwriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (amaethwr) Agriculture; agriculture.

Amaethydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (amaeth) A cultivator.

Amaethyddaidd, a. (amaethydd) Husbandman-like.

Amaethyddawl, a. (amaethydd) Husbandman-like.

Amaethyddiaeth, s. m. (amaethydd) Agriculture; the calling of an agriculturist.

Amafael, v. a. (gafael) To wrestle; to lay hold.

Amafaelyd, v. a. (amafael) To wrestle, or strive.

Amafar, s. m. (afar) A bewailing.

Amair, s. m.—pl. ameiriau (gair) A round-about word or expression.

Aman, t. f.—pl. t. au (am—an) A stable.

Amar, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (am—ar) A noise on all sides

Ef mwyaf ei amar
Ar wyneb daiar.

He is the most noisy on the face of the earth. *Taliesin.*

Amarfawg, a. (arfawg) Armed at all points.

Amaro, interj. of supplication (aro) *Amaro dowch!* Pray come here!

Amarwain, v. a. (arwain) To lead about.

Ambais, s. f.—pl. ambeisiau (pais) A safeguard; a kind of women's riding-dress.

Ambawr, s. m.—pl. amborion (pawr) A pasture.

Ambell, a. (pell) Scarce; some few. *Ambell un*, some few, one here and there; *ambell waith*, sometimes.

Braidd un o bymtheg à fedr ddarlain ac ysgrifenu Cymmraeg, ac o'r achaws hyn y mae, bod llyfrau Cymmraeg mor ambell.

Hardly one in fifteen can read and write Welsh, and it is for this reason that Welsh books are so scarce. *Sion Trefredyn.*

Ambellenig, a. (pellenig) One here and there; sparing.

Mewn hupynt ef à ellir yn ambellenig ychydig o anghyfartaleb.

In a hupynt may be suffered sparingly a little irregularity.
Barddas.

Amboeri, v. a. (poer) To bespawl, or spit about.

Amboeriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (poer) A spitting about.

Amboerwr, s. m.—pl. amboerwyr (poer—gwr) A bespawler, or one who spits about.

Amboethi, v. a. (poeth) To heat all about.

Amboethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (poeth) A heating all round.

Amborthi, v. a. (porth) To bear, or carry about.

Branes ymborthiad nid amborthai—gabl,
Nid oedd gablawd à obrynal.

The purveyor of ravens, he would bear with reproach, for there was not any disgrace that he could merit.
Cynddelw, m. Cad. ab Madawg.

Amborthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (porth) A carrying about.

Ambryniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (pryn) A purchasing.

Ambrynu, v. a. (pryn) To purchase, or to buy.

Dyn a ambryno o ledrad cyfaddef unwaith, ni ddylly sefyll mewn barn.

A man that purchaseth what is known to be stolen once, he ought not to stand in judgment.
Welsh Laws.

Ambwl, a. (pwl) Blunt, or dull all round.

Ambwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (pwyad) A beating about.

Ambwyaw, v. a. (pwyaw) To beat all about.

Ambwyll, s. m.—pl. t. ion (pwyll) Excuse.

Ambylu, v. a. (ambwl) To blunt all round.

Ambylus, a. (ambwl) Blunt all round.

Amcan, s. m.—pl. t. ion (am—can) Purpose; intent; meaning; conjecture. *Ar amcan*, at random; *bwrrw amcan*, to give a guess.

Ac wedi darfod bwyta ac yfed eu hamcan—aethant ymaith.

And after eating and drinking their purpose they went away.
H. Peredur.—Mabinogion.

Amcanion dynion nid ds,
Ef weithian a'u dyfetha.

The purposes of evil men he at length will bring to nought.
W. Middleton.

Amcanadwy, a. (amcan) Conjecturable.

Amcanawl, a. (amcan) Intentional; conjectural.

Amcanedig, a. (amcan) Conjecturing; purposed.

Amcanfarn, s. m.—pl. t. au (amcan—barn) A judgment at random; divination.

Amcaniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amcan) Intention.

Amcaniaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (amcan) Conjecture.

Yr hyn a grebwyllais i nid yw ond amcaniaeth—fe allai y llosgir y ddaiar yn rhyw un o'r ffyrdd y soniasom ni am danynt.

This which I hinted is but a conjecture—perhaps the earth may be burnt by some one of the ways which we have mentioned.
Ier. Owain.

Amcansail, s. m.—pl. amcanseiliau (amcan—sail) Hypothesis, a supposed basis.

Amcanseiliawg, a. (amcansail) Hypothetical.

Amcanu, v. a. (amcan) To purpose, to guess.

Pa bynag a amcenid o'i ddaloni a drefnwyd drwy ei ddoethineb ac a gyflawnwyd gan ei allu.

Whatever was intended by his goodness was conducted by his wisdom, and accomplished by his power.
I. Henderson.

Amcanus, a. (amcan) Inventive; contriving.

Amcanwr, s. m.—pl. amcanwyr (amcan) An inventor, or designer; a purposer.

Amchwaen, s. f.—pl. t. ion (chwaen) Circumstance; event.

Amchwyl, s. m.—pl. t. ion (chwyl) Circumvolution.

Amdaerawd, s. m.—pl. amdaerodau (taer) Impor-
tunity; a round-about craving.

Gwirawd amdaerawd a'm daw.

The beverage of importunity will come to me.
Cynddelw.

Amdan, s. f.—pl. t. au (tan) A trevet.

**Amdan, pr. Around. Amdanaf, amdanad, am-
dano, amdani:** about me, about thee, about
him, about her: *amdanom, amdanoch, amdanynt;*
about us, about you, and about them.

Aethost—

*A'th freichiau, hoen flodau haf
Em, yn dyaion amdanaf.*

*Thou didst fold thy arms, thou summer-flower tinted jewel, very
closely round me.*
D. ab Gwilym, i Forfydd.

Amdawd, s. m.—pl. amdodau (tawd) Raiment.

*Ac amdawd o fun newawl ddefnydd,
A ddysawys â mi malth garennnydd.*

*And the covering of the maid, its substance was the heavenly
light, she who cherished with me a lasting connection.*
Gwalchmai.

Amde, s. m.—pl. t. on (am—te) A covering.

Pe manon, milwyr amde.

The chief of men, and shield of warriors.
Taliesin.

*A wyr cerdd gelfydd.
Py gel callofydd,
A'm dyro amde,
O'r porth pan ddwyre.*

*That knows the ingenious art that is hid by the discreet ovate,
will give me a splendid garment when he ascends from the gate.*
Taliesin.

Amdeithiawg, a. (teithiawg) Itinerant; wandering.

Amdir, s. m.—pl. oedd (tir) Surrounding land.

Amdlawd, a. (tylawd) On all sides poor; very
poor; very miserable.

Amdlawd fy nhafawd ar fy nhewi.

Wretched is my tongue since I am doomed to silence.
Meilir.

Amdo, s. m.—pl. t. au (to) A covering on all sides;
a shroud, or winding-sheet.

Amdociaw, v. a. (toc) To trim, or cut all round.

Amdoedig, a. (amdo) Shrouded, enveloped.

Amdoi, v. a. (amdo) To cover on all sides: to en-
velop; to plate over; to shroud; to enwrap.

Amdorch, s. f.—pl. amdyrch (torch) An encircling
wreath. *Amdyrch*, claspers, in botany.

Amdorchawl, a. (amdorch) Wreathing round.

Amdorchi, v. a. (amdorch) To clasp, or twine about.

Amdorchiad, s. m.—pl. amdorchiad (amdorch) A
clasper.

Amdorchydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (amdorch) A clasper.

Amdori, v. a. (tori) To amputate; to cut about.

Amdoriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amderi) Amputation.

Amdrai, a. (traï) That is lessened on every side;
greatly diminished.

Amdraill, s. m.—pl. amdreillion (traill) A turning
round; circumvolution.

Amdramwy, v. a. (tramwy) To ambulate, or walk
about; to wander up and down.

*Ac ymgynnull am dryll amdrumwyan',
Fai y bu yn Mangor am ongyr dan.*

*And flocking together, round the vlands they would be hovering
round, as there was in Bangor about the fiery spear.*
O. Cyfeiliawg.

Amdramwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amdramwy) Per-
ambulation.

Amdramwyawl, a. (amdramwy) Perambulatory.

**Amdramwywr, s. m.—pl. amdrumwywyr (am-
dramwy—gwr)** Ambulator.

Amdraul, s. m.—pl. amdreulion (traul) Corrosion.

Amdrech, s. m.—pl. amdreichion (trech) A con-
tender.

Amdrechiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amdrech) Contention.

Amdrechu, v. a. (amdrech) To strive for victory.

Amdreigl, s. m.—pl. t. ion (treigl) Environ.

Amdreiglaw, v. a. (amdreigl) To roll about; to
revolve; to circumgyrate.

Amdreigliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amdreigl) Circum-
rotation; circumvolution.

Amdreilliaw, v. a. (amdraill) To circumvolve.

Amdrem, s. m.—pl. t. ion (trem) A glancing round.

Amdremiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amdrem) A glancing
round; circumspection.

Amdremu, v. a. (amdrem) To survey about.

Amdreuledd, s. m.—pl. t. au (amdraul) Corrosion.

Amdreuliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amdraul) A corroding.

Amdreuliaw, v. a. (amdraul) To consume all round.

Amdrist, a. (trist) Surrounded with grief; very
sad.

Amdrist wyf, gorphwyl ym gorphen!

I am encompassed with grief, let me meet my end!
Sefnyd.

Amdro, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tro) A turning round.

Amdroad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amdro) Circulation.

Amdroch, a. (troch) Breaking on all sides;
spraying.

Oedd amdroch llynges aches achior

Oedd amgen gwaith Fon a gwaith Fangor.

*Breaking round the fleet was the circling wave; different was
the battle of Mon to that of Bangor.*
Cynddelw.

Amdroedig, a. (amdro) Circulating: encircled.

Amdroedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (amdroedig) Cir-
cumvolution; circumrotation.

Amdroi, v. a. (amdro) To revolve; to circulate.

Amdrom, a. (trom) Pregnant; big with child.

Amdromi, v. a. (amdrom) To become pregnant.

Amdrosi, v. a. (trosi) To drive, or send about; to
circumduct.

Amdrosiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amdrosi) A sending
about.

Amdruth, s. m.—pl. t. ion (truth) A fawning all
round; general flattery.

Amdruthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amdruth) A fawning
to all round.

Amdruthiaw, v. a. (amdruth) To fawn to all.

Amdrweh, a. (trweh) Breaking on all sides: *s. pl.*
amdrychion, amputated ones.

*Amdrychodd amdrychu naw cant,
Amdrychion beryon buant.*

*He hewed on all sides, and nine hundred were cut down, which
became the mangled ones of kites.*
Cynddelw.

Amdrwm, a. (trwm) Heavy on every side; very
heavy.

Amdrws, s. m.—pl. ion (trws) A garment that
covers all round.

Amdrwsiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amdrws) A circum-vesting, a wrapping in clothes.

Amdrwsiauw, *v. a.* (amdrws) To circumvest.

Amdrychiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amdrwch) Amputation.

Amdrychu, *v. a.* (amdrwch) To cut, or mangle on all sides: to amputate.

Amdrychid erid arfogion—i lawr
Am eur-glawr mwyafawr Mon.

On all sides were cut armed men, and laid prostrate on the ground, round the beneficent golden shelter of Mon. *Cynddelw.*

Amdrychwyr, *s. m.*—*pl. amdrychwyr* (amdrwch—gwr) Amputater.

Amdrymder, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amdrwm) Heaviness all round. *Amdrymder henaint*, the heaviness of old age.

Amdrymu, *v.* (amdrwm) To wax heavy. *Amdrymu o henaint*, to grow heavy with old age.

Gwybu Lyr ei fod yn amdrymu.

Lyr found himself becoming enfeebled. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Amdryn, *a.* (tryn) Encompassed with strength.

Amdryni, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (tryni) Strength on all sides.

Amdryni drylaw drylen
Gweinydduawr ysgwydauw y'agweithen,
Yn arial cleddyfal am ben.

With a covering of strength expert and vigorous were seen the bearers of the shields in the conflict, brandishing the eager blade round their heads. *Aneurin.*

Amdrywanu, *v. a.* (trywanu) To pierce on all sides.

Amduawg, *a.* (tu) Inclining to all sides.

Cawn rodd ac adrodd deufodd amduawg.

On all sides I experienced the receiving of gifts upon gifts. *R. Nanmor.*

Amdwll, *a.* (twll) Full of holes; perforated.

Amdwrdd, *s. m.*—*pl. amdyrddan* (twrdd) A noise from all sides; tumultuous all round.

Amdwyaw, *v. a.* (twyaw) To trim all round.

Amdwyawl, *a.* (amdwylaw) Trimming all round.

Amdyfiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (tyfiad) A growing all round or on every side.

Amdyfu, *v.* (tyfu) To grow about, or on all sides.

Amdylliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amdwll) A penetrating on all sides; perforation.

Amdyllu, *v. a.* (amdwll) To penetrate on all sides.

Amdyrddawl, *a.* (amdwrd) Noisy on all sides.

Amdyrddu, *v. a.* (amdwrd) To make a noise or tumult on every side.

Amdyriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (twr) A heaping round.

Amdyru, *v. a.* (twr) To heap about.

Amdywallt, *v. a.* (tywallt) To pour out on all sides.

Amdywalltiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amdywallt) Circumfusion; a pouring all round.

Amdywynawl, *a.* (tywyn) Shining on every side.

Amdywyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (tywyn) A shining on all sides.

Amdywynu, *v.* (tywyn) To shine around.

Amdywys, *v. a.* (tywys) To lead round.

Amdywysaw, *v. a.* (amdywys) To lead about.

Amdywysawl, *a.* (amdywys) Leading about.

Amdywysiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amdywys) A leading about; circumduction.

Amddadl, *s. m.*—*pl. amddadlau* (dadl) Conversation.

Hil Coeling perging penaethau,
Hydr amddadl cynuadl, cénadau.

The descendant of Coel, the pillar of chieftains, giving boldness to the conversation in the dispute of ambassadors. *Cynddelw, i'r argl. Rhys.*

Amddadliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amddadl) A discouraging.

Amddadlu, *v. a.* (amddadl) To converse.

Amddaif, *s. m.*—*pl. amddeifion* (dair) A singing round.

Amddal, *v. a.* (dal) To concur with, or to coincide; to have respect to. *Sil.*

Amddasmal, *v. a.* (dasmal) To grope.

Amddeifiaw, *v. a.* (amddaif) To singe all round.

Amddifad, *a.* (difad) On all sides destitute; fatherless, or motherless; orphan.

Amddifadu, *v. a.* (amddifad) To render destitute.

Amddifedi, *s. m.* (amddifad) Loss of protection.

Amddiffwys, *a.* (diffwys) Steep on all sides.

Amddiffyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (diffyn) A defence.

Amddiffyn, *v. a.* (diffyn) To defend, or protect.

Amddiffynadwy, *a.* (amddiffyn) Defensible.

Amddiffynawl, *a.* (amddiffyn) Protecting.

Amddiffynblaid, *s. m.*—*pl. amddiffynbleidiau* (amddiffyn—plaid) Defending party; defendant.

Amddiffynedig, *a.* (amddiffyn) Defended.

Amddiffynfa, *s. f.*—*pl. amddiffynfeydd* (amddiffyn—ma) A place of defence; a strong hold.

Amddiffyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amddiffyn) Protection.

Amddiffynu, *v. a.* (amddiffyn) To protect, or to defend.

Amddiffynus, *a.* (amddiffyn) Defensive.

Amddiffynwr, *s. m.*—*pl. amddiffynwyr* (amddiffyn—gwr) A defender, or protector.

Amddiffyrf, *a.* (diffyrf) Weak, or destitute of strength on all sides.

O osgordd Mynyddawg ni ddiangwys;
Namyn un arf amddiffyrf amddiffwys.

Of the train of Mynyddawg there escaped none except one weapon altogether weak, tottering every way. *Aneurin.*

Amddigonawd, *s. m.*—*pl. amddigonodau* (digawn) Sufficiency on every side.

Amddilladiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dillad) A circumvesting.

Amddilladu, *v. a.* (dillad) To clothe all over; to circumvest.

Amddrych, *a.* (drych) Shewy, or gay on every side.

—Merch Eudaf hir, diais gwanau hon,
Oedd porffor gwisgiadur dir amddrychion.

The daughter of tall Eudaf, perfect was her gait, purple were her robes truly splendid. *Aneurin.*

Amddwll, *a.* (dwll) Dark, or gloomy on all sides.

Neud amddwll awyr, neud hwyr hinon.

Is not the welkin gloomy, is not the season late. *Elidyr Sais.*

Amddychwel, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (dychwel) What reverts from all sides: the figure called Polyptoton.

Amddychweliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amddychwel) A reverting from all sides.

Amddyfr, *a.* (dwfr) Irrigous; humid; watery.

Amddyfrawl, *a.* (amddyfr) Circumfluent.

Amddyfru, (amddyfr) To irrigate, to water.

Amddyfrwys, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (amddyfr) A watery place.

Cymau a welal, a diffwys, a garw amddyfrwys.

Deep glens he saw, and hanging steep, and a wild swamp. *Br. M. Wledig—Mabinogion.*

Amddyfrwys, *a.* (amddyfr) Waterish, watery, moist, or plash, on all sides: also bounded with waters.

Annoethach Powys,
A'i thir amddyfrwys,
A'i thorfoedd difwys,
Nyw differi.

Fuller of difficulties is Powys,
And its swampy land,
And its headlong hosts,
Whom thou dost not protect.

Ll. P. Moch.

Amddyrnodiaw, *v. a.* (dyrnawd) To lay about one; to deal blows on all sides.

Amddyrnu, v. a. (dyrnu) To fist, or thresh on all sides.

Amddystwrch, a. (dystwrch) Mangling on all sides.

Côr eisor cyfor cyfeddwrch,
Cardd wahardd a wahan folwrch,
Ar ddreigiau dragon amddystwrch,
Cabl arnaw udd fraw—a phrofwch nid as,
Nid assw y gwelwrch.

Like a choir his full banquet, where shame is forbidden, where glory is shed around; against the sons of violence he was a dragon mangling on all sides; contempt upon it, restless chief, you will prove will not be nothing, is not partially that you pursue.

Lt. B. Moch, i D. ab Owain.

Amddystrychiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amddystwrch) A mangling on every side.

Amddystrychu, v. a. (amddystwrch) To mangle on all sides.

Ameg, s. f.—pl. t. au (meg) A saying; a sentence.

Ameiriaw, v. a. (gair) To dispute, or contend about.

Amesgud, a. (esgud) Prompt; ready on every side.

Nid amesgud i gaw ei gywlad.

The native country of a slave is not free to him. *Taliesin.*

Ameth, s. m.—pl. t. ion (meth) A failure; a lapse.

O bob tir treth a' th welais,
Ac o bai ameth treth, trais.

From every region a tribute finds thee, and should there be a failure of tribute, then comes oppression. *Lt. P. Moch.*

Amfach, s. m.—pl. t. au (bach) A hooking round.

Amfachiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amfach) A grappling round; a hooking round.

Amfachu, v. a. (amfach) To clasp, or twine about.

Amfar, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (bâr) Wrath on all sides; one encompassed with wrath.

Amfo, v. a. (am—bo) To enjoy, or possess.

Amfordwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (mordwy) Circumnavigation.

Amfordwyaw, v. a. (mordwy) To circumnavigate.

Amfordwyawl, a. (mordwy) Circumnavigating.

Amfordwywr, s. m.—pl. amfordwywyr (mordwy—gwr) A circumnavigator.

Amfrwys, a. (brwys) Thickly branching on all sides.

Ei lusgaw nos a dydd am draws lleoedd amfrwys a dyrswch.
Dragging him day and night across places full of thickets and wilds. *Elucidarius.*

Amfwlch, s. m.—pl. amfwylchau (bwlch) That has breaches on all sides.

Amfwylhawg, a. (amfwlch) Having breaches all round.

Amfwylchiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amfwlch) A notching on all sides; a making gaps all round.

Amfwylchu, v. a. (amfwlch) To make breaches, or cuts on every side.

Amgadarn, a. (cadarn) Fortified on every side.

Amgadarnâad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amgadarn) A strengthening on every side.

Amgadarnâawl, a. (amgadarn) Strengthening, or invigorating on every side.

Amgadarnân, v. a. (amgadarn) To encompass with strength.

Amgadr, a. (cadr) Mighty; potent; vigorous.

Gado'r byd yn amgadr bon.

Leaving the world in the vigorous stem, *G. ab Sefnyn*

Amgaer, s. m.—pl. t. au (caer) A fortification.

Amgaerawg, a. (amgaer) Circumwalled; rampired.

Amgaeriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amgaer) A fortifying on all sides.

Amgaeru, v. a. (amgaer) To immure on every side.

Amgall, a. (call) Circumspect, or discreet.

Gorwyn blaen afall; amgall pob dedwydd.
Hirddydd merydd mall;
Crawyr ar waw, carcharawr dall.

Glittering is the top of the apple-tree; the prudent is circumspect; in the long day of summer the stagnant pool is warm; thick is the veil on the light of the blind prisoner.

Llywarch Hen.

Amgan, s. f. (am—can) Minstrelsy.

Amgant, s. m. (cant) Environ: a. about; round.

Bedd Beidiawg rudd yn amgant rhiw Ll;fnaf;
Bedd Lluosgar y Ngheri;
Ac yn y ryd Britw bedd Oml.

The grave of the ruddy Beidiog is in the vicinity of the cliff of Llyfnaf; the grave of Lluosgar in Ceri; and in the ford of Britw is the grave of Oml. *Taliesin.*

Amgarn, s. m.—pl. amgyrn (am—carn) A ferrel, on the haft or handle of a weapon or tool, or on a stick.

Amgarnu, v. a. (amgarn) To put on a ferrel.

Amgaru, v. a. (caru) To doat upon; to fondle.

Nid er chwedd amgen ydd amgarwyf,
Namyu amgaru ny geryddwyf.

Not for a dubious word would I doat, but doat on one that would not chide me. *Cynddelw, i Efa. f. Madarg.*

Amgau, v. a. (cau) To shut round; to compass about with a hedge; to hem in on every side.

Amgauad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amgau) A covering on all sides: a. inclosing on all sides.

Amguedig, a. (amgau) Inclosed on every side.

Amged, s. f.—pl. t. ion (ced) A general benefit.

Amgeiniad, s. m.—pl. amgeiniaid (amgan) A minstrel.

Dywsg amgen-wisg amgeiniad.

A minstrel arrays himself in variegated robes. *Cynddelw.*

Amgelawg, a. (cel) Solicitous; circumspect.

Afallen beren bren y sy fad,
Nid bychan dy lwyth sy firwytharnad;
A minnau wyf ofnawg amgelawg am danad,
Rhag dawed y coedwyr coed gymmyriad.

Sweet apple-tree that is pleasing to the sight,
Not scanty thy load that is of fruit upon thee,
And I am fearful and soft t'rous for thee,
Lest the woodmen come falling of trees.

Myrddin.

Amgeledd, s. m.—pl. t. au (cel) Care; solicitude.

Na fid amgeledd geunych, fyned yno; mi a yraf ledrith ar y ci na wnel argyweddi neb.

Let there be no anxiety with you, in going there, I will bring a charm upon the dog, so that he may hurt nobody.

H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.

Cynddylan, can di y rhiw,
Yn y daw lloegrays heddiw;
Amgeledd am un nid gwiw.

Cynddylan, guard thou the cliff, against the Lloegrans that may come this day; anxiety for one shall not avail.

Llywarch Hen.

Amgeleddawl, a. (amgeledd) Cherishing; looking after.

Amgeleddedig, a. (amgeledd) Cherished.

Amgeleddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amgeledd) A cherishing, or taking care of.

Amgeleddu, v. a. (amgeledd) To cherish, or protect on all sides.

Amgeleddus, a. (amgeledd) Protecting; cheering.

Amgeleddwr, s. m.—pl. amgeleddwyr (amgeledd—gwr) A protector.

Amgelwch, s. m. (cel) Solicitude; protection.

Er amgelwch bywyd.

For the solicitude of life.

Taliesin.

Alaf llyw lloedd amgelwch.

The wealth of the chief the protection of armies.

Cynddelw, i'r arglwydd Rhys.

Amgen, adv. (can) Otherwise; on the contrary; different; also; but. *Nid amgen*, it is not otherwise, or, that is to say, to wit.

Amgenach, adv. (amgen) Rather; better.

Amgenaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (amgen) Difference.

Amgenair, s. m.—pl. amgeneiriau. A paraphrase.

Amgenedig, a. (amgen) Varying; deversified.

Amgenedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (amgenedig) Variation; declension; in grammar.

Amgeneiriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amgenair) A paraphrasing, a diversifying of words.

Amgeneiriaw, v. a. (amgenair) To paraphrase.

Amgeneiriawl, a. (amgenair) Paraphractical.
Amgeneirwr, s. m.—*pl.* amgeneirwyr (amgenair—gwr) A paraphraser.
Amgenu, v. a. (amgen) To contrast, vary, or alter; to differ; to diversify.
Amglawdd, s. m.—*pl.* amgloddiau (clawdd) A circumvallation: entrenchment.
Angledr, s. m.—*pl.* angledran (eledr) A paling.
Amgledrawg, a. (amgledr) Impaling; surrounding by pales.
Amgledru, v. a. (amgledr) To rail round; to impale.
Amgloddiaid, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (amglawdd) Entrenchment.
Amgloddiauw, v. a. (amglawdd) To surround with a ditch; to entrench.
Amgloddiedig, a. (amglawdd) Entrenched.
Amgludaw, v. a. (cludaw) To carry about.
Amgludawl, a. (cludawl) Bearing about.
Amgludiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (amglud) Deportation.
Amglwm, s. m.—*pl.* amglymau (clwm) A clasper.
Amglymawl, a. (amglwm) Claspings about.
Amglymiad, s. m.—*pl.* amglymiaid (amglwm) Clasper, in botany.
Amglymu, v. a. (amglwm) To clasp, or twine about.
Amglywed, v. a. (clywed) To apprehend; to become informed.

Gwynwas a Melwas—ac amglywed onaddynt, myned gwyr Rhufain ymdaith oddyma, eonach lawer i goresgynynt yr ynys hon i ar y taoglu llesg digalon.

Gwynwas and Melwas being informed that the Roman people were departed from hence, they, with much greater boldness, conquered this island from the weak heartless commonalty.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Amgnaif, s. m.—*pl.* amgneifiau (cnaif) A clipping or shearing round.
Amgnaw, s. m.—*pl.* amgnoau (cnaw) A biting on every side; a gnawing round.
Amgneifiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (amgnaif) Circumcision.
Amgneifiaw, v. a. (amgnaif) To clip round.
Amgneifiedig, a. (amgnaif) Shorn round about.
Amgnöad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (amgnaw) Corrosion.
Amgnöawl, a. (amgnaw) Corrosive; gnawing.
Amgnoi, v. a. (amgnaw) To bite round, or on all sides; to corrode.
Amgoch, a. (coch) Red on every side; red-stained.

Amdrychlon beryon buant,
 Amgoch bryn, a phenryn, a phant.

The kites were busy manglers, covered with red were hill, slope and dale.
Cynddelw, i O. Gwynedd.

Amgoed, a. (coed) Woody on every side; encompassed round with woods. *Henllan Amgoed.*
Amgolofnawg, a. (colofn) Surrounded with pillars.
Amgor, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (cor) A surrounding border.

Cathl gwae canator
 Cylch Prydain amgor.

The song of woe will be singing around the encircling border of Britain.
Taliesin.

Amgorn, s. m.—*pl.* amgyrn (corn) A circling horn.

Ac amgyrn o ddyrn addurn westi.

And the circling horns from the hands, the ornaments of the feasts.
Llywelyn Fardd.

Amgorni, v. a. (amgorn) To inwrap, or envelope.

Py dywedwn y tywyllwg, mál hwyrnos, a'm hamgornant, yno byddai y nos yn oleuwl, yn fy amgylch.

If I say, the darkness like the lateness of night, shall cover me, then the night would be light round about me.

H. Perri, Ps. cxxxix. 9.

Amgrain, s. m.—*pl.* amgreiniau (crain) A rolling about; a tumbling; a wallowing on the ground.
Amgre, a. (cre) Forming on every side.

Amgre—bryd o bydredd adfant.

A mind oppressed with the heaviness of grief. *Cynddelw.*

Amgreiniad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (amgrain) Prostration.
Amgreiniaw, v. a. (amgrain) To roll about; to wallow; to roll backwards and forwards on the back, as horses do.

Cywion brail yn amgreiniaw,
 Ciwed 'n ymglywed â gwlaw.

Young crows sprawling about, sprites affected with the rain.
D. ab Gwilym.

Amgrom, a. (crom) Outwardly round; convex.
Amgron, a. (cron) Globular, like a globe.
Amgrwm, a. (crwm) Convex, or rounded.
Amgrwn, a. (crwn) Globous; globular.
Amgrymedd, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (amgrwm) Convexity.
Amgrymiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (amgrwm) A making convex; a becoming convex.
Amgrymu, v. a. (amgrwm) To convex.
Amgrynedd, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (amgrwn) Globosity.
Amgryniad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (amgrwn) A making globular; a becoming round.
Amgrynu, v. a. (amgrwn) To make globular.
Amgrynu, v. a. (crynu) To tremble on all sides.
Amgud, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (cud) A curly lock.

Rhwng gwallt amgutiau chwyn.

Between the hair in flowing curly locks. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Amgudyn, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (amgud) A ringlet of hair.
Amgudd, s. m.—*pl. t. ion* (cudd) A treasure: a hidden on all sides.
Amguddiauw, v. a. (amgudd) To inwrap, or hide on all sides.
Amguddiedig, a. (amgudd) Inwapt; shrouded.
Amguedd, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (cuedd) A rarity; choicest rarities; most valuable effects; secrets.
Amgueddfa, s. f.—*pl.* amgueddffeydd (amgueddma) A depository of rarities; a museum.
Amgueddgeall, s. f.—*pl. t. oedd* (amguedd—cell) A museum; a cabinet of curiosities.
Amgutiauw, v. a. (cut) To cover with a hut.
Amgwyn, s. m.—*pl. t. ion* (cwyn) The herb taragon.
Amgyff, s. m.—*pl. t. ion* (cyff) Support on every side.
Amgyffraw, s. m. (cyffraw) Agitation on all sides.
Amgyffrawd, s. m.—*pl.* amgyffrodan (cyffrawd) What moves together on every side; the emotion of the mind; imagination.
Amgyffred, s. m.—*pl. t. ion* (cyffred) Comprehension
Amgyffred, v. a. (cyffred) To comprehend; to hold.

Ti a arweddaist yn dy arfed y neb ni allai y nefoedd ei amgyffred.

Thou hast borne in thy lap him whom the heavens could not comprehend.
D. Ddu.

Amgyffredawl, a. (amgyffred) Comprehensible; ideal.
Amgyffrededig, a. (amgyffred) Comprehended.
Amgyffrediad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (amgyffred) Comprehensibility.
Amgyffröad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (amgyffraw) Thorough agitation, a disturbing on every side.
Amgyffröadwy, a. (amgyffraw) That may be agitated, or ruffled all round.
Amgyffröawl, a. (amgyffraw) Agitating all round.
Amgyffröus, a. (amgyffraw) Agitating on every side.
Amgyffryn, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (cyffryn) A trembling on all sides; agitation.
Amgyffrynawl, a. (amgyffryn) Agitating on all sides.
Amgyffrynedig, a. (amgyffryn) Agitated all round.
Amgyffryniad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (amgyffryn) Central agitation; a trembling round.

Amgyffryn, v. a. (amgyffryn) To agitate the foundation; to become agitated round.

Addwyn gaer y sydd ai cyffrwy cedau
Yn yd wna tonau eu hamgyffryn.

A pleasant town there is that is supplied with gifts where the waves agitated its foundation. *Taliesin, Mic Dinbych.*

Amgylch, s. m.—pl. t. au (cylch) A compass; a circuit; environ: *a.* all round; about. *O amgylch*, round about.

Gwrlais a ddywawd fal hyn; ni raid amgylchlon, nag ymadroddion gorwag yngylch hyn.

Gwrlais spoke after this manner; there is no occasion for circumlocutions, nor vain discourses respecting this.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Amgylchadwy, a. (amgylch) Circumscribable.

Amgylchaid, a. (amgylch) Tending to circumscribe.

Amgylchawl, a. (amgylch) Encompassing; surrounding.

Amgylchedig, a. (amgylch) Encompassed; surrounded. *Tôn amgylchedig*, a circumflex accent.

Amgylchedigaeth, s. m. (amgylchedig) Circuition.

Amgylchedd, s. m.—pl. t. au (amgylch) Circumference.

Amgylchiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amgylch) Circumscription.

Amgylchiadawl, a. (amgylchiad) Circumferential.

Amgylchiadu, v. a. (amgylchiad) To circumscribe.

Amgylchiaith, s. f.—pl. amgylchieithoedd (amgylch—iaith) Circumlocution.

Amgylchu, v. a. (amgylch) To encompass; to beset, besiege, or block up.

Amgylchyn, s. m. (amgylch) A circumferentor.

Amgylchynawl, a. (amgylchyn) Circumambient.

Amgylchynedig, a. (amgylchyn) Circumscribed; environed; besieged.

Amgylchyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amgylchyn) An environing: circumambience; a besetting.

Amgylchynoldeb, s. m. (amgylchynawl) Circumambiency, the state of being surrounded.

Amgylchynu, v. a. (amgylchyn) To environ, or circumscribe; to besiege.

Amgylchynwr, s. m.—pl. amgylchynwyr (amgylchyn—gwr) A circumscriber.

Amgynnired, v. a. (cynnired) To frequent about.

Amgynniwair, v. a. (cynniwair) To hover about.

Amgynniweiriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amgynniwair) A hovering about.

Amgynniweiriwr, s. m.—pl. amgynniweirwyr (amgynniwair—gwr) One that hovers about.

Amgynnull, v. a. (cynnull) To collect together.

Amgynnulledig, a. (amgynnull) Collected on all sides.

Amgynnulliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amgynnull) A collection from all sides.

Amgynnyrddan, s. m. (cynnyrddan) A making a tumult on all sides.

Ystafell Cynddylan a'm erwan

Pob awr gwedy y mawr amgynnyrddan.

The hall of Cynddylan at all times I am grievously vexed to see, after the great surrounding tumult. *Llywarch Hen.*

Amgyred, prep. (cyred) Running about together.

Amgyrfod, a. (cyrfod) Curvetting; prancing.

A'th emys amgyrfod,

A'th breiddiawr yn dyrawr dyfod.

And thy prancing stallions,

And thy flocks playfully skipping along.

Ll. P. Moch.

Amgyrhaedd, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyrhaedd) Extent; range; compass: *v.* to extend on all sides.

Mae ef o annherfynedig amgyrhaedd yn llenwi y nefoedd ac y ddaiar.

He is of infinite comprehension, filling the heavens and the earth. *Row. Fychan.*

Amgyrhaeddawl, a. (amgyrhaedd) Extending on all sides.

Amgyrhaeddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amgyrhaedd) Extension on all sides; expansion.

Amgyrhaeddu, v. a. (amgyrhaedd) To extend on all sides.

Amgyrhaeddyd, r. a. (amgyrhaedd) To extend in every direction; to expand.

Amgywain, v. a. (cywain) To bear, or carry about.

Amhad, s. m. aggr. (am—had) Various seeds mixed together; mixed seeds.

Llwyddid gwir a thir, yn ei threbad,

Llwyddid gwledd a medd, a meuedd mad;

Llwyddid pob amyd, a phob amhad—ynddi,

Llwyddid ym foli filiwr neirhiad.

Let the laws, and land prosper in its canton, prosperous be the feast, the mead, and the delicious dainties; prosperous be every corn, and various seeds therein, let me prosper in celebrating the supporter of warriors. *Llywelyn Fardd, i Gadfan.*

Amhad, a. (am—had) Sown with divers seeds; sown on every side.

Herwydd urdden awdl Ceridwen Ogyrfen amhad,

Amad anaw, araith awyrlaw y'nglaw ceiniad.

From the venerated song of Ceridwen Ogyrfen's various seeds, concurring with vocal melody, and the flowing speech in the singer's numbers. *Aedan.*

Amhafal, a. (hafal) Homotonous; parallel.

Amhafal ar Elwydden

Yr âa Trydonwy yn Nhrên,

Ac ydd âa Geirw yn Alwen.

Parallel with Elwydden

Doth the Trydonwy unite with Trên,

And so tho Geirw flows to Alwen.

Llywarch Hen.

Amherawdr, s. m.—pl. amherodron (perawdr) An emperor.

Amhir, a. (hir) Long on every side; stretching round.

Ys eul y bedd, ac ys hir,

I'm llwrw lliaws amhir,

Bedd Meigen ab Rhun rwyf gwir.

Narrow is the grave, and long, with respect to me long every way, the grave of Meigen the son of Rhun, a prince deciding law.

Amhwedd, s. m.—pl. t. au (hwedd) Intreaty: *v. a.* to intreat, to solicit, to crave.

Amias, s. m.—pl. t. au (ias) A sensation of an impulse pervading from all sides.

Amig, s. m.—pl. t. ion (mig) Greediness.

Amlâad, s. m.—pl. t. au (aml) An increasing.

Amlâu, v. a. (aml) To increase, or multiply.

Amlaes, a. (llaes) Long, or trailing on every side.

Amlaes eu peisiau, pwy eu hefeis,

A phwyllad dyfner ober efaes.

Their coats trailing round; who like them, with discretion let the work of foes be brought about. *Taliesin.*

Amlaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (llaeth) Mixed milk.

Amlaethai, s. m.—pl. amlaethion (amlath) Milk-wort, or spurge; also called *llysiau y llaeth*.

Amlafn, s. m.—pl. au (llafn) Scutcheon of a lock.

Amlan, a. (aml) Of sundry fashions; various.

Amlaw, s. f.—pl. t. iau (llaw) A glove.

Amlaw ddur am lyw ei ddart.

A glove of steel round the shaft of his dart. *Lewis Mon.*

Amlaw, pr. (llaw) Besides; over and above.

Felly y cyfoethogion camweddawg, a'r swyddogion drwg â dreisiant y rhai mul gwirion, gan ddwyn eu hychain, ac eu da bydawl, amlaw hyny â roddai Duw iddynt i ymborth arnynt.

Thus the iniquitous and wealthy ones, and wicked officers do oppress those that are simple and innocent by taking away their oxen, and their worldly goods, besides what God has given them to live upon. *Fables.*

Amlawdd, a. (llawdd) Surrounded with praise.

Amlawdd Wledig, the name of a British prince.

Amlbriawd, s. m. (aml—priawd) A polygamist.

Amlbriodas, s. f.—pl. t. au (amlbriawd) Polygamy.

Amlbriodawl, a. (amlbriawd) Polygamy.

Amllder, s. m.---pl. t. au (aml) Frequency; copiousness; plentitude.

Nid amllder ond ser.

There is no frequency but of the stars.

Adage.

Amldroed, s. m.---pl. t. ion (aml---troed) Polypus.

Amldroediawg, a. (amldroed) Having many feet.

Amlddull, a. (aml---dull) Of sundry fashions; multifarious; multifarious.

Amldduw, s. m. (aml---duw) Polytheist.

Amldduwiaeth, s. m.---pl. t. au (amldduw) Polytheism.

Amllediad, s. m.---pl. t. au (lled) Expansion.

Amlledu, v. a. (lled) To dilate, or expand about.

Amlledd, s. m. (aml) Abundance; plenty; store.

Amllegrwys, s. m. (aml---eglwys) A pluralist.

Amlleibiaw, v. (lleibiaw) To lick about.

Amlleiriawg, a. (aml---gair) Loquacious; querulous.

Amlenw, a. (aml---enw) Multinomial.

Amlenwi, v. a. (am---llanw) To fill on all sides.

*Crist a ddaeth i'r byd rhag bod Addaf,
A'i bobl yn offern gethern gaethaf,
I amlenwi nef, amgylch, naf---uchel,
A golles angel anghelfyddaf.*

Christ came to the world lest Adam should be with his people in hell with fiends most slavish, to fill heaven on all sides, round the exalted king, the place that was lost by a most untractable angel.

Bleddyn Fardd.

Amllew, a. (llewa) Devouring, or eating on all sides.

Oedd tew amllew glew gwledd falch.

There was thick devouring of the hero's proud banquet.

Prydydd Bychan.

Amllewychiad, s. m.---pl. t. au (llewyech) A shining on every side.

Amllewychu, v. a. (llewyech) To shine about.

Amlgell, a. (aml---cell) Having many cells.

Amlgellawg, a. (amlgell) Multicapsular.

Amliaith, a. (aml---iaith) Polyglot.

Amlieithawg, a. (amliaith) O many languages.

Amlifaw, v. a. (llif) To flow round, or circulate.

Amlifeiriad, s. m.---pl. t. au (llifeiriad) Circumfluence.

Amlifeiriant, s. m.---pl. amlifeiriannau (llifeiriant) Circumfluence.

Amlifeiriaw, v. a. (llifeiriaw) To flow on all sides.

Amlifeiriawl, a. (llifeiriawl) Circumfluent.

Amlifad, s. m.---pl. t. au (llif) Circulation. *Amlifad y gwaed*, the circulation of the blood.

Amlinell, s. f.---pl. t. au (llinell) A surrounding line; outline; contour.

Amlinellawl, a. (amlinell) Having an out-line, or contour.

Amliw, s. m.---pl. t. iau (lliw) A stain: a stained; discoloured; of many colours mixed; party-coloured.

*Gwr gwiw uch ei amlw seirch,
A roddai seirch i eirchiad.*

A worthy man splendid with his variegated trappings, that would give steeds to those that asked.

Taliesin, i Urien.

Amlwiad, s. m.---pl. t. au (amlw) A discolouring.

Amlwiaw, v. a. (amlw) To stain with many colours.

Amlwiawg, a. (amlw) Party-coloured; motley.

Prif dyroedd aml amlwiawg a welai ar y gaer.

Many magnificent towers, variegated, he saw on the walls of the city.

Br. M. Wledig—Mabinogion.

Amlnerthawg, a. (aml---nerth) Multipotent.

Amlochr, a. (aml---ochr) Having many sides.

Amlochrwg, a. (amlochr) Multilateral.

Amlosg, a. (llosg) Burnt round.

Amlosgi, v. a. (amlosg) To burn all about.

Amlran, s. m.---pl. t. au (aml---rhan) Many shares.

Amlranawg, a. (amlran) Multipartite.

Amlrannu, v. a. (amlran) To divide into many shares; to subdivide.

Amlryw, s. f.---pl. t. iau (aml---rhyw) Miscellany. a. multifarious; miscellaneous.

Amlsillawg, a. (aml---sill) Polysyllabical.

Amlun, a. (llun) Conform; ranged in form.

Amluniad, s. m.---pl. t. au (amlun) Conformation.

Amlwch, s. m.---pl. amlychan (llwch) A circular inlet of water. There is a harbour of this name in Môn.

Amlwedd, a. (aml---gwedd) Of divers forms.

Amlweddawg, a. (aml---gwedd) Many-yoked: s. polygamist.

Amlwg, s. m.---pl. amlygion (llwg) Apparency.

Amlwg, a. (llwg) Encompassed with light; conspicuous; apparent; plain; evident; manifest.

Amlwg gwaed ar farch gwelw.

Blood is conspicuous on a pale horse.

Adage.

Amlwybr, s. m.---pl. t. au (llwybr) A meandering path.

Amlyfu, v. a. (llyfu) To lick about; to lick into form.

Amlygadwy, a. (amlwg) Demonstrable.

Amlygawl, a. (amiwg) Demonstrative.

Amlygder, s. m. (amlwg) Visibility; conspicuity.

Amlygedig, a. (amlwg) Manifested.

Amlygedd, s. m.---pl. t. au (amlwg) Conspicuity.

Amlygiad, s. m.---pl. t. au (amlwg) Explanation; exposition; éclaircissement; manifestation.

Amlygiadawl, a. (amlygiad) Explanatory.

Amlygrwydd, s. m. (amlwg) Obviousness; apparentness.

Amlygu, v. a. (amlwg) To explain; to make manifest.

Amlygus, a. (amlwg) Obvious; manifesting.

Amlygwr, s. m.---pl. amlygwyr (amlwg---gwr) One that explains; an expounder.

Amlygyn, s. m.---pl. t. au (amlwg) A goal, a mark to run at; a conspicuous mark; an illustrater.

Amlym, a. (llym) Having two edges.

Amlyniad, s. m.---pl. t. au (glyniad) Adhesion.

Amlynu, v. a. (glynu) To adhere to on all sides.

Erchi iddo a orug Olwen amlynu y bedd bob blwyddyn hyd na thylai dim arno.

Olwen requested that the grave might be made compact every year, so that nothing should grow on it.

H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.

Ammaeth, s. m.---pl. t. au (maeth) A dainty.

Ammarchfaen, s. m.---pl. ammarchfain (march---maen) A horse-block.

*Addwyn didryf ewig, ac elain,
Arall addwyn ewynawg ammarchfain.*

Beautiful is the solitary hind and doe, another beauty is the foamy horse-block.

Taliesin.

Ammhau, s. m.---pl. ammheuon (pau) Doubt.

Ammheu, v. a. (pau) To doubt, hesitate: also to contradict, or gainsay.

*Oen a lls yn ol ei wir,
Am i'r oen amheu'r anwir.*

The lamb was slain after his truth, because the lamb doubted the untruth.

Ior. Fynglwyd.

Ammawr, s. m.---pl. ammorau (amp) Calmness; pleasantness; loveliness.

Ammeg, s. f.---pl. t. ion (meg) Allegory, parable.

Ammenthawl, a. (ammaeth) Dainty, or delicious.

Ammenthedig, a. (ammaeth) Delicious.

Ammenthiad, s. m.---pl. t. au (ammaeth) A making delicious.

Ammeuthyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ammaeth) A dainty; a junket; a conserve.

Nid ammeuthyn llawer.
Much is not a delicacy. *Adage.*

Ammeuthyn pob diethrwyd.
Every foreign dish is a dainty. *Adage.*

Ammeuthyn, a. (ammaeth) Dainty; rare; delicate. *Mae hwn yn fwyd ammeuthyn i mi, this is dainty food for me.*

Ammeuthuna' math ddynion.
The most dainty sort of men. *T. Aled.*

Nid ammeuthyn llawer.
Much is not a dainty. *Adage.*

Ammenthynaw, v. a. (ammeuthyn) To preserve.
Ammenthynwr, s. m.—pl. ammenthynwyr (ammenthyn—gwr) Confectioner.

Ammheuad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ammhan) Dubitation.
Ammheuadwy, a. (ammhan) Dubitable.

Ammhenaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (ammhan) Doubt; hesitation.

Ammheuaethawl, a. (ammhenaeth) Sceptical.
Ammheuawl, a. (ammhan) Doubtful; hesitating.

Ammheuedig, a. (ammhan) Doubted.

Ammhengar, a. (ammhan) Scrupulous.

Ammhengarwch, s. m. (ammhengar) Scrupulosity.

Ammheüus, a. (ammhan) Doubting; sceptical.

Ammheüsrwydd, s. m. (ammheüus) Doubtfulness.

Ammheuwr, s. m.—pl. ammheuwyr (ammhan—gwr) A doubter; a sceptic.

Ammhlyg, a. (plyg) Folded round or about.

Ammhrylen, s. m. (prylen) Utterance.

Amminiawg, a. (min) Abutting upon; conjoining; bordering. *s. pl. amminogion, bordering ones. Amminiogau tir, the borderers, or those whose farms border upon, or are next to, a land that is in debate; amminiog-dir, the land on the borders.*

Sef yw amminogion, gwyr à gyfarfo terfynau eu tir y bo yr hawl arno.

The borderers are men the boundaries of whose lands meet, and upon which the dispute lies. *Welsh Laws.*

Ammlaen, s. m.—pl. t. au (blaen) The fore-part.

Er golau goddaith Penfro,
Oedd aml ammlaen deulu
Heilyn traws teyrn trosti.

By the light of the conflagration of Penfro, frequent round the front of two armies were the ruthless weapons of the chief extending over it. *Prydydd Lychan, i V. ab Owain.*

Ammod, s. f.—pl. t. au (bod) A covenant, or contract: *Dan ammod, under condition. An agreement made between parties, by joining their hands together before witnesses, whereby they mutually bound themselves to perform what had been agreed.*

Ammod à dyr ddeddf.

An agreement will break a law. *Welsh Laws.*

Ammodawl, a. (ammod) Conditional.

Ammodedig, a. (ammod) Covenanted; articulated.

Ammodi, v. a. (ammod) To covenant.

Afarwy eilchwyl à ddywawd fal hyn: hyn à eddewais i, ac à ammodais à thydi: sef yw hyn, darostwng Caswallawn, a goresgyn ynys Prydain wrth dy gynghor di.

Afarwy again spoke in this manner: this I have promised, and have covenanted with thee; that is to say, to vanquish Caswallawn, and conquer the Isle of Britain according to thy council. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Ammodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ammod) A covenanting.

Ammodoldeb, s. m. (ammodawl) Conditionality.

Ammodus, a. (ammod) Contracting; conditional.

Ammodwr, s. m.—pl. ammodwyr (ammod—gwr) A contracting party.

Ammoraidd, a. (ammawr) Pleasant; beautiful.

Ammori, v. (ammawr) To become pleasant.

Ammrawdd, s. m.—pl. ammroddion (brawdd) Circumlocution.

Ammwlch, s. m.—pl. ammylchau (bwleh) An opening on all sides; opportunity.

Ni throaf yn fy amwlch.

I will not turn in my opportunity. *Adage.*

Ammwyth, s. m.—pl. t. on (amwyth) A carousal.

Ystafell Cynddylan nid esmwyth heno,
Ar ben carreg Hydwyth,
Heb nêr, heb nifer, heb amwyth.

The hall of Cynddylan is not easy this night,
On the top of the rock of Hydwyth,
Without its lord, without company, without the encircling feasts. *Llywarch Hen.*

Ammynedd, s. m.—pl. t. au (mynedd) Patience.

Gweddwr pyll heb amynedd.

Reason is destitute with patience. *Adage.*

Alaf yn ail mail am fedd
Nid eiddun dedwydd dyhedd:
Amaerwy adnabod amynedd.

Riches, like a bowl encircling mead,
The contented man of peace will not covet:
Perseverance is the key to knowledge. *Llywarch Hen.*

Ammyneddgar, a. (ammynedd) Long-suffering; patient.

Ammyneddgarwch, s. m. (ammyneddgar) Long-sufferance.

Ammyneddus, a. (ammynedd) Patient.

Amnad, a. (nad) Keeping off on all sides.

Amnad, a. (nâd) That proclaims all about. *Awen amnad, the proclaiming muse.*

Amnaid, s. m.—pl. amneidiau (naid) A sign made with the head; a nod; a beck.

Amnawdd, a. (nawdd) That defends on every side; protected on all sides.

Ef yn—

Llydw amnawdd oesgawdd ysgarant.

He cheerfully protecting on all sides the wretched wanderer. *Cynddelw.*

Amneidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amnaid) A beckoning.

Amner, s. m.—pl. t. au (ner) A purse.

Amnerydd, s. m.—pl. t. on (amner) A purser.

Amneidiaw, v. a. (amnaid) To beckon.

Amneidiawl, a. (amnaid) Beckoning.

Amnhedd, v. a. (tedd) To beseech, or intreat earnestly.

Amnhwyth, s. m.—pl. t. au (twyth) Elastic on all sides; forcing every way.

Drud ysgwyn ysgwyd dau hanner,
Drud afdrwyth amnhwyth amifer.

A bold uplifted shield in twain,
Bold his rising passions overcoming all. *Cynddelw.*

Amnifer, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (nifer) An uneven, or odd number; innumerable.

Gwasgarai gweisg-feirch mai muner,
Gwaedlan flawdd amnawdd amnifer.

He dispersed about the nimble well-trained war steeds, tumultuous, in the bloody field protecting all the train. *Cynddelw.*

Amniferawg, a. (amnifer) Uneven in number: abounding in number; innumerable.

Ar wyneb neuadd yn amniferawg
Nerh Rodri, rai rywasgarawg,
Cyn myned mur ced yn cawedawg.

Ranged in the hall innumerable were the powers of Rodri, a profusely scattered band, ere the chief of gifts became silent. *Meilir.*

Amniferawl, a. (amnifer) Innumerable.

Amniferedd, s. m.—pl. t. au (amnifer) Imparity.

Amniferwch, s. m.—(amnifer) Imparity; unevenness of number; numberless. *Amniferwch rif rhialtu.*
Amnod, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (nod) A mark.
Amnodedig, a. (amnod) Marked on all sides.
Amnodi, v. a. (amnod) To mark about.
Amnodiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (amnod) A marking.
Amnodedig, a. (amnowdd) On all sides protected.
Amnodd, v. a. (amnowdd) To protect on all sides.

Gwylion teyrnon tud amnoddai.

Cloudy shades of royalty that protect the land on every side.
Ll. P. Moch, i D. ab Urain.

Amnoddad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (amnowdd) A protecting on all sides.
Amnoddiant, s. m.—*pl. amnoddianau* (amnowdd) Protection on every side.
Amnoeth, a. (noeth) Naked on every side.
Amnoethain, a. (amnoeth) Exposed on every side.

Cochwedd celanedd ef sengyd a renaiat,
Amnoethain y'ugwarthaf naiut.

Dead bodies of crimson hue were trodden, who had been lavish of gifts, exposed on all sides on the summit of the cliff.
Meigant, m. Cynldylan.

Amnoethaint, s. m. (amnoeth) A denuded state.
Amnoethi, v. a. (amnoeth) To denude.
Amnoethiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (amnoeth) Denudation.
Amnoethiant, s. m. (amnoeth) Denudation.
Amnwyth, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (nwyth) Pleasantry.
Amnwythig, a. (amnwyth) Lively on all sides.

Ef awdd wallaw awaw anewyg,
I fyny i fyned am ôdirmyg
Barau llaw ger llynges geryg
Elaidd aerflawdd, amnowdd amnwythig.

Briskly pouring to the tuneful muse; but in going up to resent an affront his countenance is like the flood over the hidden rock; a wolf, nimble for slaughter, protecting, and spreading mirth around.
Cynddelw.

Amnyddawl, a. (nyddawl) Entwining round.
Amnyddiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (nyddiad) A twining round.
Amnyddu, v. a. (nyddu) To twine about; to wrest.
Amobrwy, s. m.—*pl. t. on* (gobrwy) A commutation fee. It was a customary fee paid by a vassal to his lord on the marriage of his daughter: having its origin in the assumed right of the lord, of being the guardian, and disposer of the virginity of the females in his territories; which was esteemed a *Diffaith Brenin*.

Tri chywilydd gwryf: pan ddywedo ei thad wrthi, mi a'th roddais i wr; pan el i wely'r gwr; pan ddel gyntaf o'r gwely ymnysg dynion. Tros y cyntaf y rhoddir ei hamobrwy f'w harglwydd; tros yr ail y rhoddir ei chowyil iddi hithau; tros y trydydd y rhydd ei thad ei hegweddi f'r gwr.

The three blushings of a virgin; when her father tells her "I have given thee to a man;" when she enters the bed of her husband; when she comes from the bed the first time amongst men. For the first is given her commutation fee to her lord; for the second is given to her the paraphernalia; for the third her father gives her portion to her husband.
Welsh Laws.

Amobrwyad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (amobrwy) A commuting, or the giving an equivalent for.
Amobrwyaw, v. a. (amobrwy) To commute.
Amobrwyawl, a. (amobrwy) Commutative.
Amobrwydd, s. m.—*pl. t. ion* (amobrwy) A commutater; a collector of fines of commutation.

Mesur cwyn Madawg ab Llywelyn, amobrwydd i Hairi Frenin Lloegr—rhag Gwladus ferch tenan—a ddyly a f'io amobrwy.

The complaint of Madog ab Llywelyn, collector of the commutation to Henry king of England, against Gwladus the daughter of Ieuza, who is indebted for fines of commutation.
Welsh Laws.

Amogawr, s. f.—*pl. amogorau* (gogawr) A shelter, or protection on every side.
Amollid, s. f.—*pl. t. au* (moll) Cheering warmth.

Ny mag nag neges amollid;
Ny myg rodd yn ran eddewid;
A minnau magotor o'm dillid
Bodd i Dduw, a bodd y'ngleindid.

A kind inviting message will not create a denial; a gift is not precious with respect to promise; and I cherishing kindness pleasing God with willing purity.
Ll. P. Moch.

Amorchudd, s. m.—*pl. t. ion* (gorchudd) A cover on all sides; an overwhelming.

Amorchuddiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (amorchudd) A covering all round.

Amorchuddiaw, v. a. (amorchudd) To cover all about.

Amorchuddiawl, a. (amorchudd) Covering on every side.

Amosgre, s. m.—*pl. t. on* (osgre) Opportunity.

Tair amosgre pob peth: amser, lle, a rhyw.

The three opportunities of all things: time, place, and kind.
Triodd.

AMP, s. m. r.—*pl. t. au.* Calmness; serenity; pleasantness.

Ampwy, a. (amp) Calm; gentle; pleasant; lovely.

Amrafael, s. m.—*pl. t. ion* (rhy—gafael) Contention, strife variance, quarrel, or debate.

Amrafaelgar, a. (amrafael) Quarrelsome.

Amrafaelgarwch, s. m. (amrafaelgar) Quarrel-somness; contentiousness.

Amrafaeliad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (amrafael) A quarrelling.

Amrafaeliaw, v. a. (amrafael) To contend, strive, or debate.

Y byd trwch, fegis twrw traeth,
Amrafaeliodd marwolaeth.

The frail world, like the tumult of the beach, contended against mortality.
S. ab Hywel.

Amrafaeliwr, s. m.—*pl. amrafaelwyr* (amrafael—gwr) A quarreller.

Amrafaelus, a. (amrafael) Quarrelling.

Amrain, s. m.—*pl. amreiniau* (rhain) Pennywort.
Arian pentai, llysiâu y geiniawg.

Amran, s. f.—*pl. t. au* (rhan) A circular division.

Amranawl, a. (amran) Dividing round.

Amraniad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (amran) A dividing round.

Amrant, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (amran) The eye-lid; the eye-lash; an instant. *Sil.*

Saith gymaiot o Loegrwys a laddasant;
O gywrysedd gwreiddedd gwych a wnaethant;
Llawer mam a'i deigr ar ei hamrant.

Seven times the number of the Lloegrwys they slew; from the contention of the women gallantly they acted; many a mother with the tear hanging on the eye-lash.
Ancurin.

Amranthun, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (amrant—hun) A nap, dose, or short sleep. *Ni chysgais i amranthun heno.*

Amranthunaw, v. a. (amranthun) To slumber.

Brut—
Ar groen yr ewig i'r ai,
Y'mron tan'r amranthunai.

Brutus—
On the skin of the doe did he go to lie,
He slumbered by the fire side.
Lewis Mon.

Amrantu, v. a. (amrant) To wink, or blink.

Amranu, v. a. (amran) To divide round; to dilate.

Amranwen, s. f. (amran—gwen) The herb white-wort. *Amranwen Helen Lueddawg*, spicknel, or wild dill.

Amrawdd, s. m.—*pl. amroddion* (rhawdd) Discourse.

A threfydd herwydd herwyr wrthi—nid moes;
Ac nid oes eisioes eisiau ynddi;
Namyn heirdd, a beirdd, a barddoni;
Namyn hedd, a medd y mewn llestri;
Namyn hawdd amrawdd yn ymroddi—a bardd,
A gwyr hardd, heb gardd, heb galedi.

And towns, with respect to vagabonds, compared with it, are destitute; and there is at the same time no want in it; except of respectable men, bards and bardism; except of peace, and of mead in the goblets; except of easy conversation, welcoming the bard; and of honest men, without shame, and without necessities.
Llywelyn Fardd, i Feirion.

Amred, s. f.—*pl. t. ion* (rhed) A compassing, or running about; a circular motion.

Amredawl, a. (amred) Running about; ambulatory; circumambient.

Amredeg, v. a. (amred) To run about; to perambulate; to circumambulate.

*Ymborth amred i'r gwledydd,
A dardd o honi bob dydd.*

*Provision, circulating round the country, is daily produced from it.
D. ab Gwilym, i Forganwg.*

Amrediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amred) Perambulation.

Amredn, v. a. (amred) To imitate, or counterfeit.

Amredydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (amred) A mimic; one that skips about; a harlequin.

Amrentyn, s. m. dim. (amrant) The eyelid half shut; a dozing.

Amrith, a. (rith) Of various kinds, or appearances.

Pob amryw amrith bobloedd.

Every sort of people of various appearances. Edm. Prys.

Amrithder, s. m.—pl. t. au (amrith) Variegation.

Amrithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amrith) A variegating.

Amrithiaw, v. a. (amrith) To variegate, or diversify the appearance.

Amrod, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhod) A circumvolution.

Meddylia amrod yr wybren.

Ponder the revolution of the firmament. Cynghorion.

Amrodawl, a. (amrod) Circumvoluntary.

Amrodi, v. a. (amrod) To revolve, or circumvolve.

Amroddawl, a. (rhodd) Giving on all sides.

Amroddi, v. a. (rhodd) To give round, or to lavish.

Amroddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhodd) A lavishing or distributing on all sides.

Amrosgo, a. (rhyosgo) Unweildy; vast; large.

Amrosgoedd, s. m. (amrosgo) Unweildiness; vastness.

Amrosgoew, a. (amrosgo) In various directions; unweildy; diagonal.

*Ef a erchis gwnentur dwy ff-rld ere'll
Yn amrosgoew, croes-yn-groes.*

He commanded to be made two other roads in various directions traversing one another. Gr. ab Arthur.

*Sianbl, ac arlan glan gloew,
Ym yw'r ysgwyd amrosgoew.*

Purple, and silver pure and bright, to me is the shield of divers motions. Iolo Goch.

Amrwith, a. (rhwth) Yawning, or opening on all sides.

Amrwydawl, v. a. (rhwyd) To intangle round.

Amrwydd, a. (rhwydd) Free of course every way.

Amrwyg, a. (rhwyg) Rending on every side.

Amrwygaw, v. a. (amrwyg) To tear round.

Amrwygawl, a. (amrwyg) Tearing on all sides.

Amrwygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amrwyg) A tearing all round; dilapidation.

Amrwym, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhwym) A bandage.

Amrwymaw, v. a. (amrwym) To bind round about.

Amrwymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amrwym) A tying, or binding round.

Amryallu, a. (amryw—gallu) Multipotent.

Amrydreigliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amrydreigl) A variety of declensions.

Amrydreigl, a. (amryw—treigl) Heteroclite. *s. pl. amrydreigliaid.* Heteroclitcs, in grammar.

Amrydwl, a. (amryw—twll) Full of holes; foraminous; porous.

Amrydyb, s. m.—pl. t. ion (amryw—tyb) A paradox.

Amrydybawl, a. (amrydyb) Paradoxical.

Amrydylledd, s. m. (amrydwl) Porosity.

Amryddarn, a. (amryw—darn) Of various pieces.

Amryddull, a. (amryw—dull) Multiform; various.

Amryfal, a. (amryw—mal) Divers; sundry.

Amryfaledig, a. (amryfal) Diversified, or varied.

Amryfaledd, s. m. (amryfal) Dissimilitude; diversity; variableness.

Amryfaliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amryfal) A diversifying.

Amryfalu, v. a. (amryfal) To vary, or diversify.

Amryfath, a. (amryw—bath) Multifarious; miscellaneous.

Amryfawl, a. (rhyf) Haughty; arrogant; proud.

*O chwanta Efa, efys hawl,
I asu bu asu cythrawi—o frys,
Amryfus amryfawl,
A'n hendad handym angenawl.*

From the desires of Eve, possessed by the foes, to the breast it was a heavy pang, that from the hastiness, outrageous and excessive, of our first sire, we are become mortal. Ll. P. Moch.

Amryfeiliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amryfal) Variation.

Amryfeiliaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (amryfal) Variation.

Amryfeiliant, s. m.—pl. amryfeilannau (amryfal) Diversity; difference; variety.

Amryfeilhyd, a. (amryfal—hyd) Of various lengths.

Amryfeilryw, a. (amryfal—rhyw) Heterogeneous.

Amryfeilwedd, a. (amryfal—gwedd) Multiform.

Amryfeilawdl, s. f.—pl. amryfeilodlau (amryfal—awdl) Polyrythm; diversity of rhymes.

Amryfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhyf) Excessiveness.

Amryfodd, a. (amryw—bodd) O divers manners, or forms; multitudinous; multifarious.

Amryfoldeb, s. m. (amryfawl) Haughtiness; arrogance; presumption; excessiveness.

Amryfu, v. a. (rhyf) To arrogate; to presume; to boast.

Amryfus, a. (rhyf) Excessive; arrogant; erroneous.

Amryfusaw, v. a. (amryfus) To exceed the bounds.

Amryfusedd, s. m.—pl. t. au (amryfus) Excess; over-sight; a falling out.

Amryfuseddu, v. a. (amryfus) To commit an excess.

Amryfwyd, s. m.—pl. t. ydd (amryw—bwyd) A variety of viands.

Amryfflau, a. (amryw—fflau) Very great; vast; huge. *Careg amryfflau*, a huge stone.

Gwae gybydd â gasgl amryfflau.

Woe to the miser that hoards much. Gr. ab Yr Ynad Coch.

Amrygant, a. (rhygant) A rim that goes quite round.

*A dinas Emrys amrygant,
Amrygyr ni wneir na wnant.*

And the city of Emrys, surrounded with a wall, of various seats of war there are none but they would achieve. Ll. P. Moch, i L. ab Iorwerth.

Amrygar, a. (rhygar) Greatly beloved on all sides.

Amrygasgliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amrygasgl) A complex, or collection of particulars.

Amrygasgl, a. (amryw—casgl) Compiled.

Amrygoll, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rhygoll) Perdition; destruction; loss; damage.

O myn gorfodawg ei ddieisiwaw o'r dyn â gwyrrth efe ar ei orfodogaeth, cymered yntau feichiau gan y dyn hwnaw ar ei amrygoll.

If a surety choose to be liberated from the man for whom he has entered into an obligation, let him take security from that man, against all manner of loss. Welsh Laws.

Amrygollod, s. m.—pl. t. ion (amrygoll) Perdition.

Amrygolli, v. (amrygoll) To be utterly deprived of.

*Treithlath tra mor, tra mawr derfyn
Tir rygymyth Crist o groes, a dwyn cethri
Trwy amrygolli daioni dyn.*

Beyond the sea, beyond the great bound, is described to be the land where Christ took upon himself the cross, and took the spikes, by being utterly deprived of the comforts of man. Gwalchmai.

Amrygur, s. m.—pl. t. on (rhygur) Torment on all sides; tribulation; affliction.

Amrygur, s. m.—pl. t. on (rhygur) A striking, or percussion on all sides.

*Amrygur ni wheel na wnant,
Neu'r orfydd dy orofu nad ant.*

There will be no *fight of combat* performed but they would do, except thy terror cause they do not move.

Ll. P. Moch, i L. ab Iorwerth.

Amryguraw, v. a. (amrygur) To beat on all sides.

Amrygwydd, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhygwydd) A falling divers or several ways.

*Cyd efras riau, cyd afrwydd,
Nid euraia Emraia amrygwydd.*

Whilst chiefs are striplings, whilst slow, Emraia was not famed for *divers falls*.

Cynddelw, m. O. Gwynedd.

Amrygwyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rhygwyn) A complaint on all sides; tribulation.

*Neud amrygwyn ym, neud amrygar,
Neud amrygyr cyrdd cyd ymarwar.*

Is there not a *complaint on every side* of me, was there not love on every side, and were not the songs struck up on all sides, whilst he was in his career.

Cynddelw, m. Ririd Flaidd.

Amryholit, a. (amryw—holit) Having many clefts; multifidous.

Amrylais, a. (amryw—llais) Of divers sounds.

*Y man-fanau ni ddyoddefant orphwysfaoedd caniadaidd arnynt,
ac amrylais gynghanedd.*

The short verses will not bear harmonious pauses, nor any *variety of sounds of consonancy*.

Barddas.

Amrylaw, a. (amryw—llaw) Of several hands.

*Nid oedd amrylaw nag, amrylon—wr,
Amryliw oedd ei dn.*

He refused not a *multitude of hands*, he was a man surrounded with gladness, of various hues was his spear.

Cynddelw.

Amrylawr, a. (amryw—llawr) Having several floors, *Ty amrylawr*, a house of several stories.

Amrylef, a. (amryw—llef) Of many tones.

*Melysaf ydynt gan mwyaf yr adlawiaid ar holl bennillion cerdd
gan eu hamrylef ganiadaeth.*

The sweetest for the most part are the compound stanzas in poetry, by reason of their *variously-toned harmony*.

Barddas.

Amryliw, a. (amryw—lliw) Of divers colours.

Amryliwiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amryliw) Variation of colours; variegation.

Amryliwaw, v. a. (amryliw) To variegate colours.

Amrylon, a. (rhylon) Surrounded with gladness.

Amrylun, a. (amryw—llun) Diversity of forms; multiform.

Amrylys, s. m.—pl. t. iau (amryw—llys) Variety of plants; herbage.

Amrynerth, a. (amryw—nerth) Multipotent.

Amryochr, s. m.—pl. au (amryw—ochr) A polygon.

Amryochrawg, a. (amryochr) Polygonal.

Amryochredd, s. m. (amryochr) The principle of a polygon.

Amryochri, v. a. (amryochr) To make a polygon.

Amrysedd, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhyseidd) Excess on all sides.

Praff wiber wibiad amrysedd.

The thick serpent with *excess* of windings.

Cynddelw.

Amryson, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhyson) A debating, or contending about; contention; strife.

Amryson, v. a. (rhyson) To contend; to strive in words; to debate; to quarrel.

*Gnawd yw dywedyd llawer o bethau anfedrus, am ddiwedd Arthur;
ac yn enwedig chwedleuon Prydeiniaid, a ymrysonynt am-daw ac a gadarnant ei fod yn fyw.*

It is usual to say many blundering things concerning the end of Arthur; and particularly the tales of the Britons, who *disputed* about him, and insisted that he was alive.

Hanes diwedd Arthur.

Amrysonawl, a. (amryson) Contending about.

Amrysongar, a. (amryson) Contentious.

Amrysongarwch, s. m. (amrysongar) Contentiousness.

Amrysoniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amryson) A contending.

Amrysonwr, s. m.—pl. amrysonwyr (amryson—gwr) A contender.

Amryw, a. (rhyw) Divers; sundry; various.

Amrywaith, s. m.—pl. amryweithiau (amryw—gwaith) Variegated work; inlaid work.

Amrywedd, a. (amryw—gwedd) Of many forms; multiform.

Tair cynneddf awen; hardd feddwl, priodawl feddwl, ac amrywedd feddwl.

The three properties of genius: fine thought, appropriate thought, and a *variously-formed* thought.

Barddas.

Amryweddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amrywedd) Multiformity.

Amryweddu, v. a. (amrywedd) To diversify forms, or appearances.

Amrywellt, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (amryw—gwellt) Variety of grass; herbage.

Amrywiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amryw) Diversification.

Amrywiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (amryw) Variety.

Amrywiaethawl, a. (amrywiaeth) Diversifying.

Amrywiaethedig, a. (amrywiaeth) Diversified.

Amrywiaethu, v. a. (amrywiaeth) To diversify.

Amrywiaith, s. f.—pl. amrywieithoedd (amrywiaith) A variety of language; a dialect.

Amrywiaw, v. a. (amryw) To diversify; to differ; to make different.

Amrywiawg, a. (amryw) That differs; varying.

Amrywiawl, a. (amryw) Miscellaneous; multifarious.

Amrywiedig, v. (amryw) Variegated; diversified.

Amrywiedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (amrywiedig) Diversification; variegation.

Amrywiogaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (amrywiawg) Variation; an intermixture.

Amrywiogaethawl, a. (amrywiogaeth) Multifarious

Amrywiogaethu, v. a. (amrywiogaeth) To diversify

Amrywiolaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (amrywiawl) Miscellany; diversity.

Amrywioldeb, s. m. (amrywiawl) Diversification.

Amrywioli, v. a. (amrywiawl) To diversify; to conjugate a verb.

Amsang, s. m.—pl. t. au (sang) A treading round.

Amsathr, s. m.—pl. t. au (sathr) A treading about.

*Lle amsathr, a place trodden on every side;
amsathr dynion, the footsteps of men.*

*Caraf amser haf amsathr gorwydd,
Gorawenus glyw rhag glew arglwydd.*

I love in the season of summer the *prancing* steed of the placid smiling general, in the presence of a gallant lord.

H. ab O. Gwynedd.

Amsathrawl, a. (amsathr) Treading on all sides.

Amsathredig, a. (amsathr) Trodden on every side.

Amsathriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amsathr) A treading about.

Amsathru, v. a. (amsathr) To tread about.

Amseiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (sain) A reverberation of sound.

Amseiniaw, v. a. (sain) To ring about; to reverberate.

Amser, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (ser) Time; season. *a. timely.*

Amser i fwyd, amser i olychwyd.

A time for meat, and a time for praying.

Adage.

Pan fu amserach ganddynt gymeryd hun no chyfeddach.

When they thought it *more seasonable* to take repose than to feast.

Hanes Peredur—Mabinogion.

Amserawl, a. (amser) Timely; seasonable.

Amseredig, a. (amser) That is in time, or season.

Amseriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (amser) A timing.

Amserlyfr, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (amser—llyfr) A chronicle.

Amseroldeb, *s. m.* (amserawl) Seasonableness.

Amseroli, *v. a.* (amserawl) To make seasonable.

Amseru, *v. a.* (amser) To time; to do a thing in season.

Mewn dyfalgardd y dylid cyflawn gyffelybu, nodweddu, llyfely, cyfleaw, ac amseru pob peth.

In descriptive poetry ought to be made just comparison, remark, delineation, placing and timing of all things. *Barddas.*

Amsud, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (sud) Appropriate quality, or condition.

Nid amsud i fud ei arallth,
Ni cheri y gynnefn gyflaith.

Not of appropriate use to the dumb is his speech, thou wilt not love the common mother tongue. *Taliesin.*

Amug, *v. a.* (mug) To defend, guard, or protect.

Angau rhy ddiau engyrth seithug—pla,
Plant Addaf rhy amug.

Death too certain, fruitless the attempt of the sons of Adam from the plague to defend themselves. *Prydydd Bychan.*

Amwain, *v. a.* (gwain) To conduct: to lead about.

Amwallt, *a.* (gwallt) Covered with hair. *Amwallt yw a mellt awyr*, said of a red face.

Amwasg, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oedd (gwasg) A pressure on all sides: a compression.

Amwasgawl, *a.* (amwasg) Pressing on all sides.

Amwasgiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (amwasg) A pressing on every side; compression.

Amwasgu, *v. a.* (amwasg) To compress.

Amwe, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* oedd (gwe) A selvedge, or skirting.

Amwedd, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (gwedd) Conformity; style.

Amweddawg, *a.* (amwedd) Conformable.

Amweddi, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (gweddi) A supplication; a solemn praying.

Fy meddwl, fy amweddi,
Farw oedd chwaut yn fardd i chwli.

My intention, my solemn prayer, was to die your bard. *Lewis Mon.*

Amweddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (amwedd) Conformation.

Amweddu, *v. a.* (amwedd) To fit, or agree on all sides; to make conformable.

Amwel, *a.* (gwel) Looking about; circumspect.

Amweled, *v. a.* (amwel) To be circumspect.

Amwelediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (amwel) Circumspection.

Amwes, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gwes) Enjoyment: ease.

Amwesu, *v. a.* (amwes) To enjoy; to be at ease.

Gloew dduill i am ddrull yd gydfaethant,
Gwin a medd a mall a amwesant.

In fairest order round the viands they together feasted; wine, and mead, and mirth they all enjoyed. *Aneurin.*

Amwëu, *v. a.* (amwe) To make a selvedge.

Amwg, *s. m.*—*pl.* amygion (am) Envelopement; defence.

Powysed aneu Powyswg—a'i gwyr,
O'r goreu i'w hamwg,
A'i dau riau ryddwg,
Ac a fo da ef ai dwg.

The stillness of death is over the country of Powys, and its men, since the two best for its defence, and its two restless chiefs, and all besides of good he has taken away. *L. P. Moch.*

Amwib, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* iau (gwib) A circular course.

Amwibiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (amwib) Circumvolution.

Amwibiaw, *v. a.* (amwib) To revolve; to meander; to wander about.

Amwibiawg, *a.* (amwib) Revolving; meandering.

Amwibiawl, *a.* (amwib) Going round; gadding.

Amwisg, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* oedd (gwisg) A covering: it commonly signifies a shroud, or winding-sheet.

Enwawg lyw nid aegglur,
Amwisg dur ymmysg dewrion.

The gallant chief, not unobscured his steel covering amongst the brave. *D. ab Edmund.*

Amwisgaw, *v. a.* (amwisg) To inwrap; to shroud; to circumvest.

Joseph—ei tynai ef i lawr, ac ei amwisgal yn y llinin, ac ei dodes ef mewn monwent a neddesid o graig.

Joseph took him down, and shrouded him in the linen, and placed him in a sepulchre that was hewn from the rock.

W. Salusbury.

Amwisgedig, *a.* (amwisg) Shrouded; enveloped.

Amwisgi, *a.* (gwisgi) Alert on every side.

Amwisgiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (amwisg) A circumvesting.

Nid oedd amwisgiad Duw o Adda a'i wraig, a'r crwyn, yn arwyddocâu amgen no gorebuddiad eu pechawd.

God's *nothing* of Adam and his wife with the skins signified no other than the hiding of their sins. *Sion Trefrelyn.*

Amwiw, *a.* (gwiw) Excellent every way.

Trwlwyn yn amwyn amwiw Garthan,
Cygleu yn Maelawr gawr fawr fuan,
A garw ddisgyr gwyr, a gwyn erwan.

Dexterously defending Garthan *supremely* fair, there was heard in Maelawr a great and sudden shout, and horrid toll of men, and raging of the spear. *O. Cyfeiliang.*

Amwniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gwniad) A stitching round.

Amwniaw, *v. a.* (gwniaw) To stitch round.

Amwregysawl, *a.* (gwregys) Girding all round.

Amwregysedig, *a.* (gwregys) Begirded round.

Amwregysiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gwregys) A girding round; an encompassing.

Amwregysu, *v. a.* (gwregys) To begirt.

Amws, *s. m.*—*pl.* emys (am—ws) A stallion; a steed.

——Rhoddai lad,
A'i emys a'i amryw ddillad.

——He bestowed benefits,
And his steeds, and his various garments. *Ll. P. Moch.*

Amwyd, *s. pl. aggr.* (bwyd) Earth worms.

Amwydyn, *s. m.* (amwyd) An earth-worm.

Aml, *a.* (am) Often; frequent; many; plenty.

Amwyll, *a.* (gwyll) Shady, or gloomy on all sides.

Melltenau amwyllt anfan,
Goleuent fyd syn-fyd san.

The lightning *wildly* raging all around,
Illumes the world and terrifies the soul. *W. Middleton.*

Amwylltiaw, *v. a.* (amwyllt) To move with great velocity all ways.

Amwyllyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (amwyll) One that is in darkness, or that secludes himself.

Amwyllyniawg, *a.* (amwyllyn) That secludes himself; or that reveals not his thoughts.

Amwyn, *v. a.* (am) To defend, or protect.

Mi a attolygaf iwech fadden i mi am erchi eich nawdd i amwyn y traethawd bachigyn hwn.

I intreat you to pardon me for asking your patronage to protect this small treatise. *Moses Williams.*

Amwys, *a.* (mwys) Smart; witty; equivocal.

Nid amwys a wnel gwarth.

What brings reproach is not *witty*. *Adage.*

Amwysawl, *a.* (amwys) Equivocal; ambiguous.

Amwysdra, *s. m.* (amwys) Smartness; ambiguity.

Amwysedd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (amwys) Wit; smartness; equivocation; ambiguity; a mysterious saying.

Amwysiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (amwys) Equivocation.

Amwystyn, *a.* (gwystyn) Humid on all sides.

Amwyswr, *s. m.*—*pl.* amwyswyr (amwys—gwr) One that is smart, or witty; an equivocator.

Amwyth, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwyth) Wrath; anger; fierceness.

Amwythaw, v. a. (amwyth) To push fiercely.

Gwelais i rân ryddig gan Urien,
Pan amwyth ei alon.

I saw the brow of Urien covered with destructive rage, when
he furiously attacked his foes. *Taliesin.*

Amyd, s. m.—pl. t. au (yd) Mixt corn; wheat and rye mixt; or wheat, rye, and barley mixt.

Amygaid, s. m.—pl. amygeidian (amwg) A defending, covering, or protecting.

Llaw Rodri gwrdd ri, gwrth amygaid—gwlad,
A gwr gwydd wrth eirchaid.

The hand of Rodri, potent chief, defender of his country fiercely,
ever mild to those who sought for gifts. *Ll. P. Moch.*

Amygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amwg) A covering, or giving refuge; protection; defence.

Amygu, v. a. (amwg) To defend, or guard safely.

A'n lhen Duw a'n rhy amwg.

And God our Creator will defend us. *Taliesin.*

Gwyr Dēan eu trethau a amygant,
Llyn liliad llaſawr llwyr y lladdant.

The men of the south will defend their taxes, with sharp grind-
ed blades utterly they will kill. *Taliesin.*

Amyn, conj. (myn) Unless; except; lacking; but.

Pa ddyn—nid yw yn gadael yr amyn un pum again yn yr anial-
wch, ac yn myned ar ol yr hon a gollwyd.

What man—doth not leave the five-score save one, in the wil-
derness, and go after that which is lost. *Luke xv. 4.*

Amynedd, s. m.—pl. t. au (myn) Patience; en-
durance.

Ni cholles mam amynedd.

A mother has not lost her patience. *Adage.*

Amyneddgar, a. (amynedd) Forbearing; enduring.

Amyneddgarwch, s. m. amyneddegar) Forbear-
ance; long suffering.

Amyneddus, v. (amynedd) Patient; bearing with.

Amyriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gyr) An intermeddling.

Amýru, v. a. (gyr) To intermeddle, or have to do
with; to interpose.

A hyny oll uid amyrai Twrpin archesgob ynddo.

And all those things Turpin the archbishop did not intermeddle
with. *H. Car. Mag.—Mabinogion.*

Amyrwr, s. m.—pl. amyrwyr (gyr—gwr) An in-
termeddler.

Amysgar, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (ysgar) Bowels; en-
trail.

Amytal, a. (tal) Surrounding the front, or fore
part.

Pian y bedd pedryfal,
A'r pedwar main amytal;
Bedd Madawg marchawg dywal.

To whom belongs the square grave with the four stones sur-
rounding its front: is the grave of Madog, a fierce cavalier. *Tal.*

AN, s. f. r.—pl. t. au. An element, or principle.

An, a privative particle. Not; other than. It is
prefixed in composition; and has the force of
the English *un*; as *unhael*, ungenerous.

A'n, a compound pronoun, being a contraction
of *A* and *EIN*. *Hyn a'n boddia*, this will please
us; *eu daioni hwynt*, a'n drug ninnau, their
benefit, and our harm.

Anach, s. f.—pl. t. au (ach) A cause that hinders;
an impediment; one that is dull or slow. *Sil.*

Nid yw oes, einoes anach,
Dyn o'r byd, ond un awr bach.

The life of a mortal man, mere mockery of age, is but one
short hour. *Morg. ab Huw Lewis.*

Anad, a. (ad) Especial. *Yn anad dim*, above all
things, especially.

Dy fardd mad, yn anad neb,
Digroenes deigr ei wyneb!

Thy good bard, more than any other, has his cheek furrowed
with tears. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Anadl, s. f.—pl. anadlau (an—adl) The breath
of life; the breath.

Anadl carth lle cyfarth cwn,
Eunaint gwrachod auwu.

The scouring fumes of barking dogs,
Or odour of unsightly hags of hell.

D. ab Gwilym.

Anadlawg, a. (anadl) Breathing; respiring.

Anadldrewedig, a. (anadl—drew) Having a
stinking breath.

Anadledig, a. (anadl) Breathing, or endowed with
breath; animated.

Anadledigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (anadledig) Re-
spiration, or breathing.

Anadlfyr, a. (anadl—byr) Asthmatic: *s. asthma.*

Anadliad, s. f.—pl. t. au (anadl) A respiration.

Anadlu, v. a. (anadl) To breathe; to respire.

Anadlyn, s. m. dim. (anadl) A single breathing;
a puff of wind.

Anadnabod, s. m.—pl. t. au (adnabod) Want of
acquaintance.

Anadnabyddiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (adnabod)
Want of acquaintance.

Anadnabyddus, a. (adnabyddus) Unknown; un-
acquainted.

Anaddas, a. (addas) Unmeet; improper; unseemly

Anaddasadwy, a. (anaddas) Inapplicable.

Anaddasaidd, a. (anaddas) Rather improper.

Anaddasawl, a. (anaddas) Unqualifying.

Anaddasedig, a. (anaddas) Disqualified; unsuited.

Anaddasiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anaddas) Disquali-
fication.

Anaddasrwydd, s. m. (anaddas) Impropriety; in-
expedience; disqualification.

Anaddasu, v. a. (anaddas) To disqualify.

Anaddef, v. a. (addef) To disacknowledge; to
disallow.

Anaddefadwy, a. (anaddef) Unallowable.

Anaddefawl, a. (anaddef) Disallowable.

Anaddefedig, a. (anaddef) Unallowed; unowned.

Anaddefiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anaddef) Disallow-
ance.

Anaddfed, a. (addfed) Acerb; unripe; immature.

Anaddfedrwydd, s. m. (anaddfed) Unripeness.

Anaddfedwch, s. m. (anaddfed) Immaturity.

Anaddurn, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (addurn) Undress;
disarray.

Anaddurnaw, v. a. (anaddurn) To disarray.

Anaddurniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anaddurn) Disarray.

Anaddwyn, a. (addwyn) Inelegant; unmeet;
dishonourable; unoperative.

Anaddwyn yw alltud, a dyn heb ateb arno, a gwraig; ac y tri
dyn nid gair eu gair bethbynag a ddywetont: sef, crefyddwr a
doro ei awmod, a gau dyst, a lleidr cyfaddef.

An alien, a pauper, and a woman, are unoperative; and three
persons whose words will not hold good are these,—a religious,
who breaks his vow; a false witness; and an arrant thief.

Welsh Laws.

Anaddwynaw, v. a. (anaddwyn) To disqualify; to
render unmeet, or inadequate.

Anaddwyn yw alltud, a dyn heb ateb arno, a gwraig—os o all-
tudaeth y myuir anaddwynaw.

An alien, a pauper, and a woman, are ineffective—if with re-
spect to alienation they are to be disqualified. *Welsh Laws.*

Anaddwynawl, a. (anaddwyn) Unqualifying.

Anaddwyndeb, s. m. (anaddwyn) Incompetency.

Anaddwynder, s. m.—pl. t. au (anaddwyn) Un-
seemliness; incompetency.

Anaddwyndra, s. m. (anaddwyn) Unmeetness.

Anaddwynedig, a. (anaddwyn) Unseemly; un-
adapted.

**Anaddwynedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (anaddwyn-
edig)** Disqualification; insufficiency.

Anaddwyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anaddwyn) A disqualifying, or a rendering inadequate.

Anaddysg, a. (addysg) Illiterate; untaught.

Anaddysgedig, a. (anaddysg) Uninstructed.

Anael, s. m.—pl. t. au (an—ael) Fierceness. *Ceu-lan anaelau*, a chasm of terrors, a dreadful steep.

Braig lew anael hael o hil Madawg.

A potent lion, the generous fierce one of the race of Madog.
Llyw. ab Llywelyn.

Llaw pawb ar ei anaelau.

Every body's hands upon their sores.

Adage.

*Am! I'm gwnaeth hiraeth hir anaelau
Am lath gwr dewr dur eiddafu.*

Ofst has tedious longing eus'd me pains
For the hero's death whose blades were steel. *D. Benfras.*

Anaele, a. (anael) Direful; terrific; tremendous.

Gwrthryfelwr anaele, ac anfaddenadwy.

A rebel terrible, and unpardonable.

Ier. Owain.

Anaergryf, a. (aer—cryf) Not strong in battle.

*Gwirawd o waddawd a weddai, I'r pryf
Anaergryf, oen oergrai.*

The dregs would fit the reptile well for drink, the coward with
a lamb's cool blood. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Anaf, s. m.—pl. t. au (naf) A blemish; a wound.

Llaw ei anaf ni garer.

He will not be caressed that has a multitude of blemishes. *Adage.*

Anafadwy, a. (anaf) That may be blemished.

Anafael, a. (gafael) That has no good hold.

Anafawd, s. m.—pl. anafodau (anaf) Ailment; maimedness; a blemish; a sore.

Anafawl, a. (anaf) Ailing; maimed, or cut.

Anafedig, a. (anaf) Blemished; maimed; wounded.

Anafiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anaf) A maiming.

Anafu, v. a. (anaf) To cut, maim, or mangle; to hurt. *Mi'th anafaf di*, I will cut thee to pieces.

Anafus, a. (anaf) Maimed; mangled; hurt; also colloquial epithet; *mae o yn fawr anafus*, it is monstrous big.

Anafusrwydd, s. m. (anafus) Maimedness.

Anagro, a. (agro) Not pensive; cheerful.

Anagwedd, s. m.—pl. t. au (agwedd) A being destitute of form.

Anagweddawl, a. (anagwedd) Unseemly, or deformed.

Anagweddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anagwedd) A disfiguring.

Anagweddus, a. (anagwedd) Unseemly; ill-favoured.

Anair, s. m.—pl. t. iau (gair) Ill report; infamy.

Anal, s. f.—pl. t. au (an—al) Breath; respiration.

Mae fy anal yn pallu, my breath fails me. *Sil.*

Analiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anal) A breathing.

Anala, v. a. (anal) To breathe, or respire; to blow.

Analwed, a. (galwad) Without a calling.

Analwedig, a. (analwad) Uncalled.

Anallu, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (gallu) Impossibility.

Anmhrawd pob anallu.

Unprepared is every inability.

Adage.

Anallu, a. (gallu) Impossible; impotent; feeble.

*Yn mheuyd llawr dristyd llu,
Dros hyn oll, drais anallu.*

In the peance and sincere sorrow of people, for all this im-
potent oppression. *G. ab Sejny.*

Analluadwy, a. (anallu) That cannot be effected.

Anallnaw, v. a. (anallu) To render abortive.

Analluawg, a. (anallu) Unable; impossible.

Analluawl, a. (anallu) Impossible; incapable.

Analluedig, a. (anallu) Impotent; enfeebled.

Analluedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (analluedig) Im-
potency.

Analluedd, s. m.—pl. t. au (anallu) Impotency.

Analluogi, v. a. (anallnawg) To disenable.

Analluogrwydd, s. m. (analluawg) Impossibility.

Analluoldeb, s. m. (analluawl) Impossibility.

Analluolrwydd, s. m. (analluawl) Inefficacious-
ness.

Anambell, adv. (ambell) Scarce; seldom. *Sil.*

Anamgyfired, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (amgyfired) In-
comprehensibility: a. inconceivable.

Anamgyffredadwy, a. (amgyffred) Incompre-
hensible.

Anamgyffredawl, a. (amgyffred) Inconceivable.

Anamgyffrededig, a. (amgyffred) Uncompre-
hended.

Anamgyffrediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amgyffred) In-
comprehension.

Anaml, a. (aml) Scarce; rare; infrequent.

Anamllder, s. m.—pl. t. au (anaml) Scarcity; in-
frequency; fewness.

Anamledd, s. m. (anaml) Scantiness; infrequency.

Anamlwg, a. (amlwg) Not manifest; indistinct.

Anamlygawl, a. (anamlwg) Unmanifesting.

Anamlygder, s. m.—pl. t. au (anamlwg) Indistinct-
ness.

Anamlygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anamlwg) Indistinc-
tion.

Anamlygrwydd, s. m. (anamlwg) Indistinctness.

Anamlygn, v. a. (anamlwg) To render indistinct.

Anammhenadwy, a. (ammhan) Indubitable.

Anammheuaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (ammhan) Indubi-
tation.

Anammheuawl, a. (ammhan) Indubitable.

Anammmod, a. (ammod) Without agreement.

Anammmodadwy, a. (anammmod) That cannot be
agreed to.

Anammmodawl, a. (anammmod) Uncovenanted.

Anamynedd, a. (amynedd) Without patience.

Anamyneddawl, a. (anamynedd) Impatient.

Anamyneddgar, a. (anamynedd) Impatient: in-
considerate; incogitative; precipitate.

Anamyneddgarwch, s. m. (anamyneddgar) Im-
patience: incogitancy; inconsiderateness.

Anamyneddoldeb, s. m. (anamyneddawl) Im-
patience.

Anamyneddrrwydd, s. m. (anamynedd) Incon-
siderateness.

Anamryfus, a. (amryfus) Not liable to disorder;
unerring; not apt to fall out, or quarrel.

Anamryfusedd, s. m.—pl. t. au (anamryfus) Un-
erringness; a being undisturbed; a being
without strife.

Anamser, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (amser) An incon-
venient time; unseasonableness.

Anamserawl, a. (anamser) Untimely; unseason-
able.

Anamseroldob, s. m. (anamserawl) Unseason-
ableness.

Anamserolrwydd, s. m. (anamserawl) Unseason-
ableness; untimeliness.

Anamseru, v. a. (anamser) To render untimely.

Anamserus, a. (anamser) Unseasonable.

Anamwynadwy, a. (amwyn) Not to be defended;
untenable.

Ananian, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (anian) What is con-
trary to, or divested of nature.

Ananianawl, a. (anianian) Unnatural; ungeneal.

Ananianoldeb, s. m. (anianianawl) Ungenealness.

Ananianoli, v. a. (anianianawl) To depart from
nature; to render unnatural.

Ananianolrwydd, *s. m.* (annanianawl) Unnaturalness.

Anannoeth, *a.* (annoeth) Not unwise; not simple.

Anant, *s. pl. aggr.* (an) Elementary principles of sound; harmony; the muses.

Einion, un mab mawr Madawg ab Iddon—
Llwyddesid ei fudd i feirddion, llwybr anant,
Anaw pryd dion.

Einion, the great and only son of Madawg ab Iddon, his beneficence would have prospered to the bards in the path of the muses, and harmony of poets.

Cynddelw.

Pe dawnt anant, na phrydaut wawd,
I edfyn terwyn torf ei forawd!

Should the muses come, ah! might they not sing in poetic strain the praise of the departed fierce host of his sailing expedition.

Meilir, i R. ab Cynan.

Ananwyl, *a.* (anwyl) Unendearing.

Ananghof, *a.* (anghof) That is not forgotten.

Ananghofus, *a.* (ananghof) Unforgetting.

Anaradwy, *a.* (ar) Unarable; not to be ploughed.

Anaraf, *a.* (araf) Not slow; expeditions; quick.

Byddinawg farchawg feirch anaraf.

A knight embattled with steeds not slow. *Llywelyn Fardd.*

Anaralladwy, *a.* (arall) Unalienable; unalterable.

Anaralledig, *a.* (arall) Unalienated.

Anaralliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arall) Inalienation.

Anaraul, *a.* (araul) Not calm; ruffled.

Anarbed, *a.* (arbed) Without sparing.

Anarbedrwydd, *s. m.* (anarbed) Unsparingness.

Anarcholl, *a.* (archoll) Without a wound, or cut.

Anarcholladwy, *a.* (anarcholl) Invulnerable.

Anardymmer, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ardymmer) Indisposition; distemper; unseasonableness.

Anardymmheru, *v. a.* (anardymmer) To distemper.

Anardymmherus, *a.* (anardymmer) Intemperate.

Anardymmherusrwydd, *s. m.* (anardymmherus) Intemperance.

Anarddadwy, *a.* (ardd) Inarable; not to be tilled.

Anarfawg, *a.* (arfawg) Unarmed.

Anarfer, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (arfer) What is not in use.

Anarferawl, *a.* (anarfer) Unusual; unaccustomed.

Anarferedig, *a.* (anarfer) Not practised; unusual.

Anarferedigawl, *a.* (anarferedig) Impracticable.

Anarferiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anarfer) A disusing; disuse.

Anarferolrwydd, *s. m.* (anarfer) Impracticableness.

Anarferu, *v. a.* (anarfer) To disuse; to leave off.

Anargyhoedd, *a.* (argyhoedd) Inconvincible.

Anargyhoeddawl, *a.* (anargyhoedd) Unconvincing.

Anargyhoeddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anargyhoedd) Inconvincibleness.

Anargyhoeddus, *a.* (anargyhoedd) Unconvincing.

Anarloes, *a.* (arloes) Uncleared; unemptied.

Anarloesdrefn, *a.* (anarloes—trefn) In such order as not to be cleared.

Anarwydd, *a.* (arwydd) Without a sign.

Anarwyddawg, *a.* (anarwydd) Untypified.

Anarwyddawl, *a.* (anarwydd) Unforeboding.

Anarwyddocâad, *s. m.* (anarwyddawg) A being without signification; insignificance.

Anattaliadwy, *a.* (attal) Unrestrainable.

Anattebawl, *a.* (atteb) Unanswerable.

Anau, *s. pl. aggr.* (an) Elementary principles; spontaneity; indigenous produce. Hence the name *Coed Anau*, in *Mon*; the scene of one of the battles of Llywelyn I.

Caraf dy fuddig â fu anau
Cynddilig Aeron.

I will love thy victorious throne that teemed with harmonious principles, thou Cynddilig of Aeron.

Aneurin.

Anaw, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (an—aw) The genius of vocal harmony; the poetic muse, or genius, as applied to poetry: also a songster.

Pan ym daw anaw o auwyd fy ngherdd
Fy nghyfaillt neud adwyd.

When I am endowed with harmony from the impulse of my song, my friend art thou not gone!

Cynddelw.

Anawdurdawd, *s. m.—pl. anawdurdodau* (awdur) That is no authority.

Anawdurdodawl, *a.* (anawdurdawd) Unauthorised.

Anawdurdodi, *v. a.* (anawdurdawd) To unauthorise.

Anawel, *s. m.* (anaw—el) Vocal music; melody.

Anawell, *s. f.* (anaw—ell) Inciter of harmony.

Golchetawr ei lestri,
Bid gloew ei frecl,
A phan fo anawell,
Dyddycawr o gell,
Dyddcawr rhag rhian
Y' nghain gyfeddau.

His cups when they are clean,
Let his wort be clear;
When apt to raise the muse,
From the cellar bring it,
Bring it before chieftains bold,
In the splendid feasts.

Taliesin.

Anawenydd, *a.* (awenydd) Without genius.

Anawenyddawl, *a.* (awenydd) Unpoetical.

Anawenyddgar, *a.* (anawenydd) Unpoetical.

Anawg, *s. m.—pl. anogion* (an—awg) Incitement.

Anawg, *v. a.* (an—awg) To incite; to exhort.

Anaws, *s. m.—pl. anosion* (an—aws) A chasing.

Anaws, *v. a.* (an—aws) To excite; to set on; to drive, or pursue. *Anaws cwn*, to set on dogs.

Anaws ei gell agored.

To force a dog into an open pantry,

Adage.

Ancwyn, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cwyn) A dainty, delicacy, or sweetmeat; the second course, or service; the desert; a customary allowance of meat and drink to officers, or attendants at the court.

Penteulu—ei ancwyn yw tair saig, a thri choruaid o'r llyn goreu
â fo yn y llys.

The comptroller of the household's table allowance is three messes, and three hornfuls of the best liquor that shall be in the house.

Welsh Laws.

Ancwynai, *s. m.—pl. ancwyneion* (ancwyn) A lover of dainties; an epicure.

Ancwynaid, *a.* (ancwyn) Rather dainty.

Ancwyndy, *s. m.—pl. ancwyndai* (ancwyn—ty) A confectionary.

Ancwyngell, *s. f.—pl. t. oedd* (ancwyn—cell) A refectory.

Ancwynwr, *s. m.—pl. ancwynwyr* (ancwyn—gwr) A confectioner.

Anchwannawg, *a.* (anchwant) Uncoveting.

Anchwannogi, *v.* (anchwannawg) To become listless, or careless.

Anchwannogiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anchwannawg) Inappetency; a becoming indifferent.

Anchwannogrwydd, *s. m.* (anchwannawg) Listlessness.

Anchwant, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (chwant) Inappetency.

Anchwant, *a.* (chwant) Not keen; dull, or blunt.

Gwaew anchwant.

A spear that is not keen.

Taliesin.

Anchwardd, *a.* (chwardd) Without laughter.

Anchwiliadwy, *a.* (chwiliad) Unsearchable.

Anchwith, *a.* (chwith) Not bungling; dexterous.

Anchwyrn, *a.* (chwyrn) Without vehemence.

Andaw, *v. a.* (an—taw) To listen, or hearken, to give attention.

Yn y fan odduwch llon dar,
Ydo endewais i lais adar:
Cog fan cof gan bawb â gar.

On the hill above the merry oak,
I listened to the song of the birds:
The loud cuckoo that is in every lover's thought.

Llywarch Hen.

Andawgar, *a.* (andaw) Wistful; attentive.
 Andawgarwch, *s. m.* (andawgar) Wistfulness.
 Andawiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (andaw) A listening.
 Andawydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (andaw) A listener.
 Andras, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oedd* (tras) An enemy; the devil. *Mae yr andras ynddo*, the devil is in him.
 Andrasdyl, *s. m.* (andras—*tyl*) The thought of the foe.

Wi! a Wenddydd wen mawr andrasdyl gogan,
 A chwedlau chwibleian.

Oh! fair Gwenddydd great is the *infernal thought* prognosticating, and the tales of the *chwibleian*. *Myrddin.*

Andred, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (tred) A place without inhabitants; a weald. So the Weald of Kent is called *Coed Andred*. *a. uninhabited.*
 Andwyaw, *v. a.* (twyaw) To demolish; to ruin; to put out of order.
 Andwyawl, *a.* (twyaw) Disordering; ruining.
 Andwywr, *s. m.*—*pl. andwywyr* (twywr) A demolisher; a destroyer.
 Anëang, *a.* (ëang) Incapacities; confined.
 Anëangder, *s. m.* (anëang) Incapaciousness.
 Anëangn, *v. a.* (anëang) To render incapacious.
 Anebre, *a.* (ebre) Not returning, or coming back.
 Anebrwydd, *a.* (ebrwydd) Not quick; dilatory.

Ni newidiaf naf un awrfedd, a neb,
 Anebrwydd dangnefedd.

I will not exchange my lord for one short hour with any body, he that is *dilatory* to peace. *Ll. Gwr. i L. ab Gruffydd.*

Anebrwyddedig, *a.* (anebrwydd) Unaccelerated.
 Anebryfygawl, *a.* (ebryfyg) Unforgetting.
 Anebryfygedig, *a.* (ebryfyg) Unneglected.

Ac adaw eu ciwdawd ag a oedd eiddynt ewyllys Duw, ac amddiffyn yr hwn a notiaa eannorthwyaw i bob dyn pan fo cyfyngaf arnaddynt o anebryfygedig rybuedd.

And the people that belonged to them they consigned to the will of God; to the protection of him who is accustomed to assist all men, when they are in the greatest difficulty, through *unfailing* grace. *B. Gr. ab Cynan.*

Anedifar, *a.* (edifar) Without remorse.
 Anedifarns, *a.* (anedifar) Unrelenting.
 Anedifeiriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anedifar) Impenitence.
 Anedifeiriawl, *a.* (anedifar) Impenitent.
 Anedifeirwch, *s. m.* (anedifar) Impenitence.
 Anedmyg, *a.* (edmyg) Without reverence.
 Anedmygawl, *a.* (anedmyg) Irreverent.
 Anedmygedd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anedmyg) Irreverence.
 Anedmygu, *v. a.* (anedmyg) To profane.
 Aneffaith, *a.* (effaith) Without effect.
 Aneffeithiawl, *a.* (aneffaith) Ineffectual.
 Aneffeithioldeb, *s. m.* (aneffeithiawl) Inefficaciousness.
 Aneffeithiolrwydd, *s. m.* (aneffaithiawl) Ineffectiveness.
 Aneglur, *a.* (eglur) Indistinct; obscure; gloomy.

Aneglur cenad yw ceudawd.

In the breast is an *unconspicuous* messenger. *Adage.*

Aneglurâad, *s. m.* (aneglur) Inexplicitness.
 Anegluradwy, *a.* (aneglur) Inexplicable.
 Aneglurdeb, *s. m.* (aneglur) Indistinctness.
 Anegluredig, *a.* (aneglur) Unexplained.
 Anegluriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (aneglur) Inexplication.
 Aneglwg, *a.* (eglwg) Without splendour.

Du dywyllwg
 Drem aneglwg.

Black darkness
 With a countenance gloomy. *Taliesin, i'r Gwynt.*

Anegwan, *a.* (egwan) Unfeeble; strong.
 Anegwyddorig, *a.* (egwyddawr) Unrudimental.
 Aneiddil, *a.* (eiddil) Unslender; gross.

Aneilyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. od* (an—eilyn) A phantom.
 Aneirian, *a.* (eirian) Ungainly; deformed.

Aneirian pob diriad.

Every wicked one is *deformed*.

Adage.

Aneiriaw, *v. a.* (anair) To slander, or detract.

O's a'r gerdd, hwy i fal'r gwall,
 I dario i wlad arall,
 Hyn a bair eich aneiriaw,
 I'ch plant anllwyddiant rhaglilaw.

If the song should go (longer will the fault exist) and remain in another country, this will give occasion to *detract* you, and to your children misfortune in time to come. *Gr. i Ll. Pychan.*

Aneiriawl, *a.* (anair) Slanderous; detracting.
 Aneirif, *a.* (eirif) Innumerable; numberless.
 Aneirifedig, *a.* (aneirif) Unnumbered.

Tored aneirifedigion benau y sarff, ac i mae ereill wedi rhyddadeni yn eu lle.

Cut off the *innumerable* heads of the serpent, and then there are others seen produced in their place. *Blucidarius.*

Aneirifedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (aneirifedig) Innumberableness.

Aneirioes, *a.* (eirioes) Without brightness.

Anelw, *a.* (elw) Without gain; without riches.

Anelwig, *a.* (elwig) Unformed; shapeless; s. embryo.

Dy lygaid a welant fy anelwig ddefnydd.

Thy eyes have seen my *shapeless* beginning. *Psalms.*

Anelyf, *a.* (elyf) Without music; grating.

Cynneilliant anant afar anelyf.

The muses keep *discordant* moans. *Cynddelw.*

Anenmynedd, *a.* (enmynedd) Without patience.
 Anenmyneddgar, *a.* (anenmynedd) Impatient.
 Anennill, *a.* (ennill) Without gain, or advantage.
 Anennillgar, *a.* (anennill) Unprofitable.
 Anennillgarwch, *s. m.* (anennillgar) Unprofitableness.

Anennilliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anennill) A being made unprofitable.

Anenw, *a.* (enw) Nameless; not famous.

Anenwad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anenw) Misnomer.

Anenwawg, *a.* (enwawg) Ignoble; unrenowned.

Anenwogi, *v. a.* (anenwawg) To render ignoble.

Anenwogrwydd, *s. m.* (anenwawg) Ignobleness.

Anëon, *a.* (ëon) Not bold; timid; fearful.

Aneonder, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anëon) Want of courage; timidity.

Anerch, *v. a.* (erch) To greet, or to salute.

Anerch, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (erch) A greeting, or salutation.

At Iwl Caisar, Afarwy fab Lludd, tywysawg Llundain, yn anfon anerch, ac wedi damunedig aneu, damunedig iechyd a buchedd.

To Julius Cæsar, Afarwy the son of Lludd, prince of London, sendeth a *greeting*; and after having wished death, wishing health and life. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Anerchawl, *a.* (anerch) Gratulatory, greeting.

Anerchedd, *s. m.* (anerch) Gratulation.

Anerchedig, *a.* (anerch) Greeting; complimenting.

Anerchfawl, *s. f.* (anerch—mawl) Congratulatory praise.

Anerchiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anerch) Gratulation.

Anerchwawd, *s. m.* (anerch—gwawd) A panegyric.

Anerchwedd, *a.* (anerch—gwedd) With an inviting face.

Nis ganlyn ferch anerchwedd
 Na gwr fach bellfach i'r bedd.

Not a maid with *inviting* mien will follow, nor a lively man, now to the grave. *S. Cent.*

Anerchwyr, *s. m.*—*pl. anerchwyr* (anerch—gwr) A greeter; a complimenter.

Anerfai, *a.* (erfai) Inculpable; faultless; blameless.

Anermygawl, *a.* (ermyg) Inorganical.

Anesgar, *a.* (esgar) Without separation.

Anesgarad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anesgar) Inseparability: a. Inseparable.

*Llad gnows gwan maws mor trin,
Anesgarad fu ynad ac Aneurin.*

The nature of the weak delicate one will cut down the bulwark of war; inseparable has been the judge and Aneurin.

Anesgardd, a. (esgardd) Without dispersion.

Anesgardde, s. f. (esgardde) A being unscattered.

Anesgaredig, a. (anesgar) Rendered inseparable.

Anesgariad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anesgar) A being unseparated.

Anesgariaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (anesgar) Inseparability.

Anesgor, a. (esgor) Without deliverance.

Anesgud, a. (esgud) Not quick; sluggish; slow.

Anesgudrwydd, s. m. (anesgud) Slowness: sluggishness.

Anesmwyth, a. (esmwyth) Uneasy; painful

Anesmwythaid, a. (anesmwyth) Rather uneasy.

Anesmwythaw, v. (anesmwyth) To become uneasy; to disturb.

Anesmwythawl, a. (anesmwyth) Disquieting.

Anesmwythder, s. m.—pl. t. au (anesmwyth) Uneasiness; disquietude.

Anetifedd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (etifedd) That is not an heir.

Anetifedd, a. (etifedd) Without heir; without a son.

Aneuawg, a. (gau) Not false; innocent; guiltless.

Anewig, a. (anaw) Melodious; musical; tuneful.

*Nis lludd llu cyngreddf deddf Dyfnwallawn,
Dyfnwallaw anaw anewig ddawn.*

A host of congenial dispositions will not oppose the law of Dyfnwallaw; to encourage the minstrel, of melodious endowment.

Cynddelw, i O. Gwynedd.

Anewybr, a. (ewybr) Not swift, or nimble; slow.

Anewybrsych, a. (anewybr—sych) Not drying quickly.

Anewyllys, a. (ewyllys) Without a will.

Anewyllysgar, a. (anewyllys) Being unwilling.

Anewyllysgarwch, s. m. (anewyllysgar) Unwillingness; disinclination.

Anewyllysiaw, v. (anewyllys) To be unwilling.

Anfab, s. m.—pl. anfeibion (mab) An infant.

Anfab, a. (mab) Childless; barren; childish.

Ni thal gwraig anfab alanas.

The childless woman shall not pay the fine for blood. Welsh Laws.

Anfad, a. (mad) Not good; impious; naughty; villainous; mischievous; monstrous. *Anfad iddo! mischief attend him!*

A phan gygleu yr esgymunedigion Saeson hŷny, yn ddiannod ymgynnullaw a orugynt o wyr a gwagedd, anfad nifer.

And when the accursed ones, the Saxons, perceived that, they collected together, out of hand, of men and women, a monstrous number.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Anfadran, s. f.—pl. t. au (anfad—rhan) Evil portion.

Anfadrwydd, s. m. (anfad) Impiousness; enormity.

Anfadrn, v. (anfad) To become impious.

Anfadus, a. (anfad) Villainous; iniquitous.

*Llyna fyd oll anfadus,
Llawenyddoll ai un us.*

Behold a world altogether wicked, all manner of mirth goes like chaff.

L. Morganwg.

Anfadwr, s. m.—pl. anfadwyr (anfad—gwr) An impious person.

Anfaddeu, a. (madden) Without remission.

Anfaddeuadwy, a. (anfaddeu) Unpardonable.

Anfaddeuant, s. m.—pl. anfaddeuannau (anfaddeu) Unforgiveness; a state void of pardon.

Anfaddeuawl, a. (anfaddeu) Unforgiving.

Anfaddeugar, a. (anfaddeu) Unforgiving.

Anfaddeugarwch, s. m. (anfadddeugar) Unforgiveness.

Anfael, a. (mael) Without profit; without gain.

Anfaintunaidd, a. (maint) Enormous; unweildy.

Anfalch, a. (balch) Not proud, or haughty; humble.

Anfanwl, a. (manwl) Undigested; incurious.

*Anfanwl ei rodd, un fonedd â dwfr,
Ynad ganou lyfr enaid Gwynedd.*

Inaccurate his gift, of the same quality as water, judge of the book of canons, the soul of Gwynedd.

Sefnyn.

Anfanylaidd, a. (anfanwl) Rather inaccurate.

Anfanylrwydd, s. m. (anfanwl) Inaccuracy, or want of exactness; crudity.

Anfanyla, v. (anfanwl) To become inaccurate.

Anfanylwch, s. m. (anfanwl) Inaccurateness.

Anfarddoni, a. (barddoni) Without philosophy.

Anfarddoniaidd, a. (anfarddoni) Unphilosophical.

Anfarn, a. (barn) Without judgment.

Anfarnadwy, a. (anfarn) Injudicable.

Anfarnedig, a. (anfarn) Not adjudged. *Hawl anfarnedig, a cause pending, or undetermined.*

Anfarnedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (anfarnedig) Lack of judgment.

Anfarwaidd, a. (marw) Not deadly; lively.

Anfarwawl, a. (marw) Immortal; deathless.

Anfarwolaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (anfarwawl) Immortality; a state void of death.

Anfarwoldeb, s. m. (anfarwawl) Immortality.

Anfas, a. (bas) Not shallow, or base; deep.

Anfasw, a. (masw) Not volatile, or flaunting.

Anfaswedd, s. m.—pl. t. au (anfasw) Lack of tender discourse; gravity.

Anfawl, a. (mawl) Without praise, or panegyric.

Anfedr, a. (medr) Without dexterity.

Anfedrus, a. (anfedr) Unhandy; unskillful.

Anfedrusaidd, a. (anfedrus) Rather unskillful.

Anfedrusedd, s. m.—pl. t. au (anfedrus) Unskillfulness.

Anfedrusrwydd, s. m. (anfedrus) Unskillfulness.

Anfeddw, a. (meddw) Not drunk; sober.

Anfeddygawl, a. (meddyg) Incurable; unremediable.

Anfeddyginiaeth, s. m. (meddyg) Lack of remedy.

Anfeddyginiaethawl, a. (anfeddyginiaeth) Irremediable; incurable.

Anfeddylgar, a. (meddwl) Incogitative; thoughtless.

Anfeddylgarwch, s. m. (anfeddylgar) Incogitancy.

Anfeidrawl, a. (meidr) Immense; infinite; huge.

Anfeidredd, s. m.—pl. t. au (meidr) Infinitude.

*Peryglws anfeidredd o bob parth; ac o'r diwedd Arthur a orfu,
a gyru Colgrin, ac a ddiengis o'i lu ar ffo hyd y Nghaer Efrawg.*

An immensity on every side was endangered; and at length Arthur overcame, putting Colgrin to flight; and who fled from his army, escaping as far as York.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Anfeidroldeb, s. m. (anfeidrawl) Infinitude.

Anfeidrollder, s. m.—pl. t. au (anfeidrawl) Immenseness.

Anfeidrolledd, s. m. (anfeidrawl) Immenseness.

Anfelus, a. (mel) Not sweet; insipid; disagreeable.

Anfelusder, s. m. (anfelus) Lack of sweetness.

Anfelwraidd, a. (bel—gwr) Unwarlike.

Anferth, a. (berth) Without beauty; monstrous.

Anferthawl, a. (anferth) Unsightly; monstrous.

Anferthedd, s. m. (anferth) Unsightliness.

Nid oes wyledd rhag anferthedd.

There is no bashfulness for monstrosity.

Adage.

Anferthrwydd, s. m. (anferth) Unsightliness.

Anferthwch, s. m. (anferth) Deformity; ugliness.

Anfesuradwy, a. (mesur) Unmeasurable.

Anfesurawl, *a.* (mesur) Immense.
 Anfesuredig, *a.* (mesur) Unmeasured.
 Anfesuredigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anfesuredig) Unmeasurableness.
 Anfesuri, *s. m.* (mesur) Immensity.
 Anfethedig, *a.* (meth) Infallible; undecayed.
 Anfethiant, *s. m.*—*pl. anfehiannau* (meth) Infallibility; a state void of failure.

Trech ymdaith yn faith anfethiant.

Travelling apace with overcoming infallibility. Casnodyn.

Anfethiantrwydd, *s. m.* (anfethiant) Infallibleness.
 Anfethiantus, *a.* (anfethiant) Undecaying.
 Anfethlig, *a.* (methl) Unentangled; unconfused.

Poed anfethlig fo'r arfaeth.

May the design be unembarrassed.

H. Perri.

Anfilaidd, *a.* (milaidd) Unferocious.
 Anflas, *a.* (blas) Tasteless; insipid.
 Anflasus, *a.* (anflas) Unsavoury; insipid.
 Anflys, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (blys) Inappetency.
 Anfodd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (bodd) Displeasure; a displeasing; a disliking. *O anfodd, against one's will: A rape. Gwneuthur anfodd ar un, to commit a rape. Sil.*

Gwell bodd pawb no'i anfodd.

The good will of every one is better than his displeasure. Adage.

Anfoddâad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anfodd) A displeasing.
 Anfoddâu, *v. a.* (anfodd) To be displeased.
 Anfoddawg, *a.* (anfodd) Dissatisfied; implacable.
 Anfoddedig, *a.* (anfodd) Dissatisfied; displeased.
 Anfoddedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anfoddedig) Dissatisfaction.
 Anfoddgar, *a.* (anfodd) Displeasing; dissatisfying.
 Anfoddgarwch, *s. m.* (anfoddgar) Dissatisfaction.
 Anfoddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anfodd) A disobliging.
 Anfoddiaw, *v. a.* (anfodd) To displease, to disoblige.
 Anfoddlawn, *a.* (boddllawn) Discontented.
 Anfoddlondeb, *s. m.* (anfoddlawn) Discontentedness.
 Anfoddlongar, *a.* (anfoddlawn) Unsatisfactory.
 Anfoddlongarwch, *s. m.* (anfoddlongar) Disapprobation.
 Anfoddloni, *v. a.* (anfoddlawn) To displease.
 Anfoddlonrwydd, *s. m.* (anfoddlawn) Dissatisfaction.
 Anfoddlonus, *a.* (anfoddlawn) Uncontented.
 Anfoddogi, *v. a.* (anfoddawg) To displease; to chagrin.
 Anfoddogiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anfoddawg) A putting out of humour; irritation.
 Anfoddogrwydd, *s. m.* (anfoddawg) Implacableness.
 Anfoes, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (moes) Lack, or being destitute of morals; immorality; rudeness.

Cariad—

Mirein-fab mawr ei anfoes.

Love—

A sprightly boy and full of rudeness. D. ab Gwilym.

Anfoesawg, *a.* (anfoes) Unmannered; uncivil.
 Anfoesawl, *a.* (anfoes) Unmannerly; immoral.
 Anfoesgar, *a.* (anfoes) Unmannered; unpolite.
 Anfoesgarwch, *s. m.* (anfoesgar) Incivility.
 Anfoesogrwydd, *s. m.* (anfoesawg) Discourtesy.
 Anfoesoldeb, *s. m.* (anfoesawl) Immorality.
 Anfoesolrwydd, *s. m.* (anfoesawl) Immorality.
 Anfoethus, *a.* (moeth) Not dainty; unvoluptuous.
 Anfoethusder, *s. m.* (anfoethus) Lack of voluptuousness; a state void of daintiness.
 Anfoladwy, *a.* (anfawl) That cannot be praised.
 Anfoledig, *a.* (anfawl) Uncommended.
 Anfoli, *v. a.* (anfawl) To dispraise, to disparage.

Anfoliant, *s. m.*—*pl. anfoliannau* (anfawl) Disparagement.

Anfon, *a.* (mon) Missive; missionary; sending.
 Anfon, *v. a.* (mon) To send. *Anfon llythyr, to send a letter.*

Anfonadwy, *a.* (anfon) That may be sent; remittable; missive.

Anfonawg, *a.* (anfon) Missionary; that is sent.

Anfonawl, *a.* (anfon) Missive; sending.

Anfonedig, *a.* (anfon) Missioned; missive.

Anfonedd, *a.* (bonedd) Without nobility.

Anfoneddig, *a.* (anfonedd) Ignoble; ungenteel.

Gwrthwyneb oedd Arthall i weithredoedd ei frawd; canys y rhai boneddig dyledawg a lafurial ef eu gostwng, ac y rhai anfoneddig annyledawg a urddai.

Arthall was against the acts of his brother; for the hereditary nobles he laboured to subdue, and those that were ignoble and destitute of property he honoured. Gr. ab Arthur

Anfoneddigaid, *a.* (anfoneddig) Ungentlemanlike; illiberal.

Anfoneddgedd, *s. m.* (anfoneddig) Illiberality of birth.

Anfoneddigeiddrwydd, *s. m.* (anfoneddigaid) Illiberality: disingenuity.

Anfoniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anfon) A mission.

Anfoneddydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (anfoniad) A missionary.

Anfonwr, *s. m.*—*pl. anfonwyr* (anfon—gwr) A sender; a missionary.

Anfordwyad, *a.* (mordwy) Without navigating.

Anfordwyadwy, *a.* (anfordwyad) Unnavigable.

Anfordwyawl, *a.* (mordwy) Unnavigating.

Anfordwyedig, *a.* (mordwy) Unnavigable.

Anfrait, *a.* (braint) Without privilege.

Anfreinniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anfrait) Disfranchisement; a deprivation of privilege.

Anfreinniadwy, *a.* (anfrait) Not to be privileged.

Anfreinniaw, *v. a.* (anfrait) To disfranchise.

Anfreinniawg, *a.* (anfrait) Unprivileged.

Braint breinniawg a argaea rhag anfreinniawg y terfyn; can ni ddwy anfreinniawg derfynu ar dir dyn a braint iddo.

A privileged right shuts against unprivileged bounds; for the unprivileged ought not to abut on the land of a man who has privilege. Welsh Laws.

Anfreinniawl, *a.* (anfrait) Unprivileged.

Anfreinniedig, *a.* (anfrait) Disfranchised.

Anfreinniedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anfreinniedig) Disfranchisement.

Anfri, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (bri) Disrespect; disesteem; abuse: the herb tuberosus moschatel.

Anfriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anfri) A disregarding.

Anfriadwy, *a.* (anfri) That may be disrespected.

Anfriaw, *v. a.* (anfri) To abuse; to debase.

Anfriawl, *a.* (anfri) Disrespectful; contemptuous.

Anfucheddawl, *a.* (buchedd) Immoral, of ill habit.

Anfucheddoldeb, *s. m.* (anfucheddawl) Immorality.

Anfucheddolrwydd, *s. m.* (anfucheddawl) Irregularity of life; viciousness of life.

Anfudd, *a.* (budd) Without profit; disadvantageous.

Gwawr pan ddwyre gawr a ddoded, Galon yn anfon anfudd dynged.

When first the dawn arose, a shout was given. The foes were sending unpropitious fate. Owain Cyfeiliawg.

Anfuddiant, *s. m.*—*pl. anfuddiannau* (anfudd) Unprofitableness; disadvantage.

Anfuddiawl, *a.* (anfudd) Unprofitable; improper.

Anfuddioldeb, *s. m.* (anfuddiawl) Unprofitableness.

Anfuddiolder, *s. m.* (anfuddiawl) Disadvantageousness.

Anful, *a.* (mul) Not bashful; impudent.

Anfuledd, *s. m.* (anful) Immodesty.

Anfwyn, *a.* (mwyn) Unkind; uncivil; surly.

Bydd swyn wrth swyn o'rh fodd.
Bydd anfwyn wrth anfwyn o'rh anfodd.

Be kind with pleasure to the kind,
Against thy will to the unkind unkindly be. *H. Morris.*

Anfwynâad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anfwyn) Disenjoyment.

Anfwynâawl, *a.* (anfwyn) Not enjoying.

Anfwynân, *v. a.* (anfwyn) To deprive of enjoyment; to cease enjoying.

Anfwynaid, *a.* (anfwyn) Unkind; uncourteous.

Anfwynaidd iawn oedd feinir,
Deg wych, na ddywed y gwir.

Unkindly is the slender, tall,
And beauteous fair, that hides the truth. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Anfwynder, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anfwyn) Unkindness.

Anfwyniant, *s. m.*—*pl. anfwyniannau* (anfwyn) Disenjoyment.

Anfwys, *a.* (mwys) Not witty; not smart; ignorant.

Anfwysdra, *s. m.* (anfwys) Ignorance.

Anfwyth, *a.* (mwyth) Untender; indelicate.

Anfwythaid, *a.* (anfwyth) Unkindly; not tender.

Anfwythdra, *s. m.* (anfwyth) Unkindliness.

Anfwythus, *a.* (anfwyth) Indelicate; untender.

Anfwythusder, *s. m.* (anfwythus) Indelicacy.

Anfydraidd, *a.* (mydr) Without metre; prosaic.

Anfyddinaw, *v. a.* (byddin) To disband, or break up the order of battle.

Anfyddinawl, *a.* (byddin) Disbanding; disarraying.

Anfyged, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (myged) Disgrace.

Ni allws ef a fai lwy ddyoddef anfyged, ac anmharch cy-maint.

He could no longer bear with so much disgrace, and disrespect. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Anfyfyr, *a.* (myfyr) Without study or thought.

Anfyfyrdawd, *s. m.*—*pl. anfyfyrdodau* (anfyfyr) Unstudiousness; inconsiderateness.

Anfyfyriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anfyfyr) Lack of contemplation; a being without study.

Anfyfyriawl, *a.* (anfyfyr) Inconsiderate.

Anfyfyrioldeb, *s. m.* (anfyfyriawl) Inconsiderateness; a lack of contemplation.

Anfyn, *a.* (myn) Without gentleness; morose.

Bual oedd anfyfyr
Y'nglyntedd Eiddyn,
Erchyd ryddres.
Ei fedd meddward.

Ungentle was the bull
In front of Eiddyn's gate;
He called with pomp elate
For cheering mead-horns full. *Aneurin.*

Anfynawg, *a.* (anfyn) Not gentle; surly; morose.

Cyfarchaf ym clodieu llaflawg anfyfynawg yn llwydd,
Neu wedi Rhydderch pwy fydd.

I'll ask the partner of my birth, the fierce in war;
Who is to be when Rhydderch is no more. *Myrddin.*

Anfynegawl, *a.* (mynag) Undeclared.

Anfyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (myn) The act of not willing; nollition; the act of refusing.

Anfynud, *a.* (mynud) Without any mimicry.

Anfynudawl, *a.* (anfynud) Inimitable; not imitated.

Tôrïd anfyndudawl,
Tuthlawl dan ysgawl

With matchless fury rag'd
The rapid glancing flames. *Taliesin.*

Anfynych, *a.* (mynych) Unfrequent; seldom.

Anfynychder, *s. m.* (anfynych) Unfrequency.

Anfynychedd, *s. m.* (anfynych) Uncommonness.

Anfywiawg, *a.* (byw) Inanimate; sluggish; inactive.

Anfywiawl, *a.* (byw) Unanimating; lifeless.

Anfywiogrwydd, *s. m.* (anfywiawg) Inanimation.

Anfywioldeb, *s. m.* (anfywiawl) Inanimation.

Anffaeth, *a.* (ffaeth) Not mellow; immature.

Anffaig, *s. m.*—*pl. anffegiau* (ffaig) What is unobscured; unembarrassment.

Trem carw uwch tir a garw-ddw'r,
Tan draig at anffaig y tŵr.

A countenance like a stag above the land and rough waters,
The fire of a dragon darts at the exposed part of the tower. *I. ab H. Cae Llwyd.*

Anffan, *a.* (ffan) Not strong; impotent, or feeble.

Anffawd, *s. m.*—*pl. anffodau* (ffawd) Misfortune.

Anffawd i ddydd-brawd na ddaw.

Ill luck attend the day of doom, it comes not now. *G. ab Sefyn.*

Anffêl, *a.* (ffêl) Not cunning; unwily.

Anffenthawl, *a.* (anffaeth) Uberous; unmellow.

Anffenthder, *s. m.* (anffaeth) Uberosity.

Anffenthus, *a.* (anffaeth) Unripe, or unmellow.

Anffodai, *s. m.*—*pl. anffodeion* (anffawd) An unfortunate person.

Anffodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anffawd) A miscarrying.

Anffodiadwy, *a.* (anffawd) That may miscarry.

Anffodiaw, *v.* (anffawd) To become unfortunate.

Anffodiawg, *a.* (anffawd) Unfortunate, luckless.

Anffodiawl, *a.* (anffawd) Unfortunate, or unlucky.

Anffodiedig, *a.* (anffawd) Miscarrying.

Anffodioldeb, *s. m.* (anffodiawl) Unfortunateness.

Anffodrwydd, *s. m.* (anffawd) Miscarriage.

Anffodus, *a.* (anffawd) Disastrous; unfortunate.

Anffodwr, *s. m.*—*pl. anffodwyr* (anffawd—gwr) An unfortunate person.

Anffrwyn, *a.* (ffrwyn) Unbridled, or uncurbed.

Anffrwynadwy, *a.* (anffrwyn) That cannot be bridled.

Anffrwynawl, *a.* (anffrwyn) Unbridled, uncurbed.

Anffrwyth, *a.* (ffrwyth) Without fruit, fruitless.

Anffrwythadwy, *a.* (anffrwyth) Unfructiferous.

Anffrwythaw, *v. a.* (anffrwyth) To render unfruitful.

Anffrwythawl, *a.* (anffrwyth) Unproductive.

Anffrwythedig, *a.* (anffrwyth) Unproductive.

Anffrwythiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anffrwyth) An impoverishing.

Anffrwythlawn, *a.* (anffrwyth) Unfruitful.

Anffrwythlondeb, *s. m.* (anffrwythlawn) Unfruitfulness; barrenness.

Anffrwythloni, *v. a.* (anffrwythlawn) To impoverish.

Anffrwythlonrwydd, *s. m.* (anffrwythlawn) Unfruitfulness; an unproductive state.

Anffur, *a.* (ffur) Unwise; imprudent; foolish.

Anffurdeb, *s. m.* (anffur) Imprudence.

Anffurf, *a.* (ffurf) Without form; unformed.

Anffurfaidd, *a.* (anffurf) Deformed.

Anffurfeiddiaw, *v. a.* (anffurfaidd) To render deformed.

Anffurfeiddiawl, *a.* (anffurfaidd) Tending to become deformed or disfigured.

Anffurfiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anffurf) Deformation.

Anffurfiadwy, *a.* (anffurf) That may be deformed.

Anffurfiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anffurf) Deformity.

Anffurfiant, *s. m.*—*pl. anffurfianann* (anffurf) A disfiguring; deformation.

Anffurfiaw, *v. a.* (anffurf) To deform, or disfigure.

Anffurfiawl, *a.* (anffurf) Deformed; unsightly.

Anffurfiedig, *a.* (anffurf) Disfigured; deformed.

Anffurfioledeb, *s. m.* (anffurfiawl) Deformedness.

Anffurfiwr, *s. m.* (anffurf—gwr) A disfigurer.

Anffydd, *a.* (flydd) Faithless; without faith.

Anffyddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anffydd) A departing from the faith; a ceasing to have faith.

Anffyddiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anffydd) Infidelity.

Anffyddiaw, *v.* (anffydd) To become faithless.
 Anffyddiawl, *a.* (anffydd) Infidel; disbelieving.
 Anffyddlawn, *a.* (ffyddlawn) Unfaithful. *Yr anffyddloniaid*, the infidels.
 Anffyddlondeb, *s. m.* (anffyddlawn) Unfaithfulness.
 Anffyddlonder, *s. m.* (anffyddlawn) Infidelity.
 Anffyddloni, *v.* (anffyddlawn) To become faithless; treacherously to depart.
 Anffyddlonrwydd, *s. m.* (anffyddlawn) Unfaithfulness.
 Anffyddlonwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* anffyddlonwyr (anffyddlawn—*gwr*) An unfaithful person.
 Anffynadwy, *a.* (ffwn) Unprofitable.
 Anffynedig, *a.* (ffwn) That hath not prospered.
 Anffynediggaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anffynedig) Unprosperousness.
 Anffynedigawl, *a.* (anffynedig) Unprosperous.
 Anffyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ffwn) A miscarrying.
 Anffyniadawl, *a.* (anffyniad) Unprosperous.
 Anffyniadus, *a.* (anffyniad) Unfortunate; unsuccessful.
 Anffyniannawl, *a.* (anffyniant, Unsuccessful.
 Anffyniannrwydd, *s. m.* (anffyniant) Unsuccessfulness.
 Anffyniannus, *a.* (anffyniant) Unprosperous.
 Anffyniannusrwydd, *s. m.* (anffyniant) Improperity.
 Anffyniant, *s. m.*—*pl.* anffyniannau (ffwn) Improperity; misfortune.
 Anffynu, *v.* (ffwn) To be improsperous; to miscarry.
 Ang, *a.* (ag) Open: capacious; large; broad, *Engydd*, the arms.
 Rhan o sarhad y brenin yw cawg aur a ango llawn ddiawd y brenin yuddi.
 Part of the fine for insulting the king, is a golden goblet that can contain the full quantity of drink that the king drinks.
Welsh Laws.
 Angad, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (ang) What holds, or contains; the grasp, or palm of the hand.
 Pen a borthaf yn angad fy llaw.
 A head I bear in the grasp of my hand. *Llywarch Hen.*
 Angar, *s. f.* (ang—ar) The receptacle of heat; hell.
 Angawd, *s. m.* (ang) A holding, or containing.
 Angawl, *a.* (ang) Capacious, or wide; extending.
 Angder, *s. m.* (ang) Capaciousness; extent; space.
 Angdde, *a.* (ang—de) Spacious; wide, or extensive.
 O Fon hyd Fynwy llyw llu angdde.
 From Mon to Mynwy a chief of the wide extended host. *Ll. P. Moch.*
 Angel, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (engyl (ang—el) A principle at liberty, or that has entire freedom; an angel.
 Dy frau fraich, o'r diwedd fry,
 A fo'ngylion fy ngwely.
 Thy arms, at last, from above I crave may be the angels of my bed. *T. Aled.*
 Angeliaeth, *s. m.* (angel) The angelic state.
 Angelystor, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (angel—ystor) The recording angel; evangelist.
 Angell, *s. f.*—*pl.* engyll (ang—ell) A pinion; a fore leg; an arm.
 Adar a gaid ar y gwynt
 O'i ddwy angell ui ddiengynt.
 The birds that might be found floating on the air, from his two pinions would not escape. *T. Aled, i Wulch.*
 Mae dy wr yn y gell
 Yn enoi angell hwch.
 Thy husband is in the pantry gnawing the gammon of a sow. *Aneurin.*
 Angellawg, *a.* (angell) Having pinions; pinioned.

Angelledig, *a.* (angell) Furnished with pinions.
 Angen, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (ang) Fate, or destiny.
 Angen, *s. m.*—*pl.* angenion (geni) Inherence, necessity; need. *Angen yn angen*, necessity in necessity, a thing most necessary; *cymeryd cyngor gan agen*, to make a virtue of necessity; *plant angen*, the sons of necessity.

Perid i Ddyfrig archesgob wynteuthu Arthur yn frenin, a dodi coron am ei ben; canys eu hangen oedd yn eu cymbell.

Dyfrig the archbishop was commanded to consecrate Arthur to be king, and to place the crown upon his head, for their necessity was pressing upon them. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Angerdd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (angar) A hot steam; heat; strength; force; animal spirits; disposition.

Angerdd arall oedd arno.

Another disposition was in him. *H. Cuthwch.—Mabinogion.*

Angerddawl, *a.* (angerdd) Vehement; ardent; intense.

Tri ergyrwaew glyw, glew genawon,
 Tri cryr ougyr angerddolion.

The three spear-pushing chiefs, that were gallant youths; the three eagles of lances, violent ones. *Cynddelw.*

Angerddoldeb, *s. m.* (angerddawl) Vehemency.

Angen, *s. m.*—*pl.* angenod (ang) Liberation; death.

Eryr gwyllt ar war gellydd,
 Nid ymzel pan ddel ei ddydd;
 A'r pysg a fo'n mysg y mor,
 A ddwg angen'n ddigynghor;
 Y byd, oll, he deallwn,
 A'r y sydd a erys hwn.

The wild eagle on the brow of the cliffs, he cannot hide himself when his day comes; and the fishes that are amidst the seas, death will seize without demur; the world, yea, all that is, if I could but understand, wait his call. *W. Llynn.*

Angeuaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (angen) Mortality.

Dos ar dy redeg allan, ac y sawl a edrych y goleu, ac a egyra lygad, ac a rag yn angeueth iddo.

Go, run out, and whatsoever that shall look at the light, and that shall open an eye, and that shall oppose with mortality to him *H. Cuthwch.—Mabinogion.*

Angeuaw, *v. a.* (angen) To render deadly, or mortal.

Angeuawl, *a.* (angen) Dying; deadly, or mortal.

Angeuawl, *a.* (angen) Deadly; mortal.

Llawer o grau, a gwaed a ellyngynt o bob parth, canys ergydiau a ellyngynt, ag eu holl nerth angeuolion welian a ddyborthynt.

Much blood they spilt on both sides, for they dealt the blows about, and with all their might deadly wounds they mutually bore. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Angeuolaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (angeuawl) Mortality

Angeuoldeb, *s. m.* (angeuawl) Mortality.

Angeuoli, *v. a.* (angeuawl) To render mortal.

Angeuolrwydd, *s. m.* (angeuawl) Mortality.

Angir, *s. m.* (ang—gir) Horror, awfulness.

Angiriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (angir) A rendering direful.

Angiriaw, *v. a.* (angir) To render horrible.

Angiriawl, *a.* (angir) Direful; intolerable; wonderful.

Angiriolder, *s. m.* (angiriawl) Horribleness.

Angladd, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (ang—lladd) A funeral.

Anglas, *s. m.* (ang—glas) The blue liberator; a sword.

Anglef, *s. f.* (ang—llef) A hollow noise; a loud yell.

Ei hun-gwalth, lais hen-gath lwyd,
 Yw garw anglef dan gronglwyd.

Her sole work, with noise like an old tabby cat, is to make a hideous yell under the roof, *Gr. Hiraethawg.*

Angor, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (ang—gor) A bearing, or staying round; an anchor.

Angorawl, *a.* (angor) Staying round; anchoring.

Angordreth, *s. f.*—*pl. i* (angor—treth) Anchorage.

Angoredig, *a.* (angor) Ranged round; anchored.

Angorfa, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* on (angor—ma) Anchorage.
 Angori, *v. a.* (angor) To range round; to anchor.
 Angoriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (angor) A staying; an anchoring.

Hunydd neu perchen parchus fad;
 Parch arylawr, Arfon angoriad.

An elder and chief proprietor of honourable emolument; the glory of the banquet, and the state of Arvon.
Eiu. ab Gwagawon, i L. ab Iorwerth.

Angu, *v.* (ang) To contain; to comprise, or to hold.

Nid engls bendigald Fran mewn ty erioed.

A house never contained the blessed Bran. *Mabinogion.*

Pwy euw y ddeu-air,
 Ni aing yn un pair!

What are the names of the two things that cannot be contained in one vessel?
Taliesin.

Angwyth, *s. m.* (gwyth) Anguish; violence.

Angylaidd, *a.* (angel) Like an angel; angelic.

Angyles, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (angel) A female angel; a goddess.

Anghadarn, *a.* (cadarn) Unpowerful.

Anghadarnâad, *s. m.* (anghadarn) Not strengthening.

Anghadarnâawl, *a.* (anghadarn) Not strengthening.

Anghadarnân, *v.* (anghadarn) To become weak.

Anghadarnwch, *s. m.* (anghadarn) Impotency.

Anghadernyd, *s. m.* (anghadarn) That has no power; craziness.

Anghadredd, *s. m.* (anghadr) Impotency; feebleness.

Anghadw, *a.* (cadw) Unkept: exposed.

Anghadwedig, *a.* (anghadw) Unpreserved.

Anghadwraeth, *s. m.* (anghadw) A being unprotected; an unprotected condition.

Anghadr, *a.* (cadr) Impotent; feeble, or weak.

Anghaead, *a.* (caead) Unshut; unclosed; open.

Arglwydd—clodfawr llaw anghaead,
 Corf torf terfysg o'i augad.

A chieftain fam'd with hands unclos'd
 The strength of battle, hurling tumult from his grasp.
Cynddelw.

Anghaeadawl, *a.* (anghaead) Uninclosed.

Anghaeadrwydd, *s. m.* (anghaead) A being uninclosed.

Anghaeadu, *v. a.* (anghaead) To uninclose.

Anghaeadwy, *a.* (anghaead) That cannot be shut.

Anghaen, *a.* (caen) Without a coat, or surface.

Anghaenedig, *a.* (anghaen) Uncovered, or uncoated.

Anghaenen, *a.* (anghaen) Without a covering.

Anghaenenu, *v. a.* (anghaenen) To take off the surface.

Anghaeniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghaen) A taking off the cover, or a paring the surface.

Anghaer, *a.* (caer) Without walls.

Anghaerawg, *a.* (anghaer) Unfortified; defenceless.

Anghaeriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghaer) A dismantling.

Anghaeru, *v. a.* (anghaer) To dismantle.

Anghaeth, *a.* (caeth) Not captive; not confined.

Anghaethedig, *a.* (anghaeth) Unconfined.

Anghaethiw, *a.* (anghaeth) Unrestrictive.

Anghaethiwed, *s. m.* (anghaethiw) Freedom from restraint.

Anghaethu, *v. a.* (anghaeth) To cease confining.

Anghaffael, *a.* (caffael) Unattainable; not to be had.

Anghaffaeledig, *a.* (anghaffael) Unattained.

Anghaffaeliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghaffael) Non-attainment; privation.

Anghaffaelu, *v. a.* (anghaffael) To miss obtaining.

Anghaled, *a.* (caled) Inobdurate; insolubility.

Anghalediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghaled) Inobduracy.

Anghaledrwydd, *s. m.* (anghaled) Inobduracy.

Anghaledu, *v. a.* (anghaled) To render inobdurate.

Anghalon, *a.* (calon) Heartless; without spirits.

Anghalonawg, *a.* (anghalon) Disheartened.

Anghalondid, *s. m.* (anghalon) Discouragement.

Anghaloni, *v. a.* (anghalon) To dishearten.

Anghaloniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghalon) A disheartening.

Anghalonogrwydd, *s. m.* (anghalonawg) Disheartedness.

Anghall, *a.* (call) Indiscreet; imprudent; silly.

Anghall mai dall a dwyllir.

The indiscreet like the blind may be deceived. *Adage.*

Cas a dybio ei fod yn gall ac yntau yn anghall.

The indiscreet that thinks himself cunning is hateful. *Adage.*

Anghallder, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghall) Indiscretion.

Anghalledd, *s. m.* (anghall) Imprudence.

Anghallineb, *s. m.* (anghall) Incautiousness.

Anghaniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (can) The being destitute of song: *a.* songless.

Anghaniadaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (caniad) Inharmoniousness.

Anghaniadaidd, *a.* (caniad) Inharmonious.

Anghanlyn, *a.* (canlyn) Without following.

Anghanlyniadwy, *a.* (anghanlyn) Inimitable; that cannot be followed.

Anghanlynawl, *a.* (anghanlyn) Inconsequent.

Anghanlyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghanlyn) A being without following.

Anghanmawl, *v. a.* (canmawl) To discommend.

Anghanmoladwy, *a.* (canmawl) Uncommendable.

Anghanmoli, *v. a.* (anghanmawl) To discommend.

Anghanmoliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghanmawl) Discommendation.

Anghanmoliaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghanmawl) Disparagement.

Anghanmolwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* anghanmolwyr (anghanmawl—gwr) A disparager.

Anghar, *s. m.* (car) Unloveliness; discord. *Angar cyfundawd*, the title of a poem by Taliesin.
a. unlovely; discordant.

Oedd engyrth ein hynt, oedd anghar,
 Oedd ing, oedd angyr anghynmar!

Distressing was our course, a cheerless fate,
 'Twas fearful trouble, 'twas death unmatch'd before!
Lt. P. Moch, i L. ab Iorwerth.

Angharadwy, *a.* (anghar) Unamiable; inamiable.

Angharant, *s. m.*—*pl.* angharennydd (anghar) Want of charity; discordance.

Er amser Gwrtheyrn gennyn a sathrant,
 Ni cheisir o wir randir angharant.

They tread amongst us since Gw:theyrn's time.
 No justice can be had in lands of discord. *Taliesin.*

Angharawr, *s. m.*—*pl.* angharorion (anghar) A discordant person.

Angharchar, *a.* (carchar) Without captivity.

Angharcharawl, *a.* (angharchar) Unimprisoned.

Angharchariad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (angharchar) A releasing out of prison.

Angharcharu, *v. a.* (angharchar) To uncarcerate.

Anghardd, *a.* (cardd) Not exiled; not disgraced.

Angharddawd, *s. m.*—*pl.* angharddodau (anghardd) A being unexiled; a being undisgraced.

Angharedig, *a.* (anghar) Unbeloved; unlovely.

Angharedigawl, *a.* (angharedig) Unaffectionate.

Angharedigrwydd, *s. m.* (angharedig) Disaffect-edness.

Angharedd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghar) Discordance.

Anghariad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghar) Disaffection.

Anghariadawl, *a.* (anghariad) Unloving.
 Anghariadoldeb, *s. m.* (anghariadawl) Disaffection
 Anghariadus, *a.* (anghariad) Unamiable, unlovely.

Anghariadus pob diriad.
 Every mischievous one is unlovely.

Adage.

Anghariadusrwydd, *s. m.* (anghariad) Unamiableness.

Angharu, *v. a.* (angar) To disaffect; to cease to love.

Angharuaid, *a.* (angharu) Unlovely; unamiable.

Angharuaidiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (angharuaid) A rendering unlovely.

Angharuaidiauw, *v.* (angharuaid) To become unamiable; to divest of amiability.

Angharuaidrwydd, *s. m.* (angharuaid) Unloveliness.

Angharuaidwch, *s. m.* (angharuaid) Unloveliness.

Anghau, *a.* (cau) Not close, covered, or shut.

Anghauad, *a.* (anghau) Unshut, or unclosed.

Anghauadwy, *a.* (anghau) That cannot be closed.

Anghauadedd, *s. m.* (anghauad) An unclosed state; openness; aperture.

Anghauadrwydd, *s. m.* (anghauad) Openness.

Anghauawl, *a.* (anghau) Unclosed; not shutting.

Anghauedig, *a.* (anghau) Unclosed; open.

Anghawr, *s. m.*—*pl. anghoran* (cawr) Niggardly wretch; a miser: *a.* illiberal.

Enwi anghawr dau goryn,
 Yn Nudd hael, ni weddai hyn.

To name a wretched miser, with his double crown, a generous Nudd; this would be unseemly.

H. Daf.

Anghawrdeb, *s. m.* (anghawr) Niggardliness.

Anghawrder, *s. m.* (anghawr) Niggardliness.

Anghawrder a chybyddiaeth; sef yw hynny chwennychu o ddyn, neu geisio da bydawl mwy no digon.

Illiberality and covetousness; that is, a man coveting, or seeking after worldly goods more than sufficient.

Ll. G. Hergest.

Anghedenawg, *a.* (ceden) Napless; not shaggy.

Anghefn, *a.* (cefn) Without support; unbacked.

Anghefnawg, *a.* (anghefn) Unsupported; infirm; ailing; discouraged.

Anghefnogi, *v. a.* (anghefnawg) To discourage.

Anghefnogrwydd, *s. m.* (anghefnawg) Discouragement.

Anghefnogwr, *s. m.*—*pl. anghefnogwyr* (anghefnawg—gwr) Discourager.

Angheinder, *s. m.* (cain) Inaccuracy.

Angheiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cain) A rendering inaccurate.

Angheiniaw, *v. a.* (cain) To depreciate.

Angheiniawl, *a.* (cain) Depreciating.

Angheinmyg, *a.* (ceinmyg) Unrevered.

Meddwl meddlys melus eu mestyg
 Meiriau anghau, anghweinmyg ei farw?

Of inebriating mead-wort sweet their beverage, messengers of death! it was irreverent that he should die.

Cynddelw.

Angheinmyged, *s. m.* (angheinmyg) Dishonour.

Angheinmygedd, *s. m.* (angheinmyg) Dishonour.

Angheinmygrwydd, *s. m.* (angheinmyg) An unhallowed condition.

Angheinmygu, *v. a.* (angheinmyg) To dishonour.

Anghel, *a.* (cel) Uncovered; unveiled; unshaded.

Angheladwy, *a.* (anghel) Inconcealable.

Anghelawg, *a.* (anghel) Unsecreted; unconcealing.

Angheledig, *a.* (anghel) Unconcealed.

Anghelfydd, *a.* (celfydd) Unskilful; inaccurate.

Gnawd dial anghwbl gan anghelfydd.

Incomplete is the revenge of the unskilful.

Adage.

Anghelfyddyd, *s. m.* (anghelfydd) Unskilfulness.

Anghelfyddrwydd, *s. m.* (anghelfydd) Unskilfulness.

Anghelu, *v. a.* (anghel) To reveal, or bring to light.

Anghen, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (can) A being destitute of.

Anghenad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghen) Extreme unction.

Y pummed gymun yw yr olew â elwir anghenad: hwn â roddir paw fo dyn yn trengu.

The fifth sacrament is the unction called the extreme; this is given when a man is dying.

Ll. G. Hergest.

Anghenan, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oedd* (anghen) Extreme unction.

Anghenan glaf-wan glwyfawl, ewyn ingus.
 Cyn anghen erchylliawl.

The extreme unction of the sickly, feeble and disordered, of grievous complaint, before the awful death.

G. ab Ieuan Hen.

Anghenawg, *a.* (cèn) Having no scales.

Anghenawg, *a.* (anghen) Necessitous; needy; poor.

A glywesti â gant Lleoliawg,
 Gwyddet urddawl eurdorchawg;
 Gwell bedd no buchedd anghenawg.

Didst thou hear what was sung by Lleoliawg, the noble Irishman wearing the golden chain: the grave is better than a necessitous existence.

Engl. y Clywaid.

Anghenawr, *s. m.*—*pl. anghenorion* (anghen) A necessitous person.

Anghendawd, *s. m.*—*pl. anghendodau* (anghen) Necessitude, or a state of privation.

A Lles â chwanegws roddion o dir a daiar, ac eisteddfan, ac o holl ryddid eu heddychu, ac eu cadarnau, ac eu hardderchafael trwy ryddid y gan freninawl anghendawd.

Lles added gifts of land, and cathedrals, and with every kind of freedom, pacifying, strengthening, and exalting of them in liberty, through princely compulsion.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Anghenedlawg, *a.* (cenedl) Ungenerating.

Anghenedladwy, *a.* (cenedl) Improcreate.

Anghenedledig, *a.* (cenedl) Unbegotten.

Anghenfaint, *a.* (angen—maint) Of vast bulk.

Anghenfil, *s. m.*—*pl. t. od* (anghen—mil) An animal not agreeable with nature; a monster.

Anghenfilaidd, *a.* (anghenfil) Monstrous.

Anghenfileiddiauw, *v.* (anghenfilaidd) To become a monster; to render monstrous.

Anghenfileiddrwydd, *s. m.* (anghenfilaidd) Monstrosity.

Angheniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. an* (anghen) A necessitating.

Angheniadu, *v.* (ceniadu) To refuse leave.

Angheniadwy, *a.* (ceniad) Not to be licenced.

Angheniataad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ceniad) Disallowance.

Angheniataawl, *a.* (ceniad) Being disallowed.

Angheniatau, *v.* (ceniad) To refuse licence.

Anghenoctyd, *s. m.* (anghenawg) Necessitude.

Anghenraid, *s. m.*—*pl. anghenrheidiau* (anghen—rhaid) Necessity.

Dau ryw anghenraid y sydd: un awianawl; megis codi yr haul yn y dwyrain; neu ddawed y nos yn ol y dydd; arall yw ewyllysawl; megis, cerdded o ddyn, neu eistedd.

There are two sorts of necessities; one natural, as the rising of the sun in the east, or the coming of night after the day; the other is willed; as a man walking, or sitting.

Elucidarius.

Anghenrheidiauw, *v. a.* (anghenraid) To render necessary; to necessitate.

Anghenrheidiauw, *a.* (anghenraid) Necessary.

—Gwaeth i'r enaid
 O rhoed yn anghenrheidiauw
 O digon â ddaethon, o ddiawl.

Worse for the soul, if necessity is given enough that is come from the devil.

R. Cyffin, &c. Gwagedd.

Anghenrheidoldeb, *s. m.* (anghenrheidiauw) Necessariness; a state of necessitude.

Anghenu, *v. a.* (angen) To become necessary; to necessitate; to administer extreme unction.

Anghenu, sef yw hynny olew gleiniolig ar ddyn y mewn clefyd peryglus ydd anghenuid dyn drwy leinder buchedd.

The administering extreme unction, is the consecrated unction on a man in a dangerous sickness, when a man is become necessitated through sanglity of life.

Ll. G. Hergest.

Anghenus, *a.* (anghen) Indigent; necessitous.
 Anghenusrwydd, *s. m.* (anghenus) Indigence.
 Angherdd, *a.* (cerdd) Without a trade or calling.
 Angherddawl, *a.* (angherdd) Inartificial.
 Angherdded, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cerdded) The wandering of a traveller out of the way; aberration; misfortune.

Y dydd byddyt dy lateion
 Yn fy anerch dan arwyddion,
 Y rhai'n à ddyga i angherdded
 Y ferch gallai a'r à aned.

The day when thy messengers greeted me with tokens, they would have drawn into the straying path, the most prudent maid that ever was born.
Tho. Owain—H. ei hebgor.

Angherddoldeb, *s. m.* (angherddawl) Inartificialness

Angherddwraidd, *a.* (angherdd) Unpoetical.

Angheri, *v. a.* (anghar) To extort, to deal hardly.

Angherydd, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (cerydd) Impunity.

Angheryddadwy, *a.* (angherydd) Irreproveable.

Angheryddawl, *a.* (angherydd) Unreproving.

Angheryddedig, *a.* (angherydd) Unreproved.

Angheryddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (angherydd) A being without chastisement.

Angheryddiaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (angherydd) A being unreproved or unrebuked.

Anghes, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (ces) Stranger: *a.* strange.

A galan ar y gwr a'n digones
 A'n noddwy rhag y gwyth llwyth anghes.

And we will call on him that satisfied us, that he may protect us from the wrath of the strange nation. *Taliesin, i Peib. Elyr.*

Angheddyl, *s. m.—pl. au* (cau—dyl) Occupation.

Ar hynny dygyfor o wynt a gwlaw, hyd nad oedd hawdd i neb fyned i'r angheddyl.

And on that a storm of wind and rain came in, so that it became difficult to go to the occupation. *Br. Rhunabwy.*

Anghenedd, *s. m.* (anghan) Openness.

Anghengant, *a.* (cengant) Uncertain. *A'r peth yn anghengant, and the thing being uncertain.*

Anghladd, *a.* (cladd) Not deposited; not interred.

Anghladdedig, *a.* (anghladd) Uninterred; unburied.

Anghladdiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghladd) A being uninterred; a being unburied.

Anghladdu, *v. a.* (anghladd) To disinter.

Anghlaer, *a.* (claer) Not bright; obscure; dark.

Anghlaerder, *s. m.* (anghlaer) Obscurity.

Anghlan, *a.* (clau) Unsincere; knavish.

Anghlawdd, *a.* (clawdd) Without a dike, or trench.

Anghlender, *s. m.* (anghlan) Dissimulation.

Anghlōaid, *a.* (clo) Inconclusive; not apt to close.

Anghlōawl, *a.* (clo) Inconclusive.

Anghlod, *s. m.* (clod) Dispraise; dishonour.

Nid oedd anghlodfawr llawr pan lladdai,
 Nid oedd anghlod-fan y fan yd fai.

The field where he fought was not dishonourable, the place where he was was not a place of dishonour. *Cynddelw.*

Anghlodfawr, *a.* (anghlod—mawr) Dishonourable.

Cymbell Medrawd a'i lu à orug Arthur i ffo yn wasgarawg anghlodfawr.

Medrod and his army were compelled to fly by Arthur, and dispersed dishonourably. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Anghlōedig, *a.* (clo) Unlocked; unconcluded.

Anghlōedd, *s. m.* (clo) Inconclusion.

Anghlōeiddrwydd, *s. m.* (anghlōaid) Inconclusiveness.

Anghludd, *a.* (cludd) Not hidden; unobscured.

Anghludd ysgrudd esgar noddliad.

Unhidden the countenance of the protector of the exile. *Taliesin.*

Anghlwyfadwy, *a.* (clwyf) Invulnerable.

Anghlyd, *a.* (clyd) Not warm; uncomfortable.

Anghlymadwy, *a.* (clwm) That cannot be tied.

Anghlymawg, *a.* (clwm) Without knots.

Anghlywedig, *a.* (clyw) Not hearing; unheard of.

Ac wedi caiffael y fuddygoliaeth hono Bran à drigws yn emmherawdr yn Rhufain yn darostwng y bobl o anghlywedig greu-londer.

And after obtaining the victory Bran continued to be emperor at Rome, subduing the people with unheard of cruelty. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Anghnaif, *a.* (cnaif) Without clipping.

Anghneifedig, *a.* (anghnaif) Unclipped.

Anghnodawl, *a.* (cnawd) Having no flesh, or body.

Anghoeladwy, *a.* (coel) Incredible; not believed.

Anghoelbar, *a.* (coel—par) That doth not induce belief; inconclusive.

Anghoelbaredd, *s. m.* (anghoelbar) Inconclusiveness.

Anghoelgar, *a.* (coel) Unbelieving; distrustful.

Anghoelgarwch, *s. m.* (anghoelgar) Distrustfulness.

Anghoeliaw, *v. a.* (coel) To distrust; to disbelieve.

Anghoeliedig, *a.* (coel) Mistrusting, uncredited.

Anghoelus, *a.* (coel) Unbelieving; doubting.

Anghoeth, *a.* (coeth) Impure, or unrefined.

Anghoethaidd, *a.* (anghoeth) Rather impure.

Anghoethawl, *a.* (anghoeth) Unpurified.

Anghoethedd, *s. m.* (anghoeth) Impurity.

Anghof, *s. m.—pl. anghofion* (cof) Forgetfulness; oblivion. *Gollwng yn anghof, to forget.*

Anghofiaf, *v. a.* (anghof) To forget.

Anghofus, *a.* (anghof) Forgetful, apt to forget.

Anghofusdra, *s. m.* (anghofus) Forgetfulness.

Angholladwy, *a.* (coll) Not to be lost; inamissible.

Angholledig, *a.* (coll) That has not been lost.

Angholliant, *s. m.* (coll) A being not lost.

Anghorffawl, *a.* (corff) Incorporeal, bodiless.

Anghorffawr, *a.* (corff) Incorporate; incorporal.

Anghorffedig, *a.* (corff) Disembodied.

Anghorffolaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghorffawl) Incorporeity; an unembodied state.

Anghorfforaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghorffawr) Incorporeity.

Anghorfforawl, *a.* (anghorfforawr) Incorporeal.

Anghorffori, *v. a.* (anghorffawr) To disembody.

Anghorfforiad, *s. m.* (anghorffawr) Incorporeity.

Anghorfforoldeb, *s. m.* (anghorfforawl) Incorporality.

Anghoriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghawr) Ungenerosity.

Anghosp, *a.* (cosp) Without punishment.

Anghospadwy, *a.* (anghosp) Unpunishable.

Anghospawl, *a.* (anghosp) Not to be punished.

Anghospedig, *a.* (anghosp) Unpunished.

Anghospiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghosp) A being without punishment.

Anghraff, *a.* (craff) Not sharp, or penetrative.

Anghraffder, *s. m.* (anghraff) Dulness of penetration.

Anghraffedig, *a.* (anghraff) Unperceived.

Anghraffedd, *s. m.* (anghraff) Dulness; dimness.

Anghraffiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghraff) Imperception.

Anghraffu, *v.* (anghraff) To fail of perceiving.

Anghraiff, *s. f.—pl. anghreiffiau* (craiff) A pattern.

Anghrawn, *a.* (crawn) Uncollected. *Gwr anghrawn, a person that hath not heaped riches.*

Anghrebwyll, *a.* (crebwyll) Without intimation.

Anghrebwylladwy, *a.* (anghrebwyll) That cannot be intimated.

Anghrebwylledig, *a.* (anghrebwyll) Rendered unmentionable.

Anghrebwylliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghrebwyll) Unintimation; a being unmentioned.

Anghred, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cred) Unbelief. *Gwlad anghred, a country out of Christendom.*

Anghredadwy, *a.* (anghred) Incredible.

Anghredadin, *a.* (anghred) Unbelieving.
 Anghredadiniaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghredadin) Unbelief; infidelity.
 Anghredadyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (anghred) An unbeliever, or infidel.
 Anghredadyniaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghredadyn) Incredulity; the state of an infidel.
 Anghredin, *a.* (anghred) Being incredulous.
 Anghrediniaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghredin) Unbelief; incredulity.
 Anghrediniawl, *a.* (anghredin) Incredulous.
 Anghredn, *v. a.* (anghred) To disbelieve.
 Anghredwr, *s. m.*—*pl. anghredwyr* (anghred-gwr) A disbeliever.
 Anghrëedig, *a.* (cre) Uncreated; increate.
 Anghrëedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghrëedig) A being uncreated.
 Anghrefydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (crefydd) Impiety.
 Anghrefyddawl, *a.* (anghrefydd) Impious; irreligious; unbelieving.
 Anghrefyddoldeb, *s. m.* (anghrefyddawl) Irreligion.
 Anghrefyddwr, *s. m.*—*pl. anghrefyddwyr* (anghrefydd—gwr) An irreligious man.
 Anghreffni, *s. m.* (creffni) Dimness; dullness.
 Anghreiffiaw, *v. a.* (anghraiff) To reprove.
Anghreiffiaw gwyd, to reprove wickedness.
 Ac yna yr anfoneb Andromache hyd ar Briaf, i adolwyn iddo Iuddias Hector i'r drin y dydd hwnw—a phan adnabu Hector byny, anghreiffiaw ei wraig a orug.
 And then Andromache sent to Priam, to intreat him to hinder Hector to the battle on that day; and when Hector understood that, he reprov'd his wife.
Davet—Mabinogion.
 Anghreiffiawl, *a.* (anghraiff) Exemplary.
 Anghreiffioldeb, *s. m.* (anghreiffiawl) Exemplariness.
 Anghreiffiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. anghreiffwyr* (anghraiff—gwr) A reprover.
 Anghrist, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (crist) Antichrist.
 Anghristyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (anghrist) One that is not a christian.
 Anghristynawg, *a.* (anghristyn) Unchristian.
 Anghristynogaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghristynawg) Unchristianity.
 Anghristynogaidd, *a.* (anghristynawg) Unchristian.
 Anghristynogawl, *a.* (anghristynawg) Unchristian.
 Anghroesaw, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (croesaw) Inhospitallity; the being unwelcome.
 Anghroesawgar, *a.* (anghroesaw) Inhospitable.
 Anghroesawiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghroesaw) A treating without welcome.
 Anghroesawu, *v. a.* (anghroesaw) To treat inhospitably; to cease being hospitable.
 Anghroesawus, *a.* (anghroesaw) Inhospitable.
 Anghroew, *a.* (croew) Not clear; inarticulate.
Llefariad anghroew, a poor delivery.
 Anghroewder, *s. m.* (anghroew) Inarticulation.
 Anghrwm, *a.* (crwm) Without a bend, or curve.
 Anghrwn, *a.* (crwn) Not round; uncircular.
 Anghrybwyll, *a.* (crybwyll) Without a hint.
 Anghrybwyllledig, *a.* (anghrybwyll) Unmentioned.
 Anghrybwylliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghrybwyll) A being unmentioned.
 Anghryg, *a.* (cryg) Not hoarse; articulate; clear.

Erchwyniawg trylew trylwyn uch prain,
 Tryliw ei ougyr anghryg rysgafu.

The protecting gallant one presiding over the banquet, deep stained is his spear, whose utterance is not hoarse. *Cyuddelw.*

Anghrymder, *s. m.* (anghrwm) Inconvexity.
 Anghrymedd, *s. m.* (anghrwm) A being unbent.
 Anghrymiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghrwm) Inconvexity; a not bending round.
 Anghrymu, *v. a.* (anghrwm) To unbend.

Anghrynder, *s. m.* (anghrwn) Inrotundity.
 Anghryno, *a.* (cryno) Incompact; disordered.
 Anghrynöan, *s. f.* (anghryno) A flattern.
 Anghrynöawl, *a.* (anghryno) Incompact.
 Anghrynödeb, *s. m.* (anghryno) Incompactness; diffusedness; untidiness; negligence.
 Anghrynöedig, *a.* (anghryno) Rendered incompact.
 Anghrynöi, *v.* (anghryno) To render incompact.
 Anghuaidd, *a.* (cuaid) Unlovely, or inamiable.
 Anghudd, *a.* (cudd) Not hidden, or obscured.
 Anghuddiawg, *a.* (anghudd) Unconcealed.

Dy fardd wyf, dy fudd ys anghuddiawg,
 Dy feirdd ynt heirdiolon, udd Mon mynawg.

Thy bard I am, thy benefit is unconcealed,
 Thy bards are gay, placid chief of Mon. *Ll. P. Moch.*

Anghuddiawl, *a.* (anghudd) Not to be secreted.
 Anghuddiedig, *a.* (anghudd) Unconcealed.
 Anghuedd, *s. m.* (cuedd) Unloveliness.
 Anghueiddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghuaidd) A rendering unlovely.
 Anghueiddiaw, *v. a.* (anghuaidd) To render unlovely.
 Anghueiddiawl, *a.* (anghuaidd) Tending to be unamiable.
 Anghueiddrwydd, *s. m.* (anghuaidd) Unloveliness.
 Anghur, *a.* (cur) Without complaint.
 Anghuriawl, *a.* (anghur) Uncomplaining.
 Anghwaethach, *adv.* (gwaeth) Much less.
 Anghwaneg, *a.* (gwaneg) Additional; more.
 Anghwanegawl, *a.* (anghwaneg) Augmentative.
 Anghwanegedig, *a.* (anghwaneg) Superadded.
 Anghwanegiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghwaneg) Augmentation.
 Anghwanegu, *v. a.* (anghwaneg) To augment.

Anghwanegid mef mawrair.

The disgrace of the celebrated person is augmented. *Adage.*

Anghwbl, *a.* (cwbl) Imperfect; deficient.

Anghwbl pob elsia.

Imperfect is every want. *Adge.*

Anghwbledd, *s. m.* (anghwbl) Incompleteness.
 Anghwblâad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghwbl) Incompletion; a ceasing to complete.
 Anghwblâawl, *a.* (anghwbl) Not to be completed.
 Anghwblân, *v. a.* (anghwbl) To render incomplete.
 Anghwl, *a.* (cwl) Harmless; blameless.
 Anghybyddlyd, *a.* (cybydd) Uncovetous.
 Anghychwiawr, *a.* (cychwiawr) Disproportional.

Dau erbyn angy anghychwiawr.

Two unequalled in meeting death. *Ll. P. Moch.*

Anghychwynawl, *a.* (cychwyn) That doth not begin to move; unmoveable.
 Anghychwyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cychwyn) Immobility; a ceasing to move.
 Anghydbarth, *a.* (cydbarth) Disproportionate.
 Anghydbarthu, *v. a.* (anghydbarth) To disproportionate.
 Anghydbwys, *a.* (cydbwys) Unequal in weight.
 Anghydfeidradwy, *a.* (cydfeidr) Incommensurable; not to be measured.
 Anghydfeidrawl, *a.* (cydfeidr) Incommensurate.
 Anghydfod, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydfod) Disagreement; debate; strife.
 Anghydfod, *a.* (cydfod) Contentious; froward.

Môr huysgwr gwr yn gorfod, ar bawb
 O'r bobioedd anghydfod.

How ready in throwing the dart is the hero, vanquishing every one of the contentious people. *Ll. P. Moch, & H. Gryg.*

Anghydfodawl, *a.* (anghydfod) Incongruous.
 Anghydfodedig, *a.* (anghydfod) Having disagreed.
 Anghydfodoldeb, *s. m.* (anghydfodawl) Contentiousness; incongruity.

Anghydfyddiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydfod) Variance.
 Anghydfyddus, *a.* (cydfod) Disagreeing.
 Anghydfurfiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydffurf) Nonconformity; a ceasing to conform.
 Anghydfurfiaw, *v. a.* (cydffurf) To nonconform.
 Anghydfurfiawl, *a.* (cydffurf) Nonconforming.
 Anghydfurfiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. anghydfurfwr* (cydffurf—*gwr*) Nonconformist.
 Anghydgar, *a.* (cydgar) Inunanimous.
 Anghydgarwch, *s. m.* (anghydgar) Want of unity.
 Anghylderdd, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cydgerdd) Discordance; discord: *a.* discordant.
 Anghylderddadwy, *a.* (anghylderdd) That cannot be brought to unison.
 Anghylderddawl, *a.* (anghylderdd) Inconsonant.
 Anghydlais, *a.* (cydlais) Inconsonant.
 Anghydleisiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydlais) Inconsonance.
 Anghydleisiaw, *v. a.* (cydlais) To disagree in sound.
 Anghydluniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydluniad) Discontinuity; a ceasing to accompany.
 Anghydluniawl, *a.* (cydluniawl) Incoherent.
 Anghydnabod, *a.* (cydnabod) Without acquaintance.
 Anghydnabyddawl, *a.* (cydnabod) Not acquainted with; unrecognising.
 Anghydnabyddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydnabod) Want of acquaintance; a ceasing to recognise.
 Anghydnabyddus, *a.* (cydnabod) Unacquainted.
 Anghydnaws, *a.* (cydnaws) Unsocial; inhuman.
 Anghydoddef, *a.* (cydoddef) Intolerant, rigid.
 Anghydoddefedd, *s. m.* (anghydoddef) Intolerance.
 Anghydoddefgar, *a.* (anghydoddef) Intolerative.
 Anghydoddefgarwch, *s. m.* (anghydoddefgar) Want of toleration.
 Anghydawl, *a.* (cydawl) Incontiguous.
 Anghydran, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cydran) Disproportion; want of participation.
 Anghydranawl, *a.* (anghydran) Disproportionable.
 Anghydranedig, *a.* (anghydran) Disproportioned.
 Anghydranu, *v. a.* (anghydran) To disproportion.
 Anghydsaf, *a.* (cydsaf) Not standing together.
 Anghydsafedd, *s. m.* (anghydsaf) Disagreement.
 Anghydsail, *a.* (cydsail) Incompatibility.
 Anghydsailiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghydsail) Incompatibility; a ceasing to have one basis.
 Anghydsain, *a.* (cydsain) Dissonant; discordant.
 Anghydsainiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghydsain) Discordancy; a disagreeing in sound.
 Anghydsainiaw, *v. a.* (anghydsain) To render, or become discordant.
 Anghydsainiawl, *a.* (anghydsain) Dissonant.
 Anghydsyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydsyniad) Incompliance; incongruity.
 Anghydsyniaw, *v. a.* (cydsyniaw) To clash, or become at variance.
 Anghydsyniawl, *a.* (cydsyniawl) Dissentaneous.
 Anghydsyniedig, *a.* (cydsyniedig) Disagreeing.
 Anghydsynioldeb, *s. m.* (anghydsyniawl) Inconsistency; a state of disagreement.
 Anghydwag, *a.* (cydwag) Incompressive.
 Anghydwagadwy, *a.* (anghydwag) Incompressible.
 Anghydwed, *a.* (cydwedd) Incondite.
 Anghydwedawl, *a.* (anghydwedd) Inconsistent.
 Anghydweddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghydwedd) Inconsistency; a ceasing to conform.
 Anghydweddoldeb, *s. m.* (anghydweddawl) Incompatibleness; a state of nonconformity.

Anghydweddu, *v. a.* (anghydwedd) To disagree.
 Anghydweddu, *a.* (anghydwedd) Incompatible.
 Anghydweddustrwydd, *s. m.* (anghydweddus) Inconsistency; incompatibility.
 Anghydwibod, *a.* (cydwibod) Unconscionable.

Tri anghydwibod cyfraith y sydd; un yw dwyn terfyn yn gwbl cyn ymosyn gwir; ail yw barau ar draws angen; trydydd yw cymhell dyn ar ei afles.

The three unconscionables of law: one is the taking away the boundary entirely without examining the equity; the second is giving judgment contrary to necessity; the third is compelling a man to his own injury.
Welsh Laws.

Anghydwibodawl, *a.* (anghydwibod) Unconscionable.

Anghydymffurfiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydymffurf) Recusancy; nonconformity.

Anghydymffurfiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. anghydymffurfwr* (cydymffurf—*gwr*) A nonconformist.

Anghydymmaith, *s. m.*—*pl. anghydymmeithion* (cydymmaith) Adversary.

Minau a fyddaf anghydymmaith iddo.

And I will be an adversary to him.

H. Car. Mag.

Anghyfa, *a.* (cyfa) Incomplete; imperfect.

Gwell eul cyfa no byr anghyfa.

Better is the narrow that is complete than the short that is incomplete.
Adage.

Anghyfaddas, *a.* (cyfaddas) Inconvenient; improper.

Anghyfaddasawl, *a.* (anghyfaddas) Incongruous.

Anghyfaddasiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghyfaddas) A rendering inconsistent.

Anghyfaddasrwydd, *s. m.* (anghyfaddas) Impropriety.

Anghyfaddasu, *v. a.* (anghyfaddas) To render inconvenient.

Anghyfaddef, *a.* (cyfaddef) Without confessing.

Anghyfaddefawl, *a.* (anghyfaddef) Unconfessed.

Anghyfaddefiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghyfaddef) Want of confession.

Anghyfael, *a.* (cyfael) Unsociable; unassociating.

Anghyfaeliwr, *s. m.*—*pl. anghyfaeliwr* (anghyfael—*gwr*) A person not associating.

Anghyfaeliwr anghyfrdelid llan, Dychystudd bru, bro lid.

The unsociable man is the uncomeliness of the circle, the vexation of the womb, the wrath of the country.
Llefoed.

Anghyfagaws, *a.* (cyfagaws) Incontiguous; distant.

Anghyfagosrwydd, *s. m.* (anghyfagaws) Incontiguity.

Anghyfaill, *s. m.*—*pl. anghyfeillion* (cyfaill) An unfriendly one: *a.* without a friend.

Anghyfammod, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfammod) That is not a covenant: *a.* without a covenant.

Anghyfammodawl, *a.* (anghyfammod) Unconditional, uncovenanted.

Anghyfamser, *a.* (cyfamser) Unopportune.

Anghyfamserawl, *a.* (anghyfamser) Unseasonable.

Anghyfamseru, *v. a.* (anghyfamser) To render unseasonable; to become out of season.

Anghyfan, *a.* (cyfan) Not whole; incomplete.

Gwaewawr nswydd anghyfan, Cleddyfal dywal diwan, Mal gwr cadwal wyalfan.

With the spear broken to pieces, the sword not feebly fierce, like a hero he would keep the place of observation.
Ancurin.

Anghyfander, *s. m.* (anghyfan) Discontinuity.

Anghyfanedig, *a.* (anghyfan) Uncompleted.

Anghyfanedd, *s. m.* (anghyfan) Incompletion.

Anghyfaneddawl, *a.* (anghyfanedd) Uncompleted

Anghyfannedd, *a.* (cyfannedd) Uninhabited; solitary, desolate.

Anghyfanneddawl, *a.* (anghyfannedd) Not to be inhabited; uninhabitable.

Anghyfannedd-dra, *s. m.* (anghyfannedd) Desolation.

Anghyfanneddedig, *a.* (anghyfannedd) Desolate.

Anghyfanneddedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyfanneddedig) A rendering destitute of inhabitants; desolation.

Anghyfanneddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. an* (anghyfannedd) A rendering desolate; desolation.

Anghyfanneddrwydd, *s. m.* (anghyfannedd) A desolate state; an uninhabited state.

Anghyfanneddu, *v. a.* (anghyfannedd) To desolate; to depopulate.

Anghyfanneddwch, *s. m.* (anghyfannedd) The state of being uninhabited.

Anghyfansawdd, *s. m.—pl.* anghyfansoddion (cyfansawdd) Decomposite.

Anghyfansoddai, *s. m.—pl.* anghyfansoddeion (anghyfansawdd) A decomposer.

Anghyfansoddawl, *a.* (anghyfansawdd) Decomposite.

Anghyfansoddedig, *a.* (anghyfansawdd) Uncompounded.

Anghyfansoddedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyfansoddedig) A state of decomposition.

Anghyfansoddi, *v. a.* (anghyfansawdd) To decompose.

Anghyfansoddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyfansawdd) Decomposition.

Anghyfansoddrwydd, *s. m.* (anghyfansawdd) A being uncompounded.

Anghyfansoddwr, *s. m.—pl.* anghyfansoddwyr (anghyfansawdd—gwr) A decomposer.

Anghyfar, *a.* (cyfar) Inopposite; not over against.

Anghyfarch, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfarch) A not greeting; a not accounting for. In the laws, an act, when any thing is privately taken, or surreptitiously obtained; any act done under hand to the prejudice of another: what one is not obliged to share with another, also a fine paid for ploughing land without the owner's consent. *a.* without welcome, or unsaluted.

Tri anghyfarch gwr; ei farch a'i arfau; ac â ddêl iddo o'i dir; ac â ddêl yn wynebwarth i gan ei wraig am ei chowyll: ni ddylu yntan ranu yr un o hyny â'i wraig.

The three things unaccounted for by a man; his horse, his arms; and what is produced to him from his land, and what comes as the shame of face with his wife for her coverture: and he is not obliged to divide either of those with his wife.

Welsh Laws.

Anghyfarchawl, *a.* (anghyfarch) Unwelcome.

Anghyfarchedig, *a.* (anghyfarch) Unwelcomed.

Anghyfarchiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyfarch) An underhand act; extortion.

Anghyfarchrwydd, *s. m.* (anghyfarch) Underhandedness.

Anghyfarchu, *v. a.* (anghyfarch) To commit an under-handed act; to embezzle; to swindle; to extort.

Anghyfarchwr, *s. m.—pl.* anghyfarchwyr (anghyfarch—gwr) An embezzler.

*Fo eirch i'r anghyfarchwr,
Ofni'r farn gadarn fal gwr.*

*He will cause the extortioner
To dread the mighty judgment like a man. L. G. Cothi.*

Anghyfarchwyl, *a.* (cyfarchwyl) Improvident.

Anghyfarchwyledig, *a.* (anghyfarchwyl) Become careless, or improvident.

Anghyfarchwyledd, *s. m.* (anghyfarchwyl) Improvidence.

Anghyfarchwyliaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyfarchwyl) A rendering improvident.

Anghyfarchwyliaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyfarchwyl) Improvidence.

Anghyfarchwyliaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyfarchwyl) A rendering improvident.

Anghyfarchwylus, *a.* (anghyfarchwyl) Not providing for; improvident.

Anghyfarchwylwr, *s. m.—pl.* anghyfarchwylwyr (anghyfarchwyl—gwr) An improvident person.

Anghyfarchwyllydd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (anghyfarchwyl) A careless person.

Anghyfarchydd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (anghyfarch) An embezzler; a freebooter.

Anghyfardal, *a.* (cyfardal) Unequal; uneven.

Anghyfaredd, *a.* (cyfaredd) Without mystery.

Anghyfarfaeth, *a.* (cyfarfaeth) Unaccustomed.

Anghyfarpar, *a.* (cyfarpar) Unprepared.

Anghyfersang, *a.* (cyfersang) Without oppressing.

Anghyfersangedig, *a.* (anghyfersang) Unopposed.

Anghyfartal, *a.* (cyfartal) Unequal; anomal.

Anghyfartaldwy, *a.* (anghyfartal) Unproportionable, disproportionable.

Anghyfartaldeb, *s. m.* (anghyfartal) Disproportion

Anghyfartaledig, *a.* (anghyfartal) Disproportioned

Anghyfartaledigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyfartaledig) Disproportionality.

Anghyfartaledd, *s. m.* (anghyfartal) Disproportion; anomaly.

Anghyfartaliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyfartal) Disproportion; a disproportioning.

Anghyfartalrwydd, *s. m.* (anghyfartal) Inequality

Anghyfartalu, *v. a.* (anghyfartal) To render unproportionable.

Anghyfartalwch, *s. m.* (anghyfartal) Disparity.

Anghyfarwar, *a.* (cyfarwar) Dissonant.

Anghyfarwas, *a.* (cyfarwas) Inefficient.

Anghyfarwydd, *a.* (cyfarwydd) Unskilful; ignorant.

Dall pob anghyfarwydd.

Blind is every unskilful one.

Adage.

Anghyfarwyddadwy, *a.* (anghyfarwydd) That cannot be made skilful.

Anghyfarwyddaw, *v. a.* (anghyfarwydd) To render unskilful, to become uninformed.

Anghyfarwyddawl, *a.* (anghyfarwydd) That is unskilful, or ignorant.

Anghyfarwyddedig, *a.* (anghyfarwydd) Rendered unskilful, or uninformed.

Anghyfarwyddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyfarwydd) A being unskilful; a misconducting.

Anghyfarwyddwr, *s. m.—pl.* anghyfarwyddwyr (anghyfarwydd—gwr) An ignorant man.

Anghyfarwyddyd, *s. m.* (anghyfarwydd) Unskilfulness; ignorance.

Anghyfarwyre, *a.* (cyfarwyre) Not ascending together; without a mutual elevation.

Anghyfarwys, *a.* (cyfarwys) Without a gift.

Anghyfarwysawg, *a.* (anghyfarwys) Ungifted.

Anghyfatteb, *a.* (cyfatteb) Without answer.

Anghyfattebadwy, *a.* (anghyfatteb) Unanswerable

Anghyfattebawl, *a.* (anghyfatteb) Without answering.

Anghyfattebedig, *a.* (anghyfatteb) Not answering; not corresponding.

Anghyfattebiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyfatteb) A being without answering.

Anghyfattebolrwydd, *s. m.* (anghyfattebawl) Unanswerableness.

Anghyfath, *a.* (cyfath) Dissimilar; different.

Anghyfathiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyfath) Dissimilitude; a rendering dissimilar.

Anghyfathrach, *a.* (cyfathrach) Without affinity.

Anghyfathrachawl, *a.* (anghyfathrach) Not related to.

Anghyfathrwydd, *s.m.* (anghyfath) Dissimilitude.
 Anghyfyb, *a.* (cyfyb) Not definable in idea.
 Anghyfybus, *a.* (anghyfyb) Paradoxical.
 Anghyfdull, *a.* (cyfdull) Unconformed.
 Anghyfdwyre, *a.* (cyfdwyre) Not rising with.
 Anghyfebr, *a.* (cyfebr,) Not big with young.
 Anghyfeiliorn, *a.* (cyfeiliorn) Infallible; unerring.
 Anghyfeiliornad, *s.m.—pl. t. au* (anghyfeiliorn) Infallibleness.
 Anghyfeiliornadwy, *a.* (anghyfeiliorn) Unerrable.
 Anghyfeiliornawg, *a.* (anghyfeiliorn) That doth not wander, or go astray.
 Anghyfeiliornedig, *a.* (anghyfeiliorn) Unstraying.
 Anghyfeiliorni, *v.* (anghyfeiliorn) To keep from straying; to cease from wandering.
 Anghyfeiliornus, *a.* (anghyfeiliorn) Unfailing.
 Anghyfeillgar, *a.* (cyfeillgar) Unfriendly.
 Anghyfeillgarwch, *s.m.* (anghyfeillgar) Unfriendliness; an unbefriended state.
 Anghyfeilliaidd, *a.* (cyfaill) Rather unfriendly.
 Anghyfeilliaw, *v.* (cyfeilliaw) To become unfriendly; to cease befriending.
 Anghyfeilliawl, *a.* (cyfaill) Unfriendly.
 Anghyfeilliwr, *s.m.—pl. anghyfeillwyr* (cyfaill—gwr) An unfriendly person.

Pob dyn oer dyddyn neud eiddaw aneu,
 Anghyfeilliwr iddaw.

To every man is fated a cold habitation by Death, the unfriendly one. *D. Benfras.*

Anghyfeiriad, *s.m.* (anghyfar) Indirectness.
 Anghyfeiriaw, *v.* (anghyfar) To go indirectly.
 Anghyfeiriawl, *a.* (anghyfar) Indirect.
 Anghyfeiriedig, *a.* (anghyfar) Undirected.
 Anghyfeiriolrwydd, *s.m.* (anghyfar) Indirectness.
 Anghyfeiriwr, *s.m.—pl. anghyfeirwyr* (anghyfar—gwr) One that secedes, or goeth out of the way; a seceder.
 Anghyfhyrddawl, *a.* (cyfhyrddawl) Unopposing.
 Anghyfeisor, *a.* (cyfeisor) Incomparable.
 Anghyfenw, *a.* (cyfenw) Without a surname.
 Anghyferthi, *a.* (cyferthi) Destitute of beauty.
 Anghyfiaith, *s.f.—pl. anghyfieithoedd* (cyfiaith) A strange tongue; barbarism.

Anghyfiaith yw dyn na wyper pa ddyweto; ac na wypo pa ddyweter wrtho.

A person of *strange tongue* is he who speaks what is not understood, and who knows not what is said to him. *Welsh Laws.*

Anghyfiaith, *a.* (cyfiaith) Of different speech.

Dolur yw gennyfi, eb Selyf, ardderchawg weision leuainc bod gwlad ein hen dadau ni yn gyfarsangedig ygan anghyfiaith genedi.

"It is painful to me," said Selyf, "noble young men, that the country of our ancestors should be under the dominion of a barbarous nation. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Anghyfiawg, *a.* (cyfiawg) Unprovoked.

Cyrchu cyrch cyhoeddawg anghyfiawg drwy lid a bar.

To commit a public assault *unprovoked*, through hatred and wrath. *Welsh Laws.*

Anghyfiawn, *a.* (cyfiawn) Unrighteous; unjust.
 Anghyfiawnder, *s.m.—pl. t. au* (anghyfiawn) Unrighteousness.
 Anghyfiawnedig, *a.* (anghyfiawn) Become unrighteous.
 Anghyfiawnâad, *s.m.—pl. t. au* (anghyfiawn) A becoming unrighteous.
 Anghyfiawnâawl, *a.* (anghyfiawn) Unjustifying.
 Anghyfiawnâu, *v. a.* (anghyfiawn) To make unjust; to falsify.

Anghyfiawnâu y clorianau trwy dwyll.

To falsify the balances through deceit. *Amos.*

Anghyfiawnu, *v.* (anghyfiawn) To become unjust.
 Anghyfieithiad, *s.m.—pl. t. au* (anghyfiaith) Mistranslation; a rendering barbarous.

Anghyfieithu, *v. a.* (anghyfiaith) To mistranslate.
 Anghyfieithus, *a.* (anghyfiaith) Not of the same language; barbarian.
 Anghyfieud, *s.m.—pl. t. au* (cyfiau) Disjunction.
 Anghyfieudaw, *v. a.* (cyfiau) To disjoin.
 Anghyfieudawl, *a.* (cyfiau) Disjunctive.
 Anghyfyng, *a.* (cyfyng) Unconfined; not narrow.
 Anghyfladd, *a.* (cyfladd) Incoherent; not fitting.
 Anghyfladdiad, *s.m.—pl. t. au* (anghyfladd) Discongruity; a becoming incoherent.
 Anghyfladdrwydd, *s.m.* (anghyfladd) Incongruity.
 Anghyflafan, *a.* (cyflafan) Without violence.

Hil Gruffudd, taer rybydd tân,
 Tau angau anghyflafan.

The descendants of Gruffudd, the violent foreboder of fire, thy death is *without violence*. *Lt. P. Moch, i Mad. ab Gruffudd.*

Anghyflafar, *a.* (cyflafar) Inconsonant.

Anghyflaith, *a.* (cyflaith) Without mutual slaughter

Braint ongyr angerdd anghyflaith,
 Brain borthiad gweinifiad gwinflaith.

The privilege of the violent spears is to be *without mutual slaughter*, the feeder of the ravens is the circulator of the cheering wine. *Cynndelw, i O. ab Madawg.*

Anghyflawn, *a.* (cyflawn) Incomplete; deficient.
 Anghyflawnâad, *s.m.—pl. t. au* (anghyflawn) Incompletion.

Anghyflawnâawl, *a.* (anghyflawn) Incompletive.
 Anghyflawnadwy, *a.* (anghyflawn) That cannot be completed or accomplished.

Anghyflawnâu, *v. a.* (anghyflawn) To render incomplete; to cease accomplishing.

Anghyflawnâns, *a.* (anghyflawn) Incompletive.
 Anghyflawnawl, *a.* (anghyflawn) Incompletive.
 Anghyflawnder, *s.m.* (anghyflawn) Incompletion.
 Anghyflawnedig, *a.* (anghyflawn) Uncompleted.
 Anghyfle, *s.m.—pl. t. au* (cyfle) Inconvenient place.

Moll haelder naf nid anghyfle.

To celebrate the generosity of the chief it is not an *inconvenient place*. *Lt. P. Moch, i R. ab C. ab O. Gwynedd.*

Anghyfleâad, *s.m.—pl. t. au* (anghyfle) Dislocation.

Anghyflêad, *s.m.—pl. t. au* (anghyfle) A misplacing.

Anghyflêadwy, *a.* (anghyfle) Not to be dislocated.
 Anghyfleâu, *v. a.* (anghyfle) To make inconvenient; to put out of convenient place.

Anghyflêawl, *a.* (anghyfle) Misplacing; dislocative.
 Anghyflêedig, *a.* (anghyfle) Put out of its place.

Anghyflên, *v. a.* (anghyfle) To displace.

Anghyflêus, *a.* (anghyfle) Inconvenient.

Anghyfleusdawd, *s.m.—pl. anghyfleusdodau* (anghyfleus) Inconveniency.

Anghyfleusdra, *s.m.* (anghyfleus) Inconveniency.

Anghyfliw, *a.* (cyfliw) Not of the same colour.

Anghyfliwiaw, *v. a.* (anghyfliw) To make of a different colour.

Anghyflo, *a.* (cyflo) Not with calf.

Anghyflog, *a.* (cyflog) Without wages.

Anghyfludd, *a.* (cyfludd) Without restraint.

Anghyflun, *a.* (cyflun) Unconform, unlike.

Anghyfluniad, *s.m.—pl. t. au* (anghyflun) Disconformity.

Anghyfluniadwy, *a.* (anghyflun) Unconformable.

Anghyfluniaeth, *s.m.—pl. t. au* (cyfluniaeth) Without provision.

Anghyfluniaw, *v. a.* (anghyflun) To disconform.

Anghyfluniawl, *a.* (anghyflun) Unconforming.

Anghyfluniedig, *a.* (anghyflun) Disconformed.

Anghyflwg, *a.* (cyflwg) Without splendour.

Anghyflwr, *s.m.—pl. anghyflyrau* (cyflwr) Unhappy condition; misery.

Anghyflwrw, *s.* (cyflwrw) Untowardliness
 Anghyflwydd, *s. m.* (cyflwydd) Unprosperity.
 Anghyflwyddaw, *v. a.* (anghyflwydd) To render
 unprosperous.
 Anghyflwyn, *a.* (cyflwyn) Not brought forward.
 Anghyflwyth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyflwyth) Unequal
 pressure.

Y'nghyfragawd clod y clyw llawer
 Yn anghyflwyth gwyth gwaith Nanhyfer.

In the mutual contention for fame many will bear in the unequal
 pressure of the conflict in the action of Nanhyfer.

Cynddelw, v'r argl. Rhys.

Anghyflyedd, *s. m.* (cyflyedd) Disagreeableness.
 Anghyflym, *a.* (cyflym) Not quick, or sharp.
 Anghyflymder, *s. m.* (anghyflym) Slowness.
 Anghyflymdra, *s. m.* (anghyflym) Slowness.
 Anghyflys, *a.* (cyflys) Uncourtly; ill-mannered.

Handoedd ym o'm cerdd, nid cerdd fegys,
 Nid dawu anghyflawn, nac anghyflys.

What my song procured me was not similar to the vagabond, it
 was not an incomplete gift, nor uncourtly. *Llyw. Fardd.*

Angyflysdawd, *s. m.—pl. anghyflysdodau* (ang-
 hyflys) Uncourtliness.

Anghyfnernth, *s. m.—pl. t. oedd* (cyfnernth) Im-
 potence; infirmity; unsteadiness.

Ac ddu gwynaw ei anghyfnernth, a'i anghenoctyd, yn y wedd
 hono, ef a ddeall hyd y'nghaer y ddinas ydoedd ei fferch ynddi.

And with complaining of his infirmity and trouble in that man-
 ner, he arrived at the walls of the city in which his daughter was.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Anghyfnernthawl, *a.* (anghyfnernth) Incompetent.

Anghyfnernthedig, *a.* (anghyfnernth) Rendered
 impotent, or incompetent; unassisted.

Anghyfnernthi, *s. m.* (anghyfnernth) Impotency.

Neum goren angen anghyfnernthi.

Shall I not be overcome with the death of weakness.

Ein. ab Gwalchmai.

Anghyfnernthiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyfnernth) A
 rendering incompetent.

Anghyfnernthrydd, *s. m.* (anghyfnernth) Inade-
 quacy.

Anghyfnernthu, *v. a.* (anghyfnernth) To enfeeble.

Anghyfnernthwch, *s. m.* (anghyfnernth) An infirm
 state.

Anghyfnernthwr, *s. m.—pl. anghyfnernthwyr* (ang-
 hyfnernth—gwr) An incompetent person.

Anghyfnewid, *a.* (cyfnewid) Without mutation.

Anghyfnewidiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyfnewid)
 Immutability.

Anghyfnewidiadwy, *a.* (anghyfnewid) Incommu-
 table; unalterable.

Anghyfnewidial, *a.* (anghyfnewid) Incommutative

Anghyfnewidiaw, *v. a.* (anghyfnewid) To render
 immutable.

Anghyfnewidiawl, *a.* (anghyfnewid) Incommu-
 table.

Anghyfnewidiedig, *a.* (anghyfnewid) Rendered
 incommutable.

Anghyfnewidioddeb, *s. m.* (anghyfnewidiawl) In-
 commutability.

Anghyfnewidiwr, *s. m.—pl. anghyfnewidwyr*
 (anghyfnewid—gwr) One not liable to mutation

Anghyfnewidrydd, *s. m.* (anghyfnewid) Incom-
 mutableness, a state void of change.

Anghyfnifer, *a.* (cyfnifer) Without equality of
 number.

Anghyfniferawg, *a.* (anghyfnifer) Of unequal
 number, disagreeing as to number.

Anghyfniferedd, *s. m.* (anghyfnifer) Inequality
 of numbers.

Anghyfnod, *a.* (cyfnod) Out of the appointed time

Anghyfochr, *a.* (cyfochr) Not parallel.

Anghyfochrawg, *a.* (anghyfochr) Unparalleled.

Anghyfochrawl, *a.* (anghyfochr) Not parallel.

Anghyfochri, *v. a.* (anghyfochr) To render not
 parallel; to become disconnected.

Anghyfochriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyfochr) A
 rendering sides of unequal distance.

Anghyfochroldeb, *s. m.* (anghyfochrawl) The
 state of being not parallel.

Anghyfod, *a.* (cyfod) Without rising.

Anghyfodadwy, *a.* (anghyfod) That cannot be
 raised.

Anghyfodawl, *a.* (anghyfod) Not rising.

Anghyfodedig, *a.* (anghyfod) Not tending to rise.

Anghyfodedyn, *a.* (anghyfod) Difficult to be lifted
 up. *Da anghyfodedyn*, immovable goods.

Anghyfodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyfod) A being
 not raised.

Anghyfodlaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfodlaeth) A
 being not unirythm.

Anghyfodli, *v. a.* (cyfodli) To make of unequal
 rhymes; to be of unequal rhymes.

Anghyfodlig, *a.* (cyfodlig) Not unirythm.

Anghyfoed, *a.* (cyfoed) Being unequal as to age.

Miloedd anghyfoed,
 Fal yr oedd erioed.
 Fawb a gyrch yr oed,
 I'r saith droedfedd.

Thousands of unequal ages,

As it has ever been,

All will repair to the appointment,

In the lot of seven feet. *D. Ddu, Hiraddug.*

Anghyfoen, *a.* (cyfoen) Not big with lamb.

Anghyfoes, *a.* (cyfoes) Not contemporary.

Anghyfoesawl, *a.* (anghyfoes) Uncontemporary.

Anghyfoesi, *v. a.* (anghyfoes) To be not contem-
 porary; to cease being contemporary.

Anghyfoeth, *a.* (cyfoeth) Without wealth or means

Gwnae o farw i fyw,
 Ac anghyfoeth yw.

He would bring from death to life though destitute of wealth is
 she. *Ieuan Tew.*

Anghyfoethawg, *a.* (anghyfoeth) Indigent.

Anghyfoethogi, *v. a.* (anghyfoethawg) To render
 indigent; to bereave of wealth.

Anghyfoethogiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyfoethawg)
 Bereavement of wealth.

Anghyfoethogrwydd, *s. m.* (anghyfoethawg) A
 being deprived of wealth; indigence.

Anghyfogwydd, *a.* (cyfogwydd) Without a bias.

Anghyfogwyddaw, *v. a.* (anghyfogwydd) To dis-
 incline, to take away a bias.

Anghyfogwyddawl, *a.* (anghyfogwydd) Unbiasing

Anghyfogwyddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyfog-
 wydd) Disinclination.

Anghyfor, *a.* (cyfor) Without an overflow.

Anghyforddwy, *s. m.* (cyforddwy) Incompre-
 hension.

Anghyforiawg, *a.* (anghyfor) Not overflowing.

Anghyfosodawl, *a.* (cyfosawd) Decomposite.

Anghyfosodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfosawd) De-
 composition; a being uncollocated.

Anghyfradd, *a.* (cyfradd) Not of equal degree.

Anghyfragawd, *a.* (cyfragawd) Without commix-
 ion; being unconnected.

Anghyfraid, *a.* (cyfraid) Incompetent; insuffi-
 cient.

Anghyfraith, *s. m.—pl. anghyfreithiau* (cyfraith)
 What is contrary to law; the transgression of
 the law.

Dwyn peth iwrth anghyfraith i gyfraith.

To bring illegality cognizable to the law, or, to recover a thing
 stolen. *Welsh Laws.*

Cof malth anghyfraith angen.

Awful is the thought of death's rapacity.

Pr. Eychan.

Anghyfraith, *a.* (cyfraith) Lawless, or illegal.
 Anghyfran, *a.* (cyfran) Without proportion.
 Anghyfranadwy, *a.* (anghyfran) Unproportionable; incommunicable.
 Anghyfranawg, *a.* (anghyfran) Not having a proportion; not participating.
 Anghyfranawl, *a.* (anghyfran) Incommunicative.
 Anghyfranedig, *a.* (anghyfran) Disproportioned; uncommunicated.
 Anghyfrangar, *a.* (anghyfran) Incommunicative.
 Anghyfrangarwch, *s. m.* (anghyfrangar) Incommunicableness.
 Anghyfraniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyfran) Disproportion; a not having a proportion.
 Anghyfranogaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyfranawg) A being without a share.
 Anghyfranogawl, *a.* (anghyfranawg) Not sharing with; unparticipating.
 Anghyfranoldeb, *s. m.* (anghyfranawl) Want of proportion; an unparticipated state.
 Anghyfranwr, *s. m.—pl. anghyfranwyr* (anghyfran—gwr) One that doth not share with another; one not participating.
 Anghyfrawd, *a.* (cyfrawd) Inconcurrent.
 Anghyfrben, *a.* (cyfrben) Incomplete.
 Anghyfrbeniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyfrben) Incompletion; incongruity.
 Anghyfrdan, *s. m.* (cyfrdan) Disagreement.

Ystafell Cyddyddan a'm erwân,
 Pob awr, gwedi mawr anghyfrdan,
 A welais ar dy bentan!

The hall of Cyddyddan pierces me through every hour, after the great disorder I have seen on thy hearth. *Llywarch Hên.*

Anghyfrdelaid, *a.* (cyfrdelaid) Not beautiful throughout; not thoroughly perfect.
 Anghyfrdelid, *a.* (cyfrdelid) Unparagoned.

Oes ieuencid anghyfrdelid ei faeth dybydd
 Herw ymdoifant barfawg o'r cant uis ryfelydd.

The eye of youth, *uncomely* will be his nursing, disappearing like the bubble, hardly a bearded one in a hundred will be a warrior. *Taliesin.*

Anghyfrdelidaw, *v. a.* (anghyfrdelid) To deprive of beauty; to cease being perfect.
 Anghyfrdo, *s. m.* (cyfrdo) Incompleteness.
 Anghyfrdo, *a.* (cyfrdo) Without perfection.
 Anghyfrdwyth, *a.* (cyfrdwyth) Not elastic.
 Anghyfred, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfred) Inconcurrency.
 Anghyfredawl, *a.* (anghyfred) Inconcurrent.
 Anghyfrediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyfred) A rendering inconvenient.
 Anghyfreidiaw, *v. a.* (anghyfraid) To do away a necessity.
 Anghyfreidiawl, *a.* (anghyfraid) Unnecessary.
 Anghyfreidrwydd, *s. m.* (anghyfraid) Unnecessariness.
 Anghyfreithgar, *a.* (anghyfraith) Unlitigious.
 Anghyfreithiawl, *a.* (anghyfraith) Illegal; unlawful.
 Anghyfreithioldeb, *s. m.* (anghyfreithiawl) Illegality, unlawfulness.
 Anghyfreithlawn, *a.* (anghyfraith) Unlawful.
 Anghyfreithlondeb, *s. m.* (anghyfreithlawn) Unlawfulness, or illegality.
 Anghyfreithloni, *v. a.* (anghyfreithlawn) To illegitimate; to make null, or of no effect.

O derfydd na allo goresgynwr anghyfreithloni y weithred, y brawdwr a ddyly faru y tir i berchen y weithred.

If a possessor cannot annul the deed, the judge ought to adjudge the land to the owner of the deed. *Welsh Laws.*

Anghyfreithlonrwydd, *s. m.* (anghyfreithlawn) Illegitimateness; a state of unlawfulness.
 Anghyfreithus, *a.* (anghyfraith) Unlegalized.

Tri dyn a ddyly dafodiawg yn llys drostynt gŵn y brenin, gwraig, ac alltud anghyfreithus, a chrug anianawl.

The three persons who are intitled to counsel in court to plead for them, from the king; a woman, an *unnaturalized* stranger, and the naturally hoarse. *Welsh Laws.*

Anghyfrenciaw, *v. a.* (cyfrenc) To disarray, or break the ranks.

Anghyfres, *a.* (cyfres) Disorderly; discordant.

Arddwyreaf hael o hwyl aches cyrdd,
 Nid cardd-wawd anghyfres.

I will extol the generous one from the impulse of song, not a vagabond unconnected praise. *Lt. P. Moch, i R. ab Owain.*

Anghyfrestr, *a.* (cyfrestr) Without regularity.
 Anghyfrestrawg, *a.* (anghyfrestr) Irregular.
 Anghyfrestrawl, *a.* (anghyfrestr) In disorder.
 Anghyfrestriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyfrestr) A disarraying.
 Anghyfrestru, *v. a.* (anghyfrestr) To disarray.
 Anghyfrgoll, *a.* (cyfrgoll) Uncondemned.
 Anghyfrgolladwy, *a.* (cyfrgoll) Uncondemnable.
 Anghyfrgolledig, *a.* (anghyfrgoll) Uncondemned.
 Anghyfrgolli, *v. a.* (anghyfrgoll) To keep from condemnation.
 Anghyfriawg, *a.* (cyfri) Without mutual privilege.
 Anghyfrif, *a.* (cyfrif) Without number.
 Anghyfrifadwy, *a.* (anghyfrif) Incomputable.
 Anghyfrifawl, *a.* (anghyfrif) Of no account.
 Anghyfrifiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyfrif) A being unnumbered; a ceasing to enumerate.
 Anghyfrifus, *a.* (anghyfrif) Unnumbered.
 Anghyfrin, *a.* (cyfrin) Without mystery.
 Anghyfrinach, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyfrin) Unmysteriousness; publicity.
 Anghyfrinachawl, *a.* (anghyfrinach) Unmysterious.
 Anghyfrinachn, *v. a.* (anghyfrinach) To divulge a secret; to cease joining in secrets.
 Anghyfrith, *a.* (cyfrith) Without pretence.
 Anghyfrithawl, *a.* (anghyfrith) Unpretended.
 Anghyfrodedd, *a.* (anghyfrawd) Without contexture.
 Anghyfrodeddawl, *a.* (anghyfrodedd) Being untwisted together.
 Anghyfrodeddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyfrodedd) A being untwisted together.
 Anghyfrodeddig, *a.* (anghyfrodedd) Untwisted.
 Anghyfrodedda, *v. a.* (anghyfrodedd) To untwine.
 Anghyfrodd, *a.* (cyfrodd) Without contribution.
 Anghyfroddawl, *a.* (anghyfrodd) Uncontributive.
 Anghyfrwng, *a.* (cyfrwng) Without intervention.
 Anghyfrwydd, *a.* (cyfrwydd) Unexpeditions.
 Anghyfrwyddaw, *v. a.* (anghyfrwydd) To render inexpeditions.
 Anghyfrwyddawl, *a.* (anghyfrwydd) Inexpeditions.
 Anghyfrwyddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyfrwydd) Indirection.
 Anghyfrwyddyd, *s. m.* (anghyfrwydd) Want of direction.
 Anghyfrwys, *a.* (cyfrwys) Uncunning; simple.
 Anghyfrwysdra, *s. m.* (anghyfrwys) Stupidity.
 Anghyfrymus, *a.* (cyfrym) Inequipollent.
 Anghyfryngaidd, *a.* (anghyfrwng) Unintervening.
 Anghyfryngawl, *a.* (anghyfrwng) Unintervening.
 Anghyfryngdawd, *s. m.—pl. anghyfryngdodau* (anghyfrwng) Unintervention.
 Anghyfryngedig, *a.* (anghyfrwng) Unintervening.
 Anghyfryngiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anghyfrwng) Unintervention; a ceasing to mediate.
 Anghyfryngu, *v. a.* (anghyfrwng) To render immediate, to become unintervening.

Anghyfyngwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* anghyfyngwyr (anghyfrwng—gwr) One that doth not intervene.
 Anghyfyngydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (anghyfrwng) One that doth not intervene
 Anghyfyngyddiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghyfyngydd) The act of making immediate.
 Anghyfyredd, *a.* (cyfyredd) Unexcessive.
 Anghyfyw, *a.* (cyfyw) Uncongenial.
 Anghyfun, *a.* (cyfun) Without union.
 Anghyfunaw, *v. a.* (anghyfun) To disagree.
 Anghyfunawl, *a.* (anghyfun) Disagreeing.
 Anghyfundawd, *s. m.*—*pl.* anghyfundodau (anghyfun) Disagreement.
 Anghyfundeb, *s. m.* (anghyfun) Disunity.
 Anghyfunedd, *s. m.* (anghyfun) Disunion.
 Anghyfunhyd, *a.* (anghyfun—hyd) Of unequal lengths.
 Anghyfunwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* anghyfunwyr (anghyfun—gwr) One that disagrees.
 Anghyfurdd, *a.* (cyfurdd) Unequal in rank; peerless.
 Anghyfuwch, *a.* (cyfuwch) Unequal in height.
 Anghyfwedd, *a.* (cyfwedd) Improper, irrelevant.
 Anghyfwerth, *a.* (cyfwerth) Inequivalent.
 Anghyfwerthedd, *s. m.* (anghyfwerth) Inequivalence.
 Anghyfwlch, *a.* (cyfwlch) Disunited; incoherent.
 Anghyfwng, *a.* (cyfwng) Without narrowness.
 Anghyfwydd, *a.* (cyfwydd) Incontiguous.
 Anghyfylchedd, *s. m.* (anghyfwlch) Incoherency.
 Anghyfymdrech, *a.* (cyfymdrech) Without contention.
 Anghyfymliw, *a.* (cyfymliw) Without expostulation.
 Anghyfymran, *a.* (cyfymran) Indispensive.
 Anghyfymraniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghyfymran) Indispensibility.
 Anghyfyngadwy, *a.* (anghyfwng) Incompressible.
 Anghyfyngawl, *a.* (anghyfwng) That cannot be straitened.
 Anghyfyngder, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghyfwng) Freedom from difficulty.
 Anghyfyngiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghyfwng) A being unstraitened.
 Anghyfyngu, *v. a.* (anghyfwng) To unstraiten.
 Anghyfyys, *a.* (cyfyys) Incorrosive; unconsuming.
 Anghyfyysiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghyfyys) Incorrosiveness.
 Anghyfystlys, *a.* (cyfystlys) Without a collateral.
 Anghyfystlysawl, *a.* (anghyfystlys) Uncollateral.
 Anghyfystlysiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghyfystlys) A being uncollateral.
 Anghyfystyr, *a.* (cyfystyr) Disagreeing in meaning.
 Anghyffelyb, *a.* (cyffelyb) Dissimilar, unlike.
 Anghyffelybiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghyffelyb) A rendering dissimilar.
 Anghyffelybiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghyffelyb) Dissimilitude.
 Anghyffelybiaethawl, *a.* (anghyffelybiaeth) Incomparable.
 Anghyffelybrwydd, *s. m.* (anghyffelyb) Dissimilarity.
 Anghyffred, *a.* (cyffred) Uncomprehended.
 Anghyffred, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (cyffred) Incomprehension.

Nifer à fuant yn anghyffred
 Uffern, oer gwaredred.

A number were in the *infinity* of hell, a dreadful consignment.
Talesin.

Anghyffredadwy, *a.* (anghyffred) Incomprehensible.
 Anghyffredawl, *a.* (anghyffred) Incomprehensive.

Anghyffrededig, *a.* (anghyffred) Excluding.
 Anghyffrediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghyffred) Incomprehension; exclusion.
 Anghyffredin, *a.* (anghyffred) Uncommon; unusual.
 Anghyffredinaw, *v. a.* (anghyffredin) To render uncommon, or partial.
 Anghyffredinawl, *a.* (anghyffredin) Unfrequent.
 Anghyffredinder, *s. m.* (anghyffredin) Uncommonness.
 Anghyffredinedd, *s. m.* (anghyffredin) Unfrequency.
 Anghyffredinoldeb, *s. m.* (anghyffredinawl) Uncommonness; an uncommon condition.
 Anghyffredinrwydd, *s. m.* (anghyffredin) Unfrequency.
 Anghyffraw, *a.* (cyffraw) Without motion; immoveable. *Da anghyffraw*, immoveable goods.
 Anghyffröad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghyffraw) Want of motion; a ceasing of motion.
 Anghyffroadwy, *a.* (anghyffraw) Immoveable.
 Anghyffröawl, *a.* (anghyffraw) Unmoving.
 Anghyhaful, *a.* (cyhaful) Dissimilar, or unlike.
 Anghyhoedd, *a.* (cyhoedd) Not public or evident.
 Anghyhoeddadwy, *a.* (anghyhoedd) That cannot be published or announced.
 Anghyhoeddawg, *a.* (anghyhoedd) Not publishable.
 Anghyhoeddawl, *a.* (anghyhoedd) Unpublished.
 Anghyhoeddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghyhoedd) The being unpublished.
 Anghyhoeddoldeb, *s. m.* (anghyhoeddawl) Unpublicity.
 Anghyhoeddus, *a.* (anghyhoedd) Unpublic; private.
 Anghyhuddadwy, *a.* (cyhudd) Unaccusable.
 Anghyhuddawl, *a.* (cyhudd) Unaccused.
 Anghyhuddedig, *a.* (cyhudd) Rendered unaccusable.
 Anghyhuddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cyhudd) Freedom from accusation.
 Anghyhyd, *a.* (cyhyd) Inequal, of unequal length.
 Anghyhydded, *s. m.* (anghyhyd) Inequality of length.
 Anghyhyrawg, *a.* (cyhyr) Unmuscular.
 Anghyhyrawl, *a.* (cyhyr) Unmusculous.
 Anghyhyredd, *s. m.* (cyhyr) Want of muscles.
 Anghylch, *a.* (cylch) Without a cycle, or circle.
 Anghylchaid, *a.* (anghylch) Uncircular.
 Anghylchawg, *a.* (anghylch) Having no circles.
 Anghylched, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghylch) The want of rotundity; a being void of circularity.
 Anghylchedig, *a.* (anghylch) Rendering uncircular.
 Anghylchyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghylch) What is not a cycle, circle, or compass.
 Anghylchynawl, *a.* (anghylchyn) Uncircumscribed.
 Anghylchynedig, *a.* (anghylchyn) Rendering unperiodical; or unrevolving.
 Anghylchyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anghylchyn) A being uncircular; a rendering uncircular.
 Anghylchynu, *v. a.* (anghylchyn) To render uncircular.
 Anghylus, *a.* (cylus) Irreprehensible; faultless.
 Anghylusrwydd, *s. m.* (anghylus) Irreprehensibility.
 Anghymaint, *a.* (cymaint) Not of equal size.
 Anghymal, *a.* (cymal) Without a joint.
 Anghymalawg, *a.* (anghymal) Having no joints.
 Anghymaledig, *a.* (anghymal) Having no joints.
 Anghymalus, *a.* (anghymal) Not well jointed.

Ystyr anghymalus osodiad yr esgyrn.

Take notice of the *badly jointed* position of the bones. *Gr. Wyn.*

Anghymath, *a.* (*cymath*) Dissimilar.
 Anghymdeithaid, *a.* (*cymdeithaid*) Unsocial.
 Anghymdeithas, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (*cymdeithas*) Unsociableness.
 Anghymdeithasawl, *a.* (*anghymdeithas*) Unsociable, unneighbourly.
 Anghymdeithasgar, *a.* (*anghymdeithas*) Unsocial.
 Anghymdeithgar, *a.* (*cymdeithgar*) Unsocial.
 Anghymdeithgarwch, *s. m.* (*anghymdeithgar*) Unsociableness.
 Anghymedr, *a.* (*cymedr*) Without order.
 Anghymedrawl, *a.* (*anghymedr*) Immoderate.
 Anghymedrolaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (*anghymedrawl*) Intemperateness; inordinateness.
 Anghymedroldeb, *s. m.* (*anghymedrawl*) Immoderation, inordinateness.
 Anghymedrollder, *s. m.* (*anghymedrawl*) Inordinateness, immoderateness.
 Anghymedroled, *s. m.* (*anghymedrawl*) Disproportion.
 Anghymedroli, *v.* (*anghymedrawl*) To become inordinate or immoderate.
 Anghymedroliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (*anghymedrawl*) A rendering or becoming inordinate.
 Anghymedrolwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* anghymedrolwyr (*anghymedrawl*—*gwr*) A disorderly man.
 Anghymedredig, *a.* (*anghymedr*) Disproportioned.
 Anghymeidrawl, *a.* (*cymeidrawl*) Unproportioned.
 Anghymeidrolaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (*anghymeidrawl*) A disproportioning.
 Anghymeinniaw, *v. a.* (*anghymaint*) To make unequal as to magnitude.
 Anghymeinniawg, *a.* (*anghymaint*) Unequal in bulk.
 Anghymeradwy, *a.* (*cymer*) Unacceptable.
 Anghymeradwyaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (*anghymeradwy*) Unacceptableness.
 Anghymeradwyaw, *v. a.* (*anghymeradwy*) To render unacceptable.
 Anghymeradwyawl, *a.* (*anghymeradwy*) That is unacceptable.
 Anghymeradwywr, *s. m.* (*anghymeradwy*—*gwr*) One that renders unacceptable.
 Anghymerawl, *a.* (*cymer*) Unacceptable.
 Anghymeriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (*cymer*) Inacceptation.
 Anghymeriadawl, *a.* (*anghymeriad*) Being unacceptable.
 Anghymeriaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (*cymer*) Unacceptableness; an unaccepted state.
 Anghymes, *a.* (*cymes*) Without mediocrity.

Un yn Arfon yn arwar trachwres,
 Ac arall mynawg yn myowes—mawr-for
 Yn mawr-iar anghymes.

One in Arfon, quenching the fire of ambition, and another, a mild chief, in the bosom of the main ocean in great trouble immense.
Ll. P. Moch, i H. M. ab Owain.

Anghymesawl, *a.* (*anghymes*) Inordinate.
 Anghymesur, *a.* (*cymesur*) Without proportion.
 Anghymesuradwy, *a.* (*anghymesur*) Incommensurable.
 Anghymesuradwyaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (*anghymesuradwy*) Incommensurability.
 Anghymesuradwyaw, *v. a.* (*anghymesuradwy*) To render incommensurable.
 Anghymesuradwyawl, *a.* (*anghymesuradwy*) That is incommensurable.
 Anghymesuraeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (*anghymesur*) Disproportion.
 Anghymesuraw, *v. a.* (*anghymesur*) To disportion, to render incommensurable.

Anghymesurawl, *a.* (*anghymesur*) Incongruous.
 Anghymesuredig, *a.* (*anghymesur*) Rendered unproportionable.
 Anghymesuriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (*anghymesur*) A disproportioning.
 Anghymesuroledeb, *s. m.* (*anghymesurawl*) Incoherence.
 Anghymesurwydd, *s. m.* (*anghymesur*) Unproportionableness.
 Anghymhar, *a.* (*cymhar*) Without a fellow; eccentric.
 Anghymharawl, *a.* (*anghymhar*) Incomparable.
 Anghymharedig, *a.* (*anghymhar*) Rendering uneven, or odd.
 Anghymhariad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (*anghymhar*) A being without comparison.
 Anghymhariaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (*anghymhar*) Want of comparison; disparity.
 Anghymharu, *v. a.* (*anghymhar*) To unpair.
 Anghymell, *a.* (*cymell*) Without compulsion.
 Anghymellawl, *a.* (*cymhell*) Uncompulsive.
 Anghymelliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (*cymhell*) Incompulsion, a ceasing to excite or impel.
 Anghymhelri, *a.* (*cymhelri*) Without contention.
 Anghymmen, *a.* (*cymmen*) Not neat; inelegant.

Anghymmen pob fol.

Inelegant is every silly one.

Adage.

Anghymmendawd, *s. m.* (*anghymmen*) Inelegancy.

Ei gamwedd, a'i anghymmendawd ei hun.

His own iniquity and indiscretion.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Anghymmeniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (*anghymmen*) A rendering inelegant.
 Anghymmenrwydd, *s. m.* (*anghymmen*) Inelegancy.
 Anghymmenus, *a.* (*anghymmen*) Inelegant.
 Anghymherthynas, *a.* (*cymherthynas*) Without mutual connection.
 Anghymhleth, *a.* (*cymhleth*) Uncomplicated.
 Anghymhlith, *a.* (*cymhlith*) Unintermixed.
 Anghymhlithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (*anghymhlith*) A being unintermixed.
 Anghymhlyg, *a.* (*cymhlyg*) Uncomplicated.
 Anghymhlygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (*anghymhlyg*) A being uncomplicated.
 Anghymhorth, *a.* (*cymhorth*) Without support.
 Anghymhorthadwy, *a.* (*anghymhorth*) That cannot be contributed to, or assisted.
 Anghymhorthawl, *a.* (*anghymhorth*) Uncontributory.
 Anghymhorthi, *v. a.* (*anghymhorth*) To deprive of succour; to cease supporting.
 Anghymhorthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (*anghymhorth*) A being without contribution.
 Anghymhorthus, *a.* (*anghymhorth*) Uncontributory.
 Anghymhwyll, *a.* (*cymhwyll*) Without rationality.
 Anghymhwyllaw, *v. a.* (*anghymhwyll*) To render irrational, or inconsiderate.
 Anghymhwyllawg, *a.* (*anghymhwyll*) Irrational.
 Anghymhwyllledig, *a.* (*anghymhwyll*) Rendered irrational or inconsiderate.
 Anghymhwylliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (*anghymhwyll*) Want of ratioecination.
 Anghymhwylliaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (*anghymhwyll*) Irrationality.
 Anghymhwyllus, *a.* (*anghymhwyll*) Irrational.
 Anghymhwys, *a.* (*cymhwys*) Unqualified; improper.
 Anghymhwysaw, *v. a.* (*anghymhwys*) To disqualify; to render improper.

Anghymhwysder, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghymhwys) Unfitness; impropriety.
 Anghymhwysedig, *a.* (anghymhwys) Rendered unfit or disqualified.
 Anghymhwysedd, *s. m.* (anghymhwys) Impropriety, or unfitness.
 Anghymhwysiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghymhwys) A disqualifying; a becoming unfit.
 Anghymmid, *a.* (cymmid) Without conflict.
 Anghymig, *a.* (cymig) Unmalicious.
 Anghymmod, *a.* (cymmod) Without agreement.
 Anghymmodadwy, *a.* (anghymmod) Implacable.
 Anghymmodawl, *a.* (anghymmod) Disagreeing; uncommodating.
 Anghymmodi, *v. a.* (anghymmod) To cause a disagreement; to cease accommodating.
 Anghymmodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghymmod) A disagreeing.
 Anghymmodlawn, *a.* (anghymmod) Irrascible.
 Anghymmodlondeb, *s. m.* (anghymmodlawn) Irreconciliation; implacableness.
 Anghymmodlonedd, *s. m.* (anghymmodlawn) Irrascibility, implacability.
 Anghymmodlonrwydd, *s. m.* (anghymmodlawn) Implacableness.
 Anghymmodlonwr, *s. m.*—*pl. anghymmodlonwyr* (anghymmodlawn-gwr) An implacable person.
 Anghymmodoldeb, *s. m.* (anghymmodawl) Unamicableness.
 Anghymmon, *a.* (cymmon) Unstable, or infirm.
 Anghymmonedd, *s. m.* (anghymmon) A being not of equal foundation; instability.
 Anghymmoni, *v. a.* (anghymmon) To render unpermanent, or unstable.
 Anghymmoniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghymmon) A rendering unstable.
 Anghymmrant, *a.* (cymmrant) Not having equal privilege.
 Anghymmrantiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghymmrant) A rendering unprivileged, or of unequal privilege.
 Anghymmrinniaw, *v. a.* (anghymmrant) To deprive of privilege.
 Anghymmriniawl, *a.* (anghymmrant) Not of an equal privilege.
 Anghymmri, *a.* (cymmri) Not of equal honour.
 Anghymmriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghymmri) A rendering of less esteem.
 Anghymmriaw, *v. a.* (anghymmri) To render of less esteem.
 Anghymmriawl, *a.* (anghymmri) Of less esteem.
 Anghymmrodedd, *s. m.* (cymmrodedd) Irreconciliation.
 Anghymmrodeddawl, *a.* (anghymmrodedd) Irreconcilable.
 Anghymmrodeddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghymmrodedd) A being without reconciliation.
 Anghymwl, *a.* (cymwl) Cloudless; unclouded.
 Anghymwynas, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cymwynas) Unkindness; unneighbourly.
 Anghymwynasawl, *a.* (anghymwynas) Disobliging; unaccommodating.
 Anghymwynasgar, *a.* (anghymwynas) Unobliging.
 Anghymwynasgarwch, *s. m.* (anghymwynasgar) Lack of mutual obligation.
 Anghymydawg, *a.* (cymydawg) Without a neighbour.
 Anghymydogath, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghymydawg) A being without a neighbourhood.
 Anghymydogawl, *a.* (anghymydawg) Unneighbourly.
 Anghymyn, *a.* (cymyn) Being intestate.
 Anghymynawl, *a.* (anghymyn) Being intestate.

Anghymynedig, *a.* (anghymyn) Rendered intestate.
 Anghymyraeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cymyraeth) A being without esteem, or repute.
 Anghymyredd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cymyredd) Unacceptableness.
 Anghymyreddawl, *a.* (anghymyredd) Undignified.
 Anghymyreddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghymyredd) Inestimation; a rendering unacceptable.
 Anghymyreddus, *a.* (anghymyredd) Unassuming.
 Anghymysg, *a.* (cymysg) Unmixt; unmingled.
 Anghymysgadwy, *a.* (anghymysg) Uncommixtable, that cannot be mixed.
 Anghymysgawl, *a.* (anghymysg) Unmingled.
 Anghymysgedig, *a.* (anghymysg) Rendered unmixed; uncommixed.
 Anghymysgedd, *s. m.* (anghymysg) A being unmixed; a state void of mixture.
 Anghymysgiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghymysg) A being unmixed; a ceasing to commix.
 Anghymylawg, *a.* (anghymwl) Unclouded.
 Anghyndyn, *a.* (cyndyn) Inobstinate.
 Anghyndyniawg, *a.* (anghyndyn) Inobstinate.
 Anghyndyniawl, *a.* (anghyndyn) Not stubborn.
 Anghyndynrwydd, *s. m.* (anghyndyn) Inobstinateness.
 Anghynddrych, *a.* (cynddrych) Without an object.
 Anghynddrychawl, *a.* (anghynddrych) Unrepresented; not present.
 Anghynddrychedig, *a.* (anghynddrych) Rendered without an object, or example.
 Anghynddrychiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghynddrych) A being without representation.
 Anghyndrycholdeb, *s. m.* (anghynddrychawl) A being unrepresented.
 Anghynddrygawl, *a.* (cynddrwg) Inoffensive.
 Anghynddrygedd, *s. m.* (cynddrwg) Inoffensiveness; harmlessness.
 Anghynddyl, *a.* (cynddyl) Unpersuasive.
 Anghynddyledd, *s. m.* (anghynddyl) A being without persuasion.
 Anghynfigen, *a.* (cynfigen) Without envy.
 Anghynfigenawl, *a.* (anghynfigen) Unenvied.
 Anghynfigenus, *a.* (anghynfigen) Unenvious.
 Anghynenid, *a.* (cynenid) Ungenial; unnatural.
 Anghynhebyg, *a.* (cynhebyg) Dissimilar, unlike.
 Anghynebygaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynhebyg) Dissimilitude.
 Anghynhebygawl, *a.* (anghynhebyg) Dissimilar.
 Anghynhen, *a.* (cynhen) Without strife, or debate.
 Anghynhenawl, *a.* (anghynhen) Uncontending.
 Anghynheniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghynhen) A rendering uncontentious.
 Anghynhenllyd, *a.* (anghynhen) Uncontentious.
 Anghynhenwr, *s. m.*—*pl. anghynhenwyr* (anghynhen-gwr) An uncontentious man.
 Anghynhes, *a.* (cynhes) Not warm; uncomfortable.
 Anghynhes pob oer.
 Every cold is uncomfortable. *Adage.*
 Anghynhesawl, *a.* (anghynhes) Uncheering.
 Anghynhesiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghynhes) A rendering uncheerful.
 Anghynhesrwydd, *s. m.* (anghynhes) Uncheerfulness.
 Anghynhesu, *v. a.* (anghynhes) To render cold.
 Anghynhwrf, *a.* (cynhwrf) Without tumult.
 Anghynhyrfawl, *a.* (anghynhwrf) Undisturbing.
 Anghynhyrfedig, *a.* (anghynhwrf) Undisturbed.
 Anghynhyrfiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghynhwrf) A being undisturbed.
 Anghynnar, *a.* (cynnar) Not early; unforward.
 Anghynnaredd, *s. m.* (anghynnar) Unforwardness.

Anghynnarwch, *s. m.* (anghynnar) Unforwardness.
 Anghynneddf, *a.* (cynneddf) Without quality.
 Anghynneddfadwy, *a.* (anghynneddf) Unqualifiable.
 Anghynneddfawl, *a.* (anghynneddf) Disqualifying.
 Anghynneddfiad, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (anghynneddf) Disqualification.
 Anghynnefawd, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (anghynnefawd) Uncustomariness.
 Anghynnefodedig, *a.* (anghynnefawd) Rendered uncusomary.
 Anghynnefodig, *a.* (anghynnefawd) Uncusomary.
 Anghynnefin, *a.* (cynnefin) Unusual; uncommon.
 Anghynnefinaw, *v. a.* (anghynnefin) To disuse.
 Anghynnefinawl, *a.* (anghynnefin) Unaccustomed.
 Anghynnefindra, *s. m.* (anghynnefin) A state of being unused to.
 Anghynnefiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghynnefin) A rendering unusual.
 Anghynnif, *a.* (cynnif) Without trouble.
 Anghynnifer, *a.* (cynnifer) Not of equal number.
 Anghynniferawg, *a.* (anghynnifer) Of unequal number.
 Anghynniferawl, *a.* (anghynnifer) Of unequal number.
 Anghynniferwch, *s. m.* (anghynnifer) Disparity of numbers.
 Anghynnil, *a.* (cynnil) Unfrugal; inaccurate.
 Anghynnilaw, *v.* (anghynnil) To become unfrugal.
 Anghynnildeb, *s. m.* (anghynnil) Infrugality; wastefulness; inaccuracy.
 Anghynnilwch, *s. m.* (anghynnil) Infrugality.
 Anghynnired, *a.* (cynnired) Without resort.
 Anghynniwair, *a.* (cynniwair) Without hovering, or going about.
 Anghynniweiriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghynniwair) A being without frequenting.
 Anghynniweiriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghynniwair) A being without frequenting.
 Anghynniweiriaw, *v. a.* (anghynniwair) To unfrequent, to cease frequenting.
 Anghynniweiriawl, *a.* (anghynniwair) Unfrequentative; not frequenting.
 Anghynnorthwy, *a.* (cynnorthwy) Without assistance; unsupported.
 Anghynnorthwyad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghynnorthwy) Want of assistance; a ceasing to support.
 Anghynnorthwyaw, *v. a.* (anghynnorthwy) To render unassisting; to cease supporting.
 Anghynnorthwyawl, *a.* (anghynnorthwy) Unassisting, or not supporting.
 Anghynnorthwyedig, *a.* (anghynnorthwy) Rendered without support.
 Anghynnrych, *a.* (cynnrych) without presence.
 Anghynnrychawl, *a.* (anghynnrych) Not present; unrepresented.
 Anghynnrychedig, *a.* (cynnrych) Unrepresented.
 Anghynnrychiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghynnrych) Want of representation.
 Anghynnrycholddeb, *s. m.* (anghynnrychawl) The state of not being represented.
 Anghynnrycholi, *v. a.* (anghynnrychawl) To deprive of representation.
 Anghynnull, *a.* (cynnull) Uncollective.
 Arf anghynnull anghyman dull anghysgosed,
 Tra chwed fawr treigllysyd.
 A weapon uncollective and unstationary, in a manner unavoidable, towards the mighty host it was turned. *Aneurin.*
 Anghynnulledd, *s.* (anghynnull) Disparity.
 Anghynnulledig, *a.* (anghynnull) Uncollected.
 Anghynnulliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghynnull) A being uncollected.

Anghynnwynawl, *a.* (cynnwynawl) Uncharacteristic.

Anghynnwys, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cynnwys) Incontinence; a not containing or holding.

Anghynnwys, *a.* (cynnwys) Incontinent; incompact

Balch gryg barabl bolch-gledd drud,
 Bar dwys anghynnwys y'ngbad.

Dignified his hoarse voice, with a fierce notched sword spreading heavy wrath unrestrained in battle. *Pr. Bychan, i R. Gryg.*

Anghynnwysadwy, *a.* (anghynnwys) Incomprehensible; not to be contained; not to be harboured.

Anghynnwysaw, *v. a.* (anghynnwys) To render incontinent; to become incontinent.

Anghynnwysawl, *a.* (anghynnwys) Not containing; not harboured; incontinent.

Anghynnwysiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghynnwys) Incontinency.

Anghynnyrch, *a.* (cynnyrch) Without increase.

Anghynnyrchawl, *a.* (anghynnyrch) Unproductive

Anghynnyrchedig, *a.* (anghynnyrch) Rendered unproductive.

Anghynnyrcholdeb, *s. m.* (anghynnyrchawl) Unproductiveness.

Anghynnysgaeth, *a.* (cynnysgaeth) Without portion, or endowment.

Anghynnysgaethawl, *a.* (anghynnysgaeth) Unendowed, being unportioned.

Anghynnysgaethedig, *a.* (anghynnysgaeth) Being without endowment.

Anghynnysgaethiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghynnysgaeth) A being unendowed.

Anghyngel, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyngel) A monster.

Anghynghain, *a.* (cynghain) Without embellishment.

Llywelyn, terwyn torf anghynghain,
 Bla'u'r gwy'r a'u goreu bachau bychain.

The fierce unseemly host Llywelyn has the men that will vanquish them, with their small hooks. *Lt. P. Moch.*

Anghynghan, *a.* (cynghan) Without consonance.

Anghynghanedd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (anghynghan) Inconsonancy.

Anghynghaneddawl, *a.* (anghynghanedd) Unharmonious, being without consonancy.

Anghynghaneddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghynghanedd) A being without consonancy.

Anghynghaws, *a.* (cynghaws) Without dispute.

Anghynghawsaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghynghaws) A being without dispute.

Anghynghlo, *a.* (cynghlo) Without conclusion.

Y cysseiniaid anghynghlo a fo yn colli, rhaid eu bwrw rhwng y rhag-ddarn a'r ol-ddarn.

The unconnected consonants that loose their sound must be thrown in between the first and last pause. *Gr. Robert.*

Anghynghlôad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghynghlo) Inconclusiveness.

Anghynghlôawl, *a.* (anghynghlo) Inconclusive.

Anghynghor, *a.* (cynghor) Without counsel.

Anghynghorawl, *a.* (anghynghor) Dehortatory.

Anghynghorfynus, *a.* (anghynghorfynt) Uncontentious, unapt to be quarrelsome.

Anghynghorfynt, *a.* (cynghorfynt) Without contention, or quarrelling.

Anghynghoriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghynghor) Dehortation; a being without advising.

Anghynghori, *v. a.* (anghynghor) To dehort.

Anghynghorus, *a.* (anghynghor) Inconsiderate.

A cherdded anghynghorus fu hwn.

And this was an inconsiderate journey. *H. Geraint.*

Anghynghrair, *a.* (cynghrair) Without conjunction; without oath, or covenant.

Anghynghreiriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghynghrair) A being without covenant.

Anghynghlyn, *a.* (cynghlyn) Without conjunction.

Anghynglyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghynglyn) Disjunction.
 Anghyngreddf, *a.* (cyngreddf) Without principle.
 Anghyngres, *a.* (cyngres) Not participating in, or not blended together.

*Ambl barnodydd o anghyngres dian,
 Dysgogan sywedyddion y'ugwlad y colledigion
 Dysgogan derwyddon tra mor, tra Brython.*

May I be a judge, of days the not sharing in; of what the astrologers prognosticate in the region of the condemned ones, and what the Druids prognosticate from beyond the sea, from beyond the northern Britons. *Taliesin.*

Anghyngwasg, *a.* (cyngwasg) Without compression
 Anghyngwasgadwy, *a.* (anghyngwasg) Incompressible, not to be compressed together.
 Anghyngwasgiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghyngwasg) Incompression.
 Anghyngwedd, *a.* (cyngwedd) Contradictions.
 Anghyngweddawl, *a.* (anghyngwedd) Incongruous, contradictory.
 Anghyngweddedig, *a.* (anghyngwedd) Rendered incongruous.
 Anghyngweddidiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghyngwedd) Disagreement; incongruity.
 Anghyngweddoldeb, *s. m.* (anghyngweddawl) Incongruity, a state of disagreement.
 Anghyngweddus, *a.* (anghyngwedd) Incongruous.
 Anghyngyd, *a.* (cyngyd) Without delay.
 Anghyngydiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghyngyd) Indolence; a ceasing to procrastinate.
 Anghyngydiawl, *a.* (anghyngyd) Unprocrastinated.
 Anghyrbwyll, *a.* (cyrbwyll) Without a hint.
 Anghyrbwylledig, *a.* (anghyrbwyll) Unmentioned.
 Anghyrbwylliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghyrbwyll) A being without intimation.
 Anghyrch, *a.* (cyrch) Without approach; apart.
 Anghyrchadwy, *a.* (anghyrch) Unapproachable.
 Anghyrchedig, *a.* (anghyrch) Unapproached.
 Anghyrchiawl, *a.* (anghyrch) Unrecurring.

*Hir a thoddaid, e fydd ynddo bedwar braich anghyrchiawl, cyf-
 edig o ddeg silld bob un.*

The long confluency has in it four verses, unrecurrent, and anirhythmic, of ten syllables each. *Gr. Robert.*

Anghyrhaedd, *a.* (cyrhaedd) Out of reach.
 Anghyrhaeddadwy, *a.* (anghyrhaedd) Unattainable, not to be reached.
 Anghyrhaeddawl, *a.* (anghyrhaedd) Unattaining.
 Anghyrhaeddedig, *a.* (anghyrhaedd) Unattained.
 Anghyrhaeddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghyrhaedd) Non-attainment.
 Anghyrrith, *a.* (cyrrith) Unsparing; not niggardly.
 Anghyrrithrwydd, *s. m.* (anghyrrith) Unsparingness.
 Anghysain, *a.* (cysain) Dissonant; discordant.
 Anghysbell, *a.* (cysbell) Not adjoining; remote; distant; out of the way.
 Anghysdadl, *a.* (cysdadl) Not equal to; not so good.
 Anghysdadladwy, *a.* (anghysdadl) Incomparable.
 Anghysdadlawl, *a.* (anghysdadl) Uncompared.
 Anghysdadledig, *a.* (anghysdadl) Unequalled.
 Anghysdadledd, *s. m.* (anghysdadl) Disproportion.
 Anghysdadliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghysdadl) A disproportioning.
 Anghysdadlrwydd, *s. m.* (cysdadl) Disproportion.
 Anghysdadliaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cysdadl) Want of comparison; inequality.
 Anghysdal, *a.* (cysdal) Not of equal value.
 Anghysefin, *a.* (cysefin) Unprimitive.
 Anghysefinawl, *a.* (anghysefin) Unprimary.
 Anghysefinder, *s. m.* (anghysefin) Unprimeveality.
 Anghyseiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghysain) Dissonancy.
 Anghyseiniawl, *a.* (anghysain) To render dissonant.
 Anghyseiniawl, *a.* (anghysain) Unconsonant.

Anghysgawd, *a.* (cysgawd) Without a shadow.
 Anghysgodaidd, *a.* (anghysgawd) Unsheltering.
 Anghysgodawl, *a.* (anghysgawd) Unsheltered.
 Anghysgodedig, *a.* (anghysgawd) Unsheltered.
 Anghysgodi, *v. a.* (anghysgawd) To unshelter.
 Anghysgodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghysgawd) A being unsheltered; a rendering unsheltered.
 Anghysgodig, *a.* (anghysgawd) Unsheltering.
 Anghysgog, *a.* (cy—ysgog) Motionless, still.
 Anghysgogawl, (anghysgog) Immoveable.
 Anghysgoged, *a.* (anghysgog) Not to be shaken.

Byddin anghysgoged yt fydd cad.

Immoveable legion, thou wilt have a battle. *Aneurin.*

Anghysgogedig, *a.* (anghysgog) Unmoveable.
 Anghysgogiad, *s. m.* (anghysgog) Immobility.
 Anghysni, *a.* (cysni) That is not drowsy; not sleepy.
 Anghysellt, *a.* (cysellt) Inopportune.
 Anghyson, *a.* (cyson) Discordant; inharmonious.
 Anghysonawl, *a.* (anghyson) Dissonant, discordant.
 Anghysondeb, *s. m.* (anghyson) Disagreement.
 Anghysoni, *v. a.* (anghyson) To discord; to disagree.
 Anghysoniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghyson) A rendering dissonant, or discordant.
 Anghysoniaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghyson) Dissonancy, discordancy.
 Anghysteg, *a.* (cysteg) Unafflicted, or untroubled.
 Anghystig, *a.* (cystig) Without cruelty or ferocity.
 Anghystlwn, *a.* (cystlwn) Without alliance.
 Anghystlynaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghystlwn) A being without alliance.
 Anghystlynawl, *a.* (anghystlwn) Unallied.
 Anghystlynedd, *s. m.* (anghystlwn) Want of affinity.
 Anghystudd, *a.* (cystudd) Without grief, or trouble.
 Anghystuddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghystudd) A being untortured, or unafflicted.
 Anghystuddiaw, *v.* (anghystudd) To refrain from grief; to cease afflicting.
 Anghystuddiawl, *a.* (anghystudd) Untormenting.
 Anghystwy, *a.* (cystwy) Without chastisement.
 Anghystwyad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghystwy) A being without chastisement.
 Anghystwyawl, *a.* (anghystwy) Unchastised.
 Anghystwyedig, *a.* (anghystwy) Unchastised.
 Anghysur, *a.* (cysur) Discomfort; comfortless.
 Anghysuradwy, *a.* (anghysur) Inconsolable.
 Anghysuraw, *v. a.* (anghysur) To deprive of comfort.
 Anghysurawl, *a.* (anghysur) Disconsolate.
 Anghysuredig, *a.* (anghysur) Being discomforted.
 Anghysuriad, *s. m.* (anghysur) A discomforting.
 Anghysurodeb, *s. m.* (anghysurawl) Disconsolation.
 Anghysurus, *a.* (anghysur) Disconsolate.
 Anghyswllt, *a.* (cyswllt) Without a junction.
 Anghysylltadwy, *a.* (anghyswllt) Not to be joined.
 Anghysylltiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghyswllt) Disjunction; a disjoining.
 Anghysylltiaw, *v. a.* (anghyswllt) To disjoin.
 Anghysylltiawl, *a.* (anghyswllt) Disjunctive.
 Anghysylltiedig, *a.* (anghyswllt) Disjoined.
 Anghysylltu, *v. a.* (anghyswllt) To disjoin.
 Anghysylltwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghysylltwyr) (anghyswllt—gwr) A disjoiner, or one that divideth.
 Anghyttal, *a.* (cyttal) Without contribution.
 Anghyttalgar, *a.* (anghyttal) Incoherent.
 Anghyttalgarwch, *s. m.* (anghyttalgar) Incompatibility; disproportionality.
 Anghytterfyn, *a.* (cytterfyn) Without being adjoining; without a common boundary.
 Anghytterfynawl, *a.* (anghytterfyn) Incontiguous.
 Anghyttras, *a.* (cyttras) Without consanguinity.
 Anghyttrasawl, *a.* (anghyttras) Not having affinity.

Anghyttref, *a.* (cyttref) Without a neighbourhood.
 Anghyttrefad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghyttref) Incivism.
 Anghyttrefawg, *a.* (anghyttref) Unneighbourly.
 Anghyttrefedig, *a.* (anghyttref) Undomiciliated.
 Anghyttrefiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghyttref) The act of undomiciliating.
 Anghyttrefiadu, *v. a.* (anghyttref) To undomiciliate; to become undomiciliated.
 Anghytrig, *a.* (cytrig) Without a neighbour.
 Anghytrigiawl, *a.* (anghytrig) Unneighbourly.
 Anghytrigiant, *s. m.*—*pl.* anghytrigiannau (anghytrig) Unneighbourliness.
 Anghytro, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cytro) Inconversion.
 Anghyttuedd, *a.* (cyttuedd) Without convergency.
 Anghyttueddawl, *a.* (anghyttuedd) Unconvergent.
 Anghyttueddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghyttuedd) A rendering unconvergent.
 Anghyttueddu, *v. a.* (anghyttuedd) To unconverge.
 Anghyttun, *a.* (cyttun) Disagreeing; disunited.
 Anghyttunaw, *v. a.* (anghyttun) To disagree.
 Anghyttunawl, *a.* (anghyttun) Disagreeing.
 Anghyttundeb, *s. m.* (anghyttun) Disagreement.
 Anghyttunedig, *a.* (anghyttun) Disagreeing.
 Anghyttunoldeb, *s. m.* (anghyttunawl) Disagreement, or disunitedness.
 Anghytty, *a.* (cytty) Not joined to another house.
 Anghyttyn, *a.* (cyttyn) Without concurrence.
 Anghyttunawl, *a.* (anghyttyn) Inconcurrent.
 Anghyttyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghyttyn) Inconcurrence; a not drawing together.
 Anghyttynu, *v. a.* (anghyttyn) To disagree.
 Anghyttyn, *a.* (cyttyn) Without unity.
 Anghyttunaw, *v. a.* (anghyttyn) To disunite.
 Anghyttunawl, *a.* (anghyttyn) Ununanimous.
 Anghythradd, *a.* (cythradd) Without perturbation.
 Anghythraddawl, *a.* (anghythradd) Unperturbated.
 Anghythraddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghythradd) A being undisturbed.
 Anghythraddus, *a.* (anghythradd) Unperturbating.
 Anghywair, *a.* (cywair) Discordant; inaccurate.
 Anghywas, *a.* (cywas) That is not a friend.
 Dy arfan angen anghywas galon,
 Galofydd rwy dyfnas.
 The weapons of death, unfriendly to the foe too well accustomed to be skilful in the war. *Lt. P. Moch, i L. ab Iorwerth.*
 Anghyweirdeb, *s. m.* (anghywair) Inaccuracy.
 Anghyweiriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghywair) A rendering discordant.
 Anghyweiriaw, *v. a.* (anghywair) To render discordant, or inaccurate.
 Anghyweiriawl, *a.* (anghywair) Discordant.
 Anghyweiriedig, *a.* (anghywair) Rendered discordant, or inaccurate.
 Anghyweithas, *a.* (cyweithas) Untoward.
 Y gweision byddwch ddarostyngedig—nid yn unig i'r rhai da a chyweithas, eithr i'r rhai anghyweithas hefyd.
 Servants be ye obedient—not only to the good and kind, but to the untoward likewise. *1 Peter ii. xviii.*
 Anghyweithasawl, *a.* (anghyweithas) Unaccommodating; unfriendly, uncivil.
 Anghyweithasiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghyweithas) Incivism; a not accommodating.
 Anghyweithasrwydd, *s. m.* (anghyweithas) Incivility; inaccommodation.
 Anghyweithasu, *v. a.* (anghyweithas) To demean untowardly, or without civility.
 Anghywerth, *a.* (cywerth) Without equivalence.
 Anghywerthawl, *a.* (anghywerth) Inequivalent.
 Anghywerthedig, *a.* (anghywerth) Inequivalent.
 Anghywerthedd, *s. m.* (anghywerth) Inequivalence.
 Anghywerthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghywerth) A rendering inequivalent.

Anghywerthydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (anghywerth) What is unequivalent.
 Anghywerthyddawl, *a.* (anghywerthydd) That doth not make an equivalent.
 Anghywerthyddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghywerthydd) Inestimation.
 Anghywilydd, *a.* (cywilydd) Shameless, impudent.
 Anghywilydd-dra, *s. m.* (anghywilydd) Impudence.
 Anghywilyddgar, *a.* (anghywilydd) Undisgraceful.
 Anghywilyddgarwch, *s. m.* (anghywilyddgar) Undisgracefulness.
 Anghywilyddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghywilydd) A rendering shameless.
 Anghywilyddiaw, *v. a.* (anghywilydd) To render shameless; to cease showing shame.
 Anghywilyddus, *a.* (anghywilydd) Unshameful.
 Anghywir, *a.* (cywir) Unjust; dishonest; faithless.
 Anghywiraw, *v. a.* (anghywir) To become unjust.
 Anghywirdeb, *s. m.* (anghywir) Dishonesty.
 Anghywired, *s. m.* (anghywir) Unjustness.
 Anghywiriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anghywir) A rendering unjust.
 Anghywiriaw, *v. a.* (anghywir) To render unjust.
 Anghywiriawl, *a.* (anghywir) Tending to be unjust, or inequitable.
 Anghywlad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (cywlad) One not present in a country; an absentee.

Ac eisoes cyd boed mach efe, ni ddylir gallu tra bo dim o'r a dalo, nac â ddiŵchir y mach o hono. Ac yna y gelwir ef yn ddi ddym; ac y gelwir y mach dros ddi ddym, yn gywlad, ac yn anghywlad.

And at the same time that he is a surety, there ought to be no failure whilst he is worth any thing, nor is the surety to be cleared therefrom. Then he is called utterly deprived; and the surety for nothing is called a citizen and no citizen.

Welsh Laws.

Anghywlad, *a.* (cywlad) Not compatriot, not present in a country; uncitizen.
 Anghywladawl, *a.* (anghywlad) Expatriating.
 Anghywladedig, *a.* (anghywlad) Expatriated.
 Anghyweidiad, *s. m.* (anghywlad) An expatriot.
 Anghywraint, *a.* (cywraint) Unskilful; inaccurate.

Llygad cywraint yn mhen anghywraint.

A shilful eye in the head of the unskilful.

Adage.

Anghyweindeb, *s. m.* (anghywraint) Inaccuracy.
 Anghyweiniawl, *a.* (anghywraint) Unskilled.
 Anghyweirwydd, *s. m.* (anghywraint) Unskilfulness, want of accuracy.
 Anghywrys, *a.* (cywrys) Uncontentious.
 Anghywrysedd, *s. m.* (anghywrys) Uncontentiousness, a state void of contention.
 Anglawdd, *s. m.*—*pl.* angloddiau (llawdd) A cemetery.

Yn llwrw llwyth elfydd dofydd a'n dyd
 Yn llawr llwedd cawdd anglawdd anghlyd.

Down under the load of earth the renovator will place us; in the ground where all the sons of the grave shall meet, the chilly roomy cemetery.

Lt. P. Moch.

Angladd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ang—lladd) A burial.
 Anglas, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ang—llas) A sword.
 Angnawd, *a.* (gnawd) Unusual; unaccustomed.
 Angorwlad, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oedd* (gorwlad) A central, or inland country.

Rheged diffrydiad,
 Clod ior angorwlad,

The defence of Rheged, is the praise of the chief of the inland country.

Tolisia, i Urien.

Angradd, *a.* (gradd) Ungraduate; without a degree.
 Angraddawl, *a.* (angradd) Ungraduated.
 Angraid, *a.* (graid) Without heat; unscorched.

Angraffit, s. f.—pl. angreiffiau (graffit) Correction; reproof; example.

Gan fod i ni angraffit y Ninfëaid pechadurus, a Rahab y buten, a Dafydd odinebus, ni allaf anobeithiaw.

Since we have the *example* of the sinful people of Nineveh, and Rahab the harlot, and David the adulterer, I cannot despair.
Ll. G. Hergest.

Angreddf, a. (greddf) Without principle, or quality.

Angreddfawl, a. (angreddf) Unqualified; ungifted.

Angreddfedig, a. (angreddf) Disqualified.

Angreddfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (angreddf) Disqualification; a divesting of quality.

Angreddfu, v. a. (angreddf) To divest of nature.

Angreidiawl, a. (angraid) Unscorching.

Angryd, a. (gryd) With trembling, or quaking.

Angrydiawl, a. (angryd) Trembling, or shivering.

Angrym, a. (grym) With vigour; with strength.

Angrymus, a. (angrym) Very vigorous.

Angrymusder, s. m. (angrym) Vigorousness.

Angwar, a. (gwar) Very tame; docile.

Angwardeb, s. m. (angwar) Gentleness; docility.

Angwaredd, s. m. (angwar) Gentleness, tameness.

Angwarth, a. (gwarth) Disgraceful; reproachful.

Nag esgar yn annhrwydli â mi,
O angwarth i'r gyunadl.

Do not separate uncheerfully from me, *reproachful* to the meeting.
Myrddin.

Angwarthedd, s. m. (angwarth) Shamefulness.

Angwarthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (angwarth) A rendering shameful.

Angwarthus, a. (angwarth) Disgraceful.

Angwres, a. (gwres) Full of heat; inflamed.

Cygleu dôn drom dra thtywawl,
Am fedd Dysgyrnin Dysgyfeddawl;
Aches trwm angwres pechawl.

Hear the sullen wave beyond the strand,
Round Dysgyrnin's grave, the son of Dysgyfeddod;
Heavy the *burning* impulse rais'd by sin.
Taliesin.

Angwyth, a. (gwyth) Endowed with wrath.

Anhad, a. (had) Peevish; fretful; disagreeable.

Bryntach anhatach no neb,
Byr einioes bo fr wyneb!

More disagreeable, *more peevish* than any one is he, short life to his old phiz.
H. Cae Llwyd, i'r Ab.

Anhad, a. (had) Seedless; unfruitful; sterile.

Anhadl, a. (hadl) Uncorrupt; not addled.

Anhadlaidd, a. (anhadl) Uncorrupted.

Anhadledd, s. m. (anhadl) Incorruption.

Anhadlyd, a. (anhadl) Uncorrupt; not addled.

Anhaddef, a. (haddef) Homeless; without a dwelling.

Anhaedd, a. (haedd) Without merit; unmerited.

Anhaeddadwy, a. (anhaedd) Unmeriting.

Anhaeddawl, a. (anhaedd) Undeserving; unmerited.

Anhaeddedig, a. (anhaedd) Undeserved, unmerited.

Anhaeddeditgaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (anhaeddeditg) Undeservedness.

Anhaeddeditgawl, a. (anhaeddeditg) Unmeriting.

Anhaeddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anhaedd) Demerit.

Anhaeddiannawl, a. (anhaeddiannawl) Undeserving.

Anhaeddiannus, a. (anhaeddiannus) Undeserving.

Anhaeddiant, s. m.—pl. anhaeddiannau (anhaedd) Demerit, want of desert.

Anhaeddoldeb, s. m. (anhaeddawl) Undeservedness.

Anhaeddolrwydd, s. m. (anhaeddawl) Undeservedness.

Anhaeddu, v. (anhaedd) To become unmeriting.

Anhael, s. m.—pl. t. ion (hael) An illiberal one.

Ni ddol oedran i anhael,
Nid âa yn hen on'd un hael.

May old age not come to the *ungenerous* one, none arrive to old age but the liberal.
L. G. Colthi.

Anhael, a. (hael) Illiberal, or ungenerous; mean.

Anhael pob cybydd.

Illiberal is every miser.

Y synwes â fo anhael
A fwrw rhoi'n fai ar yr hael.

The bosom that is *illiberal*, contrives to throw a blame on the generous.
T. Alled.

Anhaelder, s. m. (anhael) Illiberality; meanness.

Anhaeledd, s. m. (anhael) Illiberalness.

Anhaelionaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (anhael) Ungenerosity.

Anhaelionedd, s. m. (anhael) Ungenerosity.

Anhaelioni, s. m. (anhael) Illiberality.

Anhaelionus, a. (anhael) Ungenerous, illiberal.

Anhaelus, a. (anhael) Of an illiberal disposition.

Anhaelusrwydd, s. m. (anhaelus) Illiberalness.

Anhaer, a. (haer) Without assertion, or dispute.

Anhaerawl, a. (anhaer) Unasseverated, unasserted.

Anhaeredig, a. (anhaer) Rendered indisputable.

Anhaeredd, s. m. (anhaer) Inasserted state.

Anhaeriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anhaer) A being without asseveration.

Anhaerllug, a. (haerllug) Unfroward; not angry.

Anhaerllugrwydd, s. m. (haerllug) Unfrowardness.

Anhaeru, v. a. (anhaer) To desist from asserting.

Anhafawg, a. (hafawg) Without haste.

Anhafug, a. (hafug) Not plenteous.

Anhagr, a. (hagr) Undeformed; not ugly.

Anhagrâad, s. m. (anhagr) A rendering undeformed.

Anhagraidd, a. (anhagr) That is not ill-favoured.

Anhagrâu, v. a. (anhagr) To do away ugliness.

Anhagreb, s. f.—pl. t. ion (hagreb) Words that do away ugliness; blandishment. The trope called

Charientism, whereby offensive expressions are mitigated with jests, or pleasant words.

Anhagredd, s. m. (anhagr) Undeformity; sightliness.

Anhagrwch, s. m. (anhagr) Undeformity.

Anhail, a. (hail) Without service; unattended.

Anhaint, a. (haint) Without disease, or taint.

Anhalar, a. (halar) Without incitement to mirth.

Deigr anhalar, pensive tears.

Anhalawg, a. (halawg) Without defilement.

Anhalogadwy, a. (anhalawg) Undefileable.

Anhalogaidd, a. (anhalawg) Undefiling.

Anhalogawl, a. (anhalawg) Inviolable, undefiled.

Anhalogedig, a. (anhalawg) Undefiled.

Anhalogeditgaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (anhalogeditg) Inviolableness.

Anhalogi, v. a. (anhalawg) To desist from violating.

Anhalogiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anhalawg) A desisting from violating.

Anhalogrwydd, s. m. (anhalawg) Undefiledness.

Anhalogwr, s. m.—pl. anhalogwyr (anhalawg—gwr) One that doth not violate.

Anhallt, a. (hallt) Unsalted; unsaline, fresh.

Anhalltiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anhallt) A divesting of saltiness.

Anhambwyll, a. (hambwyll) Without premeditation, or consideration.

Anhambwyllawg, a. (hambwyll) Unpremeditated.

Anhamdden, a. (hamdden) Without leisure.

Anhamddenawl, a. (anhamdden) Not at leisure.

Anhanedig, a. (han) Divested of source.

Anhanes, a. (hanes) Without account, or history.

Anhanesawl, a. (anhanes) Unrecorded.

Anhanesiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anhanes) A being without history or record.

Anhanfod, a. (hanfod) Being without existence.

Anhanfodadwy, a. (anhanfod) That cannot exist.

Anhanfodawl, a. (anhanfod) Unexisting.

Anhanfodedig, a. (anhanfod) Not having existed.

Anhanfodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhanfod) A rendering void of existence.

Anhanfodoldeb, *s. m.* (anhanfodawl) Nonexistence.

Anhanfodrwydd, *s. m.* (anhanfod) Nonexistence.

Anhanfodwr, *s. m.*—*pl. anhanfodwyr* (anhanfod—*gwr*) A nonexistent being.

Anhap, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (hap) Mischance; misfortune; unhappiness. *Anhap ei fam*, a bastard. Hence Myrddin Emrys is called *Anhap y Lleian*, the mischance of the nun.

Tad y mab ni adnabu
(Anhap ei fam) neb pwy fu.

The father of the child (the mischance of his mother) nobody knew who he was.

Hawdd i wan gaffael anhap.
A hir yw araws un hap.

It is easy for the weak to meet with misfortune, and he may long wait for one good luck.

Anhapiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhap) A rendering unfortunate, or void of luck.

Anhapiedig, *a.* (anhap) Rendered unfortunate.

Anhapus, *a.* (anhap) Unhappy; unfortunate.

Anhapus pob trwch.

Unfortunate is every heedless person.

Adage.

Anhapusaw, *v. a.* (anhapus) To render unfortunate; to make unhappy.

Anhapusrwydd, *s. m.* (anhapus) Unhappiness.

Anhardd, *a.* (hardd) Unhandsome; unseemly.

Anharddedig, *a.* (anhardd) Not made handsome.

Anharddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhardd) A rendering unhandsome.

Anharddu, *v. a.* (anhardd) To disfigure.

Anharddwch, *s. m.* (anhardd) Unseemliness.

Anhatriad, *s. m.* (hatriad) A being uncovered.

Anhatru, *v. a.* (hatru) To uncover; to disarray.

Anhaw, *a.* (haw) Immature; unripe, or raw.

Anhawdd, *a.* (hawdd) Uneasy; difficult.

Gormodd esmwythder sydd anhawdd ei drin.

Too much indulgence is difficult to be managed.

Adage.

Anhawddammawr, *s. m.* (hawddammawr) Unwelcomeness.

Anhawddammori, *v. a.* (anhawddammawr) To render unwelcome.

Anhawddfyd, *s. m.* (hawddfyd) Unhappiness.

Diddan i'm ei drigian draw,
Deuddeg anhawddfyd iddaw?

It is pleasing to me his abiding there,
May he experience a dozen of troubles.

D. ab Gwilym.

Anhawddfydig, *a.* (anhawddfyd) Unhappy.

Anhawddgar, *a.* (hawddgar) Unamiable, untoward.

Anhawddgarwch, *s. m.* (anhawddgar) Unloveliness.

Anhawddgoll, *a.* (hawddgoll) Not easily lost.

Dychwynant anant anhawddgoll teyrn,
Teyrnfeirdd Cymru oll,
Can eu hoed hnd ynt arfoll,
Cant calon yn ddn, yn doll.

The muses will complain the prince not easily lost, of all the courtly bards of Wales; by reason of ensnaring longing that visits them there are a hundred hearts broken and grieved.

Lt. P. Moch.

Anhawedd, *s. m.* (anhaw) Unripeness; immaturity.

Anhawl, *s. f.*—*pl. anholion* (hawl) Nonsuit.

Anhawnt, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (hawnt) Indisposition.

Anhawntiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhawnt) A becoming indisposed, or listless.

Anhawntus, *a.* (anhawnt) Indisposed, or unwell.

Anhawr, *a.* (hawr) Unindulgent; not lazy.

Tenlu Madawg mad anhawr.

The family of Madog the good and active.

Cynddelw.

Anhaws, (*sup. of* anhawdd) More hard, or difficult.

Anhawsder, *s. m.* (anhaws) Difficulty.

Anhawsedd, *s. m.* (anhaws) Difficulty.

Anhebgor, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (hebgor) Indispensable; necessary. *Tri anhebgor brenin*, the three indispensables of a king.

Anhebgorawl, *a.* (anhebgor) Indispensable.

Anhebgoredig, *a.* (anhebgor) Undispensed.

Anhebgoredd, *s. m.* (anhebgor) Necessariness.

Anhebgoroldeb, *s. m.* (anhebgorawl) Necessariness.

Anhebgorolrwydd, *s. m.* (anhebgorawl) Necessariness, indispensableness.

Anhebgorwch, *s. m.* (anhebgor) Exigency.

Anhedd, *a.* (hedd) Without peace or tranquility.

Anheddawg, *a.* (anhedd) Unpeaceful; unpeaceful.

Anheddwch, *s. m.* (anhedd) Want of peace.

Anheddwg, *s. m.* (heddwg) Want of peace.

Anheddychawl, *a.* (anheddwch) Unpeaceful.

Anheddychiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anheddwch) A rendering unpeaceful.

Anheddychlawn, *a.* (anheddwch) Unpeaceful.

Anheddychlondeb, *s. m.* (anheddychlawn) Unpeacefulness.

Anheddychu, *v. a.* (anheddwch) To render unpeaceful.

Anheddygedig, *a.* (anheddwg) Rendering unpeaceful.

Anheddygedigawl, *a.* (anheddygedig) Unpeaceful.

Anhefelig, *a.* (hefelig) Unimitative.

Anhefelwch, *s. m.* (hefelwch) Inimitableness.

Anhefelychadwy, *a.* (anhefelwch) Inimitable.

Anhefelychawl, *a.* (anhefelwch) Unimitative.

Anhefelychedig, *a.* (anhefelwch) Rendered inimitable.

Anhefelychedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhefelychedig) Inimitableness.

Anhefelychedigawl, *a.* (anhefelychedig) Unimitative.

Anhefelychiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhefelwch) Inimitation, a ceasing to be similar.

Anheinif, *a.* (heinif) Not nimble; sluggish; slow.

Hen hyd fedd, hynod wyf fi,
Henaidd wyf, ac anheinif.

Old to the grave, notably I go,
I am aged and heavy.

T. Prys.

Anheinniawg, *a.* (anhaint) Undisordered.

Anheintus, *a.* (anhaint) Undiseased, innoxious.

Anhelaeth, *a.* (helaeth) Unspacious; inextensive.

Anhelaethder, *s. m.* (anhelaeth) Unspaciousness.

Anhelaethedig, *a.* (anhelaeth) Not made spacious.

Anhelaethiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhelaeth) A rendering unspacious; inextension.

Anhelaethrwydd, *s. m.* (anhelaeth) Unspaciousness.

Anhelbyl, *a.* (helbyl) Without trouble or toil.

Anhelbylus, *a.* (anhelbyl) Without trouble.

Anhelynt, *a.* (helynt) Without bustle, or business.

Anhelyntiawg, *a.* (anhelynt) Unbustling.

Anhepwedd, *a.* (hepwedd) Unnecessary. *Goful anhepwedd*, unnecessary care.

Anheulawg, *a.* (heulawg) Not sunny; obscure.

Anhewyd, *a.* (hewyd) Insincere; not in earnest.

Anhewydd, *a.* (hewydd) Unripeness, rawness.

Anhidlaid, *a.* (anidl) Unstrained; undistilled.

Anhidl, *a.* (hidl) Without being strained.

Anhil, *a.* (hil) Without progeny, or offspring.

Anhiliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhil) A being without procreating.

Anhiliaw, *v. a.* (anhil) To desist from procreation.

Anhiliawg, *a.* (anhil) Destitute of progeny; unprolific; the barrenwort.

Anhiliogaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhiliawg) A being without progeny.

Anhariant, *a.* (hiriant) Without delay; undilatory.

Anhoced, *a.* (hoced) Without deceit or guile.

Anhocediaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhoced) Unde-
ceitfulness, a state void of trickery.

Anhocedus, *a.* (anhoced) Unde-
ceitful.

Anhoddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (hoddiad) Indefeasibility.
 Anhoddiaw, *v. a.* (hoddiaw) To render unfeasible.
 Anhoedd, *a.* (hoedd) Unpublic; un conspicuous.
 Anhoeddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhoedd) A rendering unpublic.
 Anhoeddiaw, *v. a.* (anhoedd) To render unpublic.
 Anhoen, *a.* (hoen) Without briskness or vivacity.
 Anhoenus, *a.* (anhoen) Unlively; heavy; sluggish.
 Anhoew, *a.* (hoew) Without briskness.
 Anhoewaidd, *a.* (anhoew) Unsprightly; heavy.
 Anhoewder, *s. m.* (anhoew) Unsprightliness.
 Anhoewedd, *s. m.* (anhoew) Unsprightliness.
 Anhoewi, *v. a.* (anhoew) To become unsprightly.
 Anhoff, *a.* (hoff) Unamiable; undesirable.
 Anhoffaidd, *a.* (anhoff) Unlovely; unseemly.
 Anhoffder, *s. m.* (anhoff) Indifference; unamiableness.
 Anhoffedd, *s. m.* (anhoff) A being void of love.
 Anhoffi, *v.* (anhoff) To become indifferent.
 Anhoffiant, *s. m.* (anhoff) Indifference; unloveliness.
 Anholadwy, *a.* (anhawl) Unquestionable.
 Anholedig, *a.* (anhawl) Unclaimed; unquestioned.
 Anholedigawl, *a.* (anholedig) Uninterrogative.
 Anholi, *v.* (anhawl) To desist from questioning.
 Anholiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhawl) Lack of being claimed; lack of interrogation.
 Anholiadawl, *a.* (anholiad) Uninterrogatory.
 Anholiedig, *a.* (anholiad) Uninterrogated.
 Anholtt, *a.* (holtt) Without a cleft, or slit.
 Anholttawg, *a.* (anholt) Uncleft; without splits.
 Anholttedig, *a.* (anholt) Not rifted, or split.
 Anholttiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anholt) A being without rifts, or chinks.
 Anhônaid, *a.* (hônaid) Without being manifest.
 Anhônawl, *a.* (hônawl) Not alledging.
 Anhônedig, *a.* (honedig) Unasserted, undisputed.
 Anhonian, *s. m.* (hôniant) A being unmanifested.
 Anhorawl, *a.* (anhawr) Unindulgent.
 Anhoredig, *a.* (anhawr) Unindulged.
 Anhoriant, *a.* (anhawr) Want of indulgence.
 Anhoritor, *ger.* (anhawr) Disindulging.
 Anhort, *a.* (hort) Without chiding; reproachless.
 Anhortiawl, *a.* (anhort) Unchiding; undetractive.
 Anhortiedig, *a.* (anhort) Unreproached.
 Anhortiedigawl, *a.* (anhortiedig) Undefamatory.
 Anhortioldeb, *s. m.* (anhortiawl) Reproachlessness.
 Anhual, *a.* (hual) Without a fetter, or gyve.
 Anhualawg, *a.* (anhual) Unfettered, unshackled.
 Anhualn, *v. a.* (anhual) To unfetter; to liberate.
 Anhud, *a.* (hud) Without allurements.
 Anhudadwy, *a.* (anhud) Unenticeable.
 Anhudawl, *a.* (anhud) Unalluring; unfascinating.
 Anhudolaidd, *a.* (anhudawl) Unfascinating.
 Anhudoldeb, *s. m.* (anhudawl) Unallurement.
 Anhudoliaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhudawl) Unallurement; a being without enticement.
 Anhudd, *a.* (hudd) Without obscurity, or shade.
 Anhuddadwy, *a.* (anhudd) That cannot be obscured.
 Anhuddaw, *v. a.* (anhudd) To bring out of obscurity.
 Anhuddawg, *a.* (anhudd) Unobscured, or unshaded.
 Anhuddawl, *a.* (anhudd) Unobscured; uncovered.
 Anhudded, *s. f.* (anhudd) A being without covering.
 Anhuddedig, *a.* (anhudd) Uncovered; unobscured.
 Anhuddedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhuddedig) A being without covering.
 Anhuddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhudd) A being-uncovered; the act of uncovering.
 Anhuddiant, *s. m.* (anhudd) Want of covering.
 Anhuenig, *a.* (huenig) Not sunny; gloomy.

Anhuenydd, *a.* (huenydd) Not splendid; lowering.

*Draig anhuenydd herwydd haeredd,
 Hirtod heb gymmod yu ei gamwedd.*

A lowering dragon in the controversy, being long without reconciliation when in fault.
Gr. ab Gwrgenau.

Anhul, *a.* (hul) Without a covering, or case.

Anhuliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhul) A want of covering.

Anhuliaw, *v. a.* (anhul) To divest of covering.

Anhun, *s. m.* (hun) Wakefulness, watching.

*Mynais ym dal am anhun
 Gael bod yn gywely bun.*

I got amends for my watching, by being the fair one's bed-fellow.
D. ab Gwilym.

Anhun, *a.* (hun) Sleepless; wakeful; watching.

Anhunanawl, *a.* (hunan) Unselfish; disinterested.

Anhunanedd, *s. m.* (hunan) Disinterestedness.

Anhunangar, *a.* (hunan) Unselfish; disinterested.

Anhunangarwch, *s. m.* (anhunangar) Unselfishness.

Anhunanoldeb, *s. m.* (anhunanawl) Disinterestedness.

Anhunanrwydd, *s. m.* (hunan) Unselfishness.

Anhunawg, *a.* (hun) Without sleeping; wakeful.

Anhunedd, *s. m.* (anhun) Sleeplessness; watchfulness.

*Anhunawg wyf, clwyf yw'r clo,
 Anhunedd â wn heno!*

*I am wakeful, pain is the occasion,
 I experience trouble this night.*

D. ab Gwilym.

Anhwrdd, *a.* (hwrdd) That hath no projecting force.

Anhwyl, *s. m.* (hwyl) Indisposition; sickness.

Anhwyladwy, *a.* (anhwyl) That cannot be ordered.

Anhwyliaw, *v.* (anhwyl) To become disordered, or distracted; to lose the senses.

Anhwyliawg, *a.* (anhwyl) Disordered; distracted.

Anhwylus, *a.* (anhwyl) Out of order; unprosperous.

Anhwylusaw, *v. a.* (anhwylus) To render unprosperous; to obstruct.

Anhwylusdawl, *s. m.* (anhwylus) Obstruction.

Anhwylusder, *s. m.* (anhwylus) Hinderance.

Anhwylusrwydd, *s. m.* (anhwylus) Obstructiveness.

Anhy, *a.* (hy) Not bold; timid; bashful, or shy.

Anhyall, *a.* (hyall) Impossible; infeasible.

*Pe hawn, myn y Pab anwy!
 Yn y llwyn anhyall hwyl!*

By the dear Pope! if I were in the grove—impossible is the thing.
D. ab Gwilym.

Anhyalledd, *s. m.* (anhyall) Impossibility.

Anhyanaw, *a.* (hyanaw) Not having harmony.

Anhyar, *a.* (hyar) Not easily ploughed; unarable.

Anhyarwar, *a.* (hyarwar) Unquenchable.

Anhyarwas, *a.* (hyarwas) Unserviceable.

Anhyawdl, *a.* (hyawdl) Ineloquent. *Ymadrawd anhyawdl*, an ineloquent discourse.

Anhyawdlder, *s. m.* (anhyawdl) Want of eloquence.

Anhyawdledd, *s. m.* (anhyawdl) Ineloquency.

Anhyball, *a.* (hyball) Indefectible; indefective.

Anhyballedd, *s. m.* (anhyball) Infallibility.

Anhybarch, *a.* (hybarch) Unworthy of respect.

Anhybarchedd, *s. m.* (anhybarch) Want of respectability.

Anhybarth, *a.* (hybarth) Indistinct; confused.

Anhybarthaid, *a.* (anhybarth) Indivisible.

Anhybarthawl, *a.* (anhybarth) Undistinguishable.

Anhybarthedd, *s. m.* (anhybarth) Indivisibility.

Anhybarthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhybarth) A being difficult to separate.

Anhybarthrwydd, *s. m.* (anhybarth) Indivisibility.

Anhybech, *a.* (hybech) Impeccable.

Anhybechedd, *s. m.* (anhybech) Impeccability.

Anhyblyg, *a.* (hyblyg) Inflexible; rigid.

Anhyblygawl, *a.* (anhyblyg) Inflexible.

Anhyblygedd, *s. m.* (anhyblyg) Inflexibility.
 Anhyblygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhyblyg) A bending with difficulty.
 Anhyblygrwydd, *s. m.* (anhyblyg) Inflexibleness.
 Anhyboen, *a.* (hyboen) Impassible.
 Anhyboenedd, *s. m.* (anhyboen) Impassibility.
 Anhyborth, *s. m.* (hyborth) Obstruction.

Tri anhyborth serchawg; nos fêr wlawiawg, dor wchiedig, a gwraig anhuawg ymgeingar.

The three obstructions of a lover; a short rainy night, a screaming door, and a wakeful peevish old woman.

Anhyborth, *a.* (hyborth) Aiding with difficulty.
 Anhyborthawl, *a.* (anhyborth) Unsupported.
 Anhyborthedd, *s. m.* (anhyborth) Inaptness to aid.
 Anhybrawf, *a.* (hybrawf) Undemonstrable.
 Anhybrofedd, *s. m.* (anhybrawf) Improbability.
 Anhybryn, *a.* (hybryn) Not easy to be bought.
 Anhybwdwr, *a.* (hybwdwr) Imputrable.
 Anhybwyll, *a.* (hybwyll) Unapt to be discreet.
 Anhybwylledd, *s. m.* (anhybwyll) Imprudence.
 Anhychfryd, *a.* (hychfryd) Without a brisk mind.

Nid esgar anghenawg ag anhychfryd.

The necessitous will not be separated from a sluggish disposition.

Anhychfrydedd, *s. m.* (anhychfryd) The want of mental impulse; unpleasantness.
 Anhychwal, *a.* (hychwal) Indissipatable; indispensible.
 Anhychwant, *a.* (hychwant) Uncoveting; moderate.
 Anhychwantach, *s. m.* (anhychwant) Uncovetousness.
 Anhychwardd, *a.* (hychwardd) Not provoking laughter.
 Anhychwarddedd, *s. m.* (anhychwardd) Unaptness to laugh.
 Anhydaen, *a.* (hydaen) Not easily expanded.
 Anhydaeniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (hydaen) Inexpansion.
 Anhydafl, *a.* (hydafl) Unpropellent.
 Anhydaith, *a.* (hydaith) Untraversable.
 Anhydal, *a.* (hydal) Unapt to pay; not paying.
 Anhydalm, *a.* (hydalm) Unimpressible.
 Anhydarf, *a.* (hydarf) Not easily frightened.
 Anhydawdd, *a.* (hydawdd) Not easily dissolved.
 Anhydeiml, *a.* (hydeiml) Not easily touched.
 Anhydeimledd, *s. m.* (anhydeiml) Impalpability.
 Anhyder, *s. m.* (hyder) Want of boldness; distrust.
 Anhyderu, *v.* (anhyder) To mistrust; to despair.
 Anhyderus, *a.* (anhyder) Distrustful; despairing.

Anhyderus pob ofnawg.

Every timid one is distrustful.

Adage.

Anhyderusrwydd, *s. m.* (anhyderus) Distrustfulness.
 Anhydor, *a.* (hydor) Not easily broken; irrefragable.
 Anhydoriad, *s. m.* (anhydor) Infrangibility.
 Anhydraeth, *a.* (hydraeth) Unutterable; ineffable.
 Anhydraidd, *a.* (hydraidd) Impenetrable.
 Anhydraigl, *a.* (hydraigl) Undeclinable.
 Anhydrais, *a.* (hydrais) That cannot be oppressed.
 Anhydraul, *a.* (hydraul) Not easily to be consumed.
 Anhydrefn, *a.* (hydrefn) Difficult to arrange.
 Anhydrefnedd, *s. m.* (anhydrefn) Difficulty of arrangement.
 Anhydreiddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhydraidd) A difficulty of penetrating.
 Anhydreiddrwydd, *s. m.* (anhydraidd) Impenetrability.
 Anhydreiddwch, *s. m.* (anhydraidd) Impenetrableness.
 Anhydreigledd, *s. m.* (anhydraigl) Involubility.
 Anhydreuledd, *s. m.* (anhydraul) Indigestion.
 Anhydrig, *a.* (hydrig) Uninhabitable; desolate.

Anhydrin, *a.* (hydrin) Unmanageable; untractable.
 Anhydrinedd, *s. m.* (anhydrin) Untractability.
 Anhydro, *a.* (hydro) Inflexible; unconvertible.
 Anhydröedd, *s. m.* (anhydro) Inflexibility; the want of a converging power.
 Anhydruth, *a.* (hydruth) Not easily flattered.
 Anhydrwch, *a.* (hydrwch) Irrefragable.
 Anhydwyll, *a.* (hydwyll) Undeceiving; infallible.
 Anhydwyllledd, *s. m.* (anhydwyll) Infallibility.
 Anhydwyth, *a.* (hydwyth) Inelastic; sluggish.
 Anhydwythder, *s. m.* (anhydwyth) Inelasticity.
 Anhydyb, *a.* (hydyb) Inconceivable; paradoxical.
 Anhydybedd, *s. m.* (anhydyb) Inconceivableness.
 Anhydyn, *a.* (hydyn) Untractable, or obstinate.

Anhydyn pob afrywiawg.

Every rigid one is untractable.

Adage.

Anhydynder, *s. m.* (anhydyn) Untractableness.

Digofaint Duw a ddaw ar blant anhydynder.

The wrath of God will come on the sons of disobedience.

Colos. iii. 6.

Anhydynrwydd, *s. m.* (anhydyn) Untractableness.
 Anhyddadl, *a.* (hyddadl) That is incontrovertible.
 Anhyddadledd, *s. m.* (anhyddadl) Indisputability.
 Anhyddaigr, *a.* (hyddaigr) Illachrymable.
 Anhyddal, *a.* (hyddal) Not easily taken hold of.
 Anhyddawn, *a.* (hyddawn) Not to be gifted, or endowed.
 Anhyddeall, *a.* (hyddeall) Not easily understood.
 Anhyddeallrwydd, *s. m.* (anhyddeall) Imperceptibility.
 Anhyddring, *a.* (hyddring) Difficult to climb.
 Anhyddwyn, *a.* (hyddwyn) Not easily carried.
 Anhyddyn, *a.* (hyddyn) Unfrequented by man.
 Anhyddysg, *a.* (hyddysg) Indocible; unacquainted with.
 Anhyddysgedd, *s. m.* (anhyddysg) Want of learning.
 Anhyddysgrwydd, *s. m.* (anhyddysg) Indocibleness.
 Anhyedd, *s. m.* (hyedd) Uncongruousness.

Nid esgar diriald ag anhyedd.

The mischievous one will not separate from cowardice.

Adage.

Anhyfad, *a.* (hyfad) Not easily bettered.
 Anhyfaeth, *a.* (hyfaeth) Not easily nourished.

Ni doddant tros for etwaeth,
 Pobl anhyfaeth Nanhyfer,
 Gwyddi diefyl duon,
 Ysgodogion dynion lledfer.

They will not come over the sea again, the savage people of Nanhyfer; the Gwyddelians, black devils; nor the Scotch, a people half strong.

Meilir.

Anhyfagl, *a.* (hyfagl) Not easily entangled.
 Anhyfai, *a.* (hyfai) Irreprehensible.
 Anhyfaidd, *a.* (hyfaidd) Unadventurous.
 Anhyfal, *a.* (hyfal) Not pulverable; not to be ground.
 Anhyfarn, *a.* (hyfarn) Not easily to be judged.
 Anhyfawdd, *a.* (hyfawdd) Difficult to drown.
 Anhyfawl, *a.* (hyfawl) Dispraisable; illaudable.
 Anhyfedr, *a.* (hyfedr) Inexperienced.
 Anhyfedredd, *s. m.* (anhyfedr) Infeasibility.
 Anhyfedrrwydd, *s. m.* (anhyfedr) Unskillfulness.

Anhyfedr yw fy nhafawd.

Inexperienced is my tongue.

D. ab Edmunt.

Anhyfeidr, *a.* (hyfeidr) Unmeasurable.
 Anhyfeidrawl, *a.* (anhyfeidr) Unmeasurable.
 Anhyfeidredd, *s. m.* (anhyfeidr) Unmeasurableness.
 Anhyfeiddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anhyfaidd) Unadventurousness; a ceasing to be venturesome.
 Anhyfeiddiawl, *a.* (anhyfaidd) Unadventurous.
 Anhyfeiddrwydd, *s. m.* (anhyfaidd) The want of intrepidity; cowardliness.
 Anhyfel, *a.* (hyfel) Not in such wise; unseemly.

Anhyfeledig, *a.* (anhyfel) Rendered dissimilar.
 Anhyfeledigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anhyfeledig) Dissimilarity.
 Anhyfelu, *v. a.* (anhyfel) To render dissimilar.
 Anhyferw, *a.* (hyferw) Undecoctible.
 Anhyfeth, *a.* (hyfeth) Infallible; unperishable.
 Anhyfethiant, *s. m.* (anhyfeth) Infallibility.
 Anhyfethrwydd, *s. m.* (anhyfeth) Indefectibleness.
 Anhyflin, *a.* (hyflin) Indefatigable, not apt to tire.
 Anhyflinder, *s. m.* (anhyflin) Indefatigableness.
 Anhyfodd, *a.* (hyfodd) Implacable, untractable.
 Anhyfoddiant, *s. m.* (anhyfodd) Implacability.
 Anhyfoes, *a.* (hyfoes) Unmannerly; unpolite.
 Anhyfoesedd, *s. m.* (anhyfoes) Unmannerliness.
 Anhyfraw, *a.* (hyfraw) Not easily affrighted.
 Anhyfreg, *a.* (hyfreg) Unfrangible.
 Anhyfregedd, *s. m.* (anhyfreg) Unfrangibility.
 Anhyfriw, *a.* (hyfriw) Invulnerable; unfrangible.
 Anhyfrwysg, *a.* (hyfrwysg) Not easily inebriated.
 Anhyfryd, *a.* (hyfryd) Unpleasant; unhappy.

Nid esgar anghenawg ag anhyfryd.

The necessitous will not separate from the unhappy. *Adage.*

Anhyfrydedd, *s. m.* (anhyfryd) Unpleasantness.
 Anhyfrydu, *v. a.* (anhyfryd) To render unpleasant.
 Anhyfrydwch, *s. m.* (anhyfryd) Disagreeableness.
 Anhyfrys, *a.* (hyfrys) Not easily hurried.
 Anhyfud, *a.* (hyfud) Not easy to be moved.
 Anhyfwyn, *a.* (hyfwyn) Not to be enjoyed.
 Anhyffawd, *a.* (hyffawd) Unfortunate.
 Anhyffer, *a.* (hyffer) Incongealable.
 Anhyffordd, *a.* (hyffordd) Unacquainted with a road.
 Anhyfforddi, *v. a.* (anhyffordd) To render impassable.
 Anhyfforddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anhyffordd) A rendering impassable; a want of direction.
 Anhyfforddiant, *s. m.* (anhyffordd) Want of information.
 Anhyffrwd, *a.* (hyffrwd) That doth not flow freely.
 Anhyffrwyn, *a.* (hyffrwyn) Unmanageable with reins, or unused to the reins.
 Anhyffrydedd, *s. m.* (anhyffrwd) Want of fluidity.
 Anhyffrydiad, *s. m.* (anhyffrwd) A rendering void of fluidity; not easily made fluent.
 Anhygad, *a.* (hygad) Not anxious for battle.
 Anhygadw, *a.* (hygadw) Not easily kept.
 Anhygadr, *a.* (hygadr) Not easily strengthened.
 Anhygael, *a.* (hygael) Unattainable.
 Anhygaeledd, *s. m.* (anhygael) Inattainableness.
 Anhygall, *a.* (hygall) Not apt to be cunning.
 Anhygar, *a.* (hygar) Not easily liked; inamiable.
 Anhygarad, *a.* (anhygar) Unbeloved, not loved.
 Anhygaredd, *s. m.* (anhygar) Unamiableness.
 Anhygas, *a.* (hygas) Inexecrable; inobnoxious.
 Anhygasgl, *a.* (hygasgl) Uncollective.
 Anhygasrwydd, *s. m.* (anhygas) Inobnoxiousness.
 Anhygaul, *a.* (hygaul) Not apt to congeal.
 Anhygawdd, *a.* (hygawdd) Not easily offended.
 Anhyged, *a.* (hyged) Not apt to give; illiberal.
 Anhygedrwydd, *s. m.* (anhyged) Illiberality.
 Anhygladd, *a.* (hygladd) Not easily buried.
 Anhyglær, *a.* (hyglær) Not apt to brighten.
 Anhyglau, *a.* (hyglau) Not apt to be steadfast.
 Anhyglod, *a.* (hyglod) Disreputable; illaudable.
 Anhyglodedd, *s. m.* (anhyglod) Disrespectability.
 Anhyglud, *a.* (hyglud) Not easy to be carried.
 Anhygludedd, *s. m.* (anhyglud) Unportableness.
 Anhyglust, *a.* (hyglust) Not having a quick ear.
 Anhyglwyf, *a.* (hyglwyf) Invulnerable.
 Anhyglyd, *a.* (hyglyd) Not apt to be warm.
 Anhyglyw, *a.* (hyglyw) Inaudible; not easily heard

Anhygoddod, *a.* (anhygawdd) Unaptness to offend.
 Anhygoddiant, *s. m.* (anhygawdd) Inoffensiveness.
 Anhygoel, *a.* (hygoel) Incredible; improbable.
 Anhygoledd, *s. m.* (anhygoel) Incredibleness.
 Anhygof, *a.* (hygof) Immemorable.
 Anhygoll, *a.* (hygoll) Inamissible; not easily lost.
 Anhygosb, *a.* (hygosb) Incorrigible, unpunishable.
 Anhygosbedd, *s. m.* (anhygosb) Incorrigibleness.
 Anhygred, *a.* (hygred) Incredible, inconceivable.
 Anhygrededd, *s. m.* (anhygred) Incredibleness.
 Anhygrwydr, *a.* (hygrwydr) Not easily traversed.
 Anhygryn, *a.* (hygryn) Not apt to be tremulous.
 Anhygudd, *a.* (hygudd) Not easily secreted, or hidden.
 Anhygwl, *a.* (hygwl) Irreprehensible.
 Anhygwyp, *a.* (hygwyp) Unapt to fall.
 Anhygwyn, *a.* (hygwyn) Not apt to complain.
 Anhygyd, *a.* (hygyd) Not apt to unite.
 Anhygyrch, *a.* (hygyrch) Unfrequented; inaccessible.

Y llwybrau à aeth yn anhygyrch.

The paths are become unfrequented.

Judg. v. 6.

Nid oes iddo ennill dim mewn ffordd anhygyrch, neu trwy foddion hagrôn.

He is not to gain any thing in an indirect way, or through unhandsome means. *Ier. Owain.*

Anhygyrchedd, *s. m.* (anhygyrch) Inaccessibleness.
 Anhyhud, *a.* (hyhud) Not easily deceived.
 Anhyhudrwydd, *s. m.* (anhyhud) Undeceiveableness.
 Anhylladd, *a.* (hylladd) Not easily cut off or slain.
 Anhyllanw, *a.* (hyllanw) Insatiable.
 Anhyllar, *a.* (hyllar) Not apt to be tired, or satiated.

Gwenddydd na fydd anhyllar,
 Neu roed y llwyth ar ddalar,
 Diofryd o bawb à gar.

Gwenddydd, be not fatigued, has not the burthen been laid on the earth?—every one that loves gives a vow. *Myrddin.*

Anhyllaw, *a.* (hyllaw) Unhandy; inexpert.
 Anhyled, *a.* (hyled) Not apt to widen; inexpandible.
 Anhyles, *a.* (hyles) Not easy to be benefited.
 Anhyllith, *a.* (hyllith) Untractable; undocile.
 Anhyllithr, *a.* (hyllithr) Unapt to slip.
 Anhyllon, *a.* (hyllon) Uncheerful; comfortless.
 Anhyllonrwydd, *s. m.* (anhyllon) Uncheerfulness.
 Anhylosg, *a.* (hylosg) Incombustible.
 Anhyllud, *a.* (hyllud) Unglutinous.
 Anhylludd, *a.* (hylludd) Not easy to be hindered.
 Anhyllun, *a.* (hyllun) Not easily formed.
 Anhyllwgr, *a.* (hyllwgr) Not easily corrupted.
 Anhyllwrw, *a.* (hyllwrw) Disinclinable.
 Anhyllwybr, *a.* (hyllwybr) Not easily traced.
 Anhyllwybraw, *v. a.* (anhyllwybr) To render intricate, or difficult to be passed.
 Anhyllwybredd, *s. m.* (anhyllwybr) Intricacy.
 Anhyllwydd, *a.* (hyllwydd) Unprosperous.
 Anhyllwyddaw, *v.* (anhyllwydd) To render unprosperous; to become unprosperous.
 Anhyllwyddiant, *s. m.* (hyllwydd) Unprosperousness.
 Anhylygredd, *s. m.* (anhyllwgr) Incorruptibility.
 Anhylyn, *a.* (hylyn) Unadhering; not apt to stick to.
 Anhylys, *a.* (hylys) Unrejectable.
 Anhyllawdd, *a.* (hynawdd) Unprotecting.
 Anhyllaws, *a.* (hynaws) Disobliging; inaffable.
 Anhyllawsedd, *s. m.* (anhyllaws) Inaffability.
 Anhyllnod, *a.* (hynod) Unnotable; not remarkable.
 Anhyllnodrwydd, *s. m.* (anhyllnod) Unnotableness.
 Anhyllnodded, *a.* (anhyllawdd) Unapt for protection.
 Anhyllwyf, *a.* (hynwyf) Not apt to be vigorous.
 Anhyllwyfdra, *s. m.* (anhyllwyf) Unliveliness.
 Anhyllledd, *s. m.* (anhyllawdd) Want of eloquence.
 Anhyllan, *a.* (hyllan) Not easily parted; indivisible

Anhyranedd, *s. m.* (anhyran) Indivisibleness.
 Anhyranrwydd, *s. m.* (anhyran) Indivisibility.
 Anhyrddawl, *a.* (anhwrdd) Unpropellant.
 Anhyrddedig, *a.* (anhwrdd) Unpropelled.
 Anhyrddiad, *s. m.* (anhwrdd) A being unpropelled.
 Anhyrew, *a.* (hyrew) Incongealable; not to be frozen.
 Anhyrif, *a.* (hyrif) Uncountable; not easily counted.
 Anhyrifedd, *s. m.* (anhyrif) Innumerableness.
 Anhyrodd, *a.* (hyrodd) Unbountiful; not apt to give.
 Anhyroddiad, *s. m.* (anhyrodd) Unbountifulness.
 Anhyrus, *a.* (hyrus) Unapt to start or to be shy.
 Anhyrusedd, *s. m.* (anhyrus) Unaptness to start.
 Anhyrwydd, *a.* (hyrwydd) Unfeasible; difficult.
 Anhyrwyddaw, *v. a.* (anhyrwydd) To render unfeasible, or difficult.
 Anhyrwyddedd, *s. m.* (anhyrwydd) Unfeasibility.
 Anhyrwyg, *a.* (hyrwyg) Illacerable, not to be torn.
 Anhyrwym, *a.* (hyrwym) Not easily bound.
 Anhyrwymedd, *s. m.* (anhyrwym) Difficulty of binding; a state not easy to be bound.
 Anhyrym, *a.* (hyrym) Not to be strengthened.
 Anhyrymedd, *s. m.* (anhyrym) Uneffectiveness.
 Anhyrsar, *a.* (hysar) Not easily provoked.
 Anhyrsardd, *a.* (hysardd) Not easily ruffled.
 Anhyrsawdd, *a.* (hysawdd) Unimmersed.
 Anhyrsbys, *a.* (hysbys) Unmanifest; indistinct.
 Anhyrsbysadwy, *a.* (anhyrsbys) Undistinguishable.
 Anhyrsbysawl, *a.* (anhyrsbys) Undistinguishing.
 Anhyrsbysiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anhyrsbys) A rendering unmanifest, or uncertain.
 Anhyrsbysrwydd, *s. m.* (anhyrsbys) Uncertainty.
 Anhyrsbysu, *v. a.* (anhyrsbys) To render uncertain.
 Anhyserch, *a.* (hyserch) Unamiable; not to be loved.
 Anhysigledd, *s. m.* (anhysigl) Immoveableness.
 Anhysigl, *a.* (hysigl) Not easily shaken.
 Anhysoddrwydd, *s. m.* (anhysawdd) Not to be immersed.
 Anhysom, *a.* (hysom) Undeceiveable.
 Anhysomedd, *s. m.* (anhysom) Difficulty to deceive.
 Anhyson, *a.* (hyson) Not easily uttered; ineffable.
 Anhyspydd, *a.* (hyspydd) Exhaustless.
 Anhyspyddadwy, *a.* (anhyspydd) Inexhaustible.
 Anhyspyddedig, *a.* (anhyspydd) Unexhausted.
 Anhysyn, *a.* (hysyn) Imperceptible.
 Anhysynedd, *s. m.* (anhysyn) Imperceptibility.
 Anhywaith, *a.* (hywaith) Untractable; refractory.
 Anhywan, *a.* (hywan) Invulnerable; impenetrable.
 Anhywar, *a.* (hywar) Not easy to be tamed.
 Anhywedd, *a.* (hywedd) Untoward; refractory.
 Anhyweddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anhywedd) Refractoriness; untowardness.
 Anhyweddu, *v.* (anhywedd) To become refractory.
 Anhyweddu, *a.* (anhywedd) Refractory; untoward.
 Anhyweithder, *s. m.* (anhywaith) Untractability.
 Anhyweithiaw, *a.* (anhywaith) To be untractable.
 Mal anner anhywaith yr anhyweithiodd Israel.
 Like an untractable heifer Israel has become untractable.
 Hosea, iv. 16.
 Anhyweithrwydd, *s. m.* (anhywaith) Untractableness.
 Anhywel, *a.* (hywel) Inconspicuous.
 Anhywled, *v. a.* (anhywel) To see indistinctly.
 Anhywell, *a.* (hywell) Not easily remedied.
 Anhywelliant, *s. m.* (anhywell) Inconvalescence.
 Anhywen, *a.* (hywen) Not easily smiling.
 Anhywerth, *a.* (hywerth) Inestimable.
 Anhywerthedd, *s. m.* (anhywerth) Inestimableness.
 Anhywest, *a.* (hywest) Inhospitable; repulsive.
 Anhywlydd, *a.* (hywlydd) Not apt to be mild.
 Anhywnel, *a.* (hywnel) Infeasible; impracticable.

Anhywyw, *a.* (hywyw) Not liable to fade.
 Anhyys, *a.* (hyys) Not easily eaten; unedible.
 Llwdn anhyys, a beast not fit to be eaten.
 Annhyysgain, *a.* (hyysgain) Not easily scattered.
 Anhyysgwn, *a.* (hyysgwn) Not easily elevated.
 Anhyysgwr, *a.* (hyysgwr) Unapt to ramify.
 Aniach, *a.* (iach) Unwell; indisposed; diseased.
 Aniachawl, *a.* (aniach) Indisposed; unsalutary.

If, nnon fawr ffyniant,
 A chwynai ddrwg chwant,
 Chwyn aniachawl.

A fountain of great prosperity,
 That would clear away evil desires,
 Unsulutary weeds.

Ll. G. Colth.

Aniachedig, *a.* (aniach) Rendered indisposed.
 Aniad, *s. m.* (an) Quality; character.
 Aniaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (an) Nature; disposition.
 Anial, *s. m.—pl. t. oedd* (ial) A desert. *a.* Not fair; uncleared; uncultivated; wild; solitary.

Bei celyd ryw hyd a hwn,
 Gyfrinach a gyfranwn,
 Erod i down, aur dy dal,
 I fridd ddeu-naint, ffyrdd anial.

If thou wouldst conceal as long as this
 The secret I would impart,
 For thy sake I would come, thou with thy golden front,
 To the upland cliffs' solitary paths. D. Ll. ab Gruffydd.

Anialawg, *a.* (anial) Not beautiful; desert; wild.
 Anialfan, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anial—man) A desert.
 Anialu, *v. a.* (anial) To desolate; to lay waste.

Udwch chwi longau Tarshish, gan ddarfod ei hanialu gan y teulu.
 Howl, ye ships of Tarshish, since it is desolated by the tribe.
 Isaiah, xxiii. 1.

Anialus, *s. m.* (anial) Desolating; rendering a desert.
 Anialwch, *s. m.* (anial) A desert, or wilderness.
 Anian, *s. f.—pl. t. oedd* (an) Nature: germ. Natural instinct. *Anian morfarch*, Spermaceti.

Bid anian dedwydd.

Let nature be happy.

Adage.

Trech anian nog addysg.

Nature is superior to learning.

Adage.

Anian yw i bawb caeth ceislaw rhyddid.

It is the nature of everyone confined to seek for liberty. Gr. ab Arthur.

Anianaeth, *s. m.* (anian) Physics.
 Anianawd, *s. m.—pl. anianodau* (anian) Disposition

Chweirys gwawd o anianawd.

Praise laughed from disposition.

Adage.

Anianawg, *a.* (anian) Endowed with nature.
 Anianawl, *a.* (anian) Natural; very; amazing.

A thebyg o hyn allan
 Y bydd anhawdd cael arian,
 A'r aur yn ddrud anianawl.

And it is probable that from henceforth
 It will be difficult to get silver,
 And the gold amazingly dear. Dr. I. Pywel, Progan.

Aniander, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anian) Naturalness.
 Aniandraw, *s. m.* (anian—traw) Physiology.
 Aniandduwiaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anian—duw) Physico-theology.

Anianddysg, *s. m.* (anian—dysg) Physiology.
 Anianolaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anianawl) Natural property, right, or condition.

Anianolder, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anianawl) Natural right; or as it is also called in the Welsh Laws, *Dilyed anianawl*.

Aniant, *s. pl. aggr.* (an) Vocal harmonies; poets.

Mawr ei wyr, ei aniant, a'i eilon,
 Mawr ddyfal fal am ei alon.

Great are his men, his poets, and his musicians, very fierce is
 his against his foes. Cynddelw.

Anianu, *v. a.* (anian) To render natural.
 Anianydd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (anian) Naturalist.
 Anianyddawl, *a.* (anianydd) Relating to physics.

Anianyddiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anianydd) Natural philosophy; physics.

Aniawn, *a.* (iawn) Not right; improper; unjust.

Aniawnder, *s. m.* (aniawn) Unrighteousness.

Aniesin, *a.* (iesin) Not tasteful or beautiful.

Anifeilâu, *v. a.* (anifel) To make brutal.

Anifeileidd-dra, *s. m.* (anifeiliaidd) Brutality.

Anifeileiddiaw, *v. a.* (anifeilaidd) To brutalize.

Anifeileiddrwydd, *s. m.* (anifeilaidd) Brutishness.

Anifeiliaidd, *a.* (anifel) Brutish; like an animal.

Anifeilig, *a.* (anifel) Bestial; brutal.

Anifeiligrwydd, *s. m.* (anifeilig) Bestiality.

Anifel, *s. m.*—*pl. anifeiliaid* (an—bel) Animal.

Anlan, *a.* (glan) Not clean, unclean; impure.

Anlanwaith, *a.* (anlan—gwaith) Uncleanly.

Anlanweithdra, *s. m.* (anlanwaith) Uncleanliness.

Anlew, *a.* (glew) Not brave, or courageous.

Gwnaeth Goronw, gwr anlew,
Gyflafan anifeleidiw,
Adladd Ririd rwyf anaw,
A byth nis beiddiai bai byw.

Goronw a mân *not brave*, has committed an ungracious deed, in killing over again Ririd, the prince of harmony, and he would have never dared it if alive. *Cynddelw, m. R. Flaidd.*

Anlewder, *s. m.* (anlew) Uncourageousness.

Anlewdid, *s. m.* (anlew) A want of gallantry.

Anloew, *a.* (gloew) Not bright; not lucid.

Anllad, *a.* (llad) Wanton; lascivious; lusty; lewd.

Ni bu—

Na meibion, gweinïon gwanach yn eu cred,
Na merched ar lled yn anlladach.

There never were—nor feeble men weaker in their faith, nor women exposing themselves more wantonly. *Ll. G. Cothi.*

Ef yn wyl, yn olud roddiad,
Ef yn daer, yn aer, yn anllad.

He was modest, the giver of wealth,
He was ardent in the conflict, he was wanton. *Ll. P. Moch.*

Anlladaidd, *a.* (anllad) Inclined to be wanton.

Anlladedd, *s. m.* (anllad) Wantonness.

Anlladfab, *s. m.*—*pl. anlladfeibion* (anllad—mab)
A lecherous person.

Anlladferch, *s. f.* (anllad—merch) Wanton woman.

Anlladoer, *a.* (anllad—oer) Libidinous, or lewd.

Os priodid liw'r od loer,
Ag un lldiawg anlladoer,
A gaet byth—ond dy guraw!

If thou wert married, who art as bright as the snowy moon, with the one that is coldly wanton, wouldst thou ever get any thing, save thy beating? *Ieuan Tew.*

Anlladrwydd, *s. m.* (anllad) Wantonness.

Anlladu, *v.* (anllad) To become wanton.

Anlladwas, *s. m.*—*pl. (anlladweision* (anllad—gwas)
A lecherous person.

Anlladwr, *s. m.*—*pl. anlladwyr* (anllad—gwr) A
lecherous person.

Anllai, *adv.* (llai) Nevertheless; however; at least.

Anllariaidd, *a.* (llariaidd) Ungentle; not mild; cruel

Tra blwg yw notyr y blaidd.
A llew orig anllariaidd.

Very ferocious is the nature of the wolf,
And the lion fickle, and ungentle. *Iolo Goch.*

Anllathr, *a.* (llathr) Without polish, or glitter.

Anllathraidd, *a.* (anllathr) Unresplendent.

Anllathrawg, *a.* (anllathr) Unpolished.

Anllathredig, *a.* (anllathr) Destitute of polish.

Anllathredd, *s. m.* (anllathr) Want of glittering.

Anllathriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anllathr) A being
without polish; a divesting of polish.

Anllathrudd, *a.* (llathrudd) Without fornication.

Anllathruddaw, *v. a.* (anllathrudd) To desist from
fornication or debauchery.

Anllathruddawl, *a.* (anllathrudd) Undebauching.

Anllathruddedig, *a.* (anllathrudd) Rendered free
of debauchery; undebauched.

Anllathruddiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anllathrudd)

A becoming free from fornication.

Anllawch, *a.* (llawch) Destitute of protection.

Anllawd, *a.* (llawd) Not wanting, or craving.

Anllawdineb, *s. m.* (anllawd) Uncravingness.

Anllawdd, *a.* (ân—llawdd) Not requiring; rich.

Myned â orag y mab ar orwydd pealluchlwyd, a chyfrwy eur-
anllawdd ydano.

The youth went on a steed with a head of dapple grey, and a
saddle enriched with gold under him. *H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.*

Anlledach, *a.* (lledach) Not of mean descent.

Anlledfegin, *a.* (lledfegin) Being undomesticated.

Anlledfeginawl, *a.* (anlledfegin) Undomesticated.

Anlledfeginawd, *s. m.*—*pl. anlledfeginodau*
(anlledfegin) Undomestication.

Anlledfegyn, *a.* (lledfegyn) That is not reared
domestically.

Anlledfryd, *a.* (lledfryd) Without dotage.

Anlledfrydedd, *s. m.* (anlledfryd) A state void of
dotage; sanity.

Anlledbai, *a.* (lledbai) Not askance; not leaning.

Anlledbeidd, *s. m.* (anlledbai) A being without
obliquity.

Anlledw, *a.* (lledw) Unplenteous; unabounding.

Anlleddf, *a.* (lleddf) Not soft or tender; un placid.

Anlleddfad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anlleddf) A rendering
unyielding or untender.

Anlleddfu, *v. a.* (anlleddf) To render untender.

Anlleenawg, *a.* (lleen) Illiterate, unlearned.

Anlleenogrwydd, *s. m.* (anlleenawg) Illiterateness

Anllerrw, *a.* (llerrw) Not neat, delicate, or nice.

Anllerrwder, *s. m.* (anllerrw) Indelicacy.

Anlles, *a.* (lles) Without benefit; destitute.

Anllesâad, *s. m.* (anlles) Disadvantage.

Anllesâawl, *a.* (anlles) Unbenefiting.

Anllesân, *v. a.* (anlles) To render unbeneficial.

Anllesawl, *a.* (anlles) Unbeneficial; disadvantageous

Anllesg, *a.* (llesg) Unfeeble; vigorous.

Anllesgaid, *a.* (anllesg) Not apt to be feeble.

Anllesgedig, *a.* (anllesg) Not enfeebled; unen-
feebled.

Anllesgedd, *s. m.* (anllesg) The being void of
feebleness.

Anllethr, *a.* (llethr) Without a steep.

Anllethrawl, *a.* (anllethr) Not pensil; not steep.

Anllettyawg, *a.* (lletty) Inhospitable.

Anllettyugar, *a.* (lletty) Inhospitable.

Anllettyugarwch, *s. m.* (anllettyugar) Inhospita-
bleness.

Anllewych, *a.* (llewych) Without light; colourless.

Anllewychadwy, *a.* (anllewych) That cannot shine

Anllewychawl, *a.* (anllewych) Unilluminated; not
shining.

Anllewychedig, *a.* (anllewych) Void of light.

Anllewychiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anllewych) A dis-
colouring; a divesting of appearance.

Anllidiawg, *a.* (llid) Not wrathful; not fretful.

Anllidiogrwydd, *s. m.* (anllidiawg) A state of
being without wrath.

Anlliosawg, *a.* (lliaws) Not abounding; unfrequent.

Anlliosogrwydd, *s. m.* (anlliosawg) Infrequency.

Anlliw, *a.* (lliw) Without colour; a stain.

Anlliwgar, *a.* (anlliw) Having no colour; ill-looking

Anlloedd, *s. pl. aggr.* (lloedd) Riches, means, chattels

Ar wehelyth byth brys wy anlloedd,
Braig anlloedd beirdd borthloedd berthyn.

A family is ever eager for riches, ample are the riches of the
bards towards their support. *Cynddelw.*

Anlloeddawg, *a.* (anlloedd) Wealthy affluent; rich

Anlloeddi, *v. a.* (anlloedd) To spend, or waste
riotously.

Anlofi, v. a. (llawf) To reach with the hand.

*Ar drydedd allawr a anlofed o nef,
Gwyn ei fyd ei thref gan ei thrwydded.*

*And the third altar was given by a hand from heaven, happy
the town that has it with its privilege.* *Llywelyn Fardd.*

Anlofiad, s. f. (llawf) A reaching with the hand.

Anllosgadwy, a. (llosg) Incombustible.

Anllosgedig, a. (llosg) Unignited; unconsumed.

Anllostawg, a. (llost) Being without a tail.

Anlluddedig, a. (lluidd) Free from fatigue; refreshed

Anlluddedn, v. a. (lluidd) To render free from fatigue; to refresh.

Anllwgr, a. (llwgr) Being without corruption.

Anllwrw, a. (llwrw) Without means or support.

Anllwybraidd, a. (llwybr) Not easily passed.

Anllwybreiddiaw, v. a. (anllwybraidd) To render intricate; to become intricate.

Anllwyddiannawl, a. (anllwyddiant) Unprosperous

Anllwyddiant, s. m.—pl. anllwyddiannau (llwyddiant) Unprosperousness; misfortune.

Anllwythaw, v. a. (llwyth) To unburden.

Anllwythawg, a. (llwyth) Not belonging to a tribe.

*O derfydd i ddyu wneuthur cam y'ng hymwd ni hanffo o hono,
ac yntau yn anllwythawg yn y cymwd hwnw, o delir yno, bid y
ddifwy i raglaw y cymwd hwnw.*

*If a man commits a crime in a comot of which he is not a native,
and being at the same time without connection in that comot, if
he is caught there, let the fine be paid to the deputy of that comot.*
Welsh Laws.

Anllwythedig, a. (llwyth) Unburdened.

Anllyfn, a. (llyfn) Not smooth; unpolished.

Anllyfnedig, a. (anllyfn) Without being smooth.

Anllygradwy, a. (anllwgr) Incorruptible.

Anllygrawl, a. (anllwgr) Not easily corrupted.

Anllygredigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (anllygredig) A state of incorruption.

Anllygredd, s. m. (anllwgr) Incorruption.

Anllythyrawg, a. (llythyr) Illiterate, unlearned.

Anllythyredig, a. (llythyr) Unlettered.

Anllythyreg, s. f.—pl. t. au (llythyr) False grammar, or bad construction, as to letters.

Anllythyregawl, a. (anllythyreg) Ungrammatical.

Anllythyrenawg, a. (llythyren) Illiterate.

Anllywodraeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (llywodraeth) Anarchy, want of government.

Anllywodraethu, v. a. (anllywodraeth) To misgovern

Anllywodraethus, a. (anllywodraeth) Anarchical.

Anllywodraethwr, s. m.—pl. anllywodraethwyr (anllywodraeth—gwr) One that misgoverns.

Anmalchineb, s. m. (balch) A being free from pride

Anmbaeth, a. (paeth) Unconnected.

Anmbai, a. (pai) Undoubted; without hesitation.

Anmbaith, a. (paith) Not open, or in full view.

Anmbhall, a. (pall) Unfailing; without fail.

Anmbhalladwy, a. (amhall) Indefectible.

Anmballedig, a. (amhall) Not having failed.

Anmballiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amhall) Indefection

Anmballiant, s. m. (amhall) Indefectiveness.

Anmbhallu, v. a. (amhall) To desist from failing.

Anmhar, a. (par) Out of repair; decaying.

Anmhara, a. (para) Not lasting, or enduring.

Anmharâad, s. m. (amhara) A discontinuity.

Anmharâawl, a. (amhara) Not continuing.

Anmharâadwy, a. (amhar) Ineffectible.

Anmharadwyawl, a. (amharadwy) Inefficient.

Anmharân, v. a. (amhara) To discontinue.

Anmharâus, a. (amhara) Not lasting; fleeting.

Anmharâusder, s. m. (amharâus) Discontinuation

Anmharawd, a. (parawd) Unprepared, not ready.

Anmharawl, a. (amhar) Ineffective, inefficient.

Anmharch, s. m. (parch) Disrespect; disgrace; reproach.

Anmharchadwy, a. (anmharch) Disrespectable.

Anmharchawl, a. (anmharch) Disrespectful.

Anmharchedig, a. (anmharch) Disrespectful; dishonoured. *Yr anmharchedigaeth o'r dynion, the most disrespected of men.*

Anmharchedd, s. m. (anmharch) A disparagement

Anmharchiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anmharch) A disparaging.

Anmharchlawn, a. (anmharch) Disrespectful.

Anmharchu, v. a. (anmharch) To treat with disrespect.

Anmharchus, a. (anmharch) Disrespected.

Anmharchusrwydd, s. m. (anmharchus) Disgracefulness.

Anmharchwr, s. m.—pl. anmharchwyr (anmharch—gwr) A disparager.

Anmharedig, a. (anmhar) Unlasting; not continued

Anmharedigawl, a. (anmharedig) Not continual.

Anmhariad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anmhar) Inefficiency.

Anmharodawl, a. (anmharawd) Unprepared.

Anmharodedd, s. m. (anmharawd) Unpreparedness

Anmharodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anmharawd) A rendering unprepared

Anmharodrwydd, s. m. (anmharawd) Unreadiness

Anmharotaw, v. (anmharawd) To be unprepared.

Anmharotôad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anmharotaw) A being unprepared.

Anmharotôawl, a. (anmharotaw) Unpreparatory.

Anmharotôedig, a. (anmharotaw) Unprepared.

Anmharotoi, v. a. (anmharotaw) To be unprepared

Anmharotôus, a. (anmharotaw) Unpreparatory.

Anmharotôwr, s. m.—pl. anmharotôwyr (anmharotaw—gwr) One that is unprepared.

Anmharth, a. (parth) Without a division or parting

Anmharthadwy, a. (anmharth) Indivisible.

Anmharthawl, a. (anmharth) Undivided.

Anmharthedig, a. (anmharth) Unseparated.

Anmharthedd, s. m. (anmharth) Indivisibility.

Anmharthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anmharth) A being undivided; a ceasing to separate.

Anmharthred, a. (anmharth) Without distinction.

Anmharthredawl, a. (anmharthred) Unsystematical

Anmharthrediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anmharthred) Unsystematicness.

Anmharthredu, v. a. (anmharth) To render unsystematical.

Anmharthus, a. (anmharth) Individual; not dividing

Anmharn, v. (anmhar) To become disordered; to decay. *Amhuru y tan, to stir the fire.*

Anmharus, a. (anmhar) Disordered; unpaired.

Anmharusedd, s. m. (anmharus) Disparity.

Anmharwar, a. (parwar) Unsilent, loudness.

Anmharydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (anmhar) One that makes a disparity.

Anmharyddawl, a. (anmharydd) Improcuratorial

Anmhech, a. (pech) Sinless; without inordinate desires.

Anmhechadur, s. m. (anmhech) One free from sin.

Anmhechadwy, a. (anmhech) Impeccable.

Anmhechawd, a. (anmhech) Sinless; without lust.

Anmhechedig, a. (anmhech) Not having sinned.

Anmhechodawg, a. (anmhechawd) Unsinful.

Anmhechodawl, a. (anmhechawd) Impeccable.

Anmhechrwydd, s. m. (anmhech) Unsinfulness.

Anmhechu, v. (anmhech) To become sinless.

Anmhechus, a. (anmhech) Unsinful; not lusting.

Anmhechusrwydd, s. m. (anmhechus) Unsinfulness

Anmhedrogl, a. (pedrogl) Not quadrating.

Anmhedrogladwy, a. (anmhedrogl) Unquadrable.

Anmhedregledig, a. (anmhedrogl) Unquadrated.

Anmhedror, a. (pedror) Not having four sides.

Anmhedrori, *v. a.* (anmhedror) To render unquadrated.
 Anmhedryael, *a.* (pedryael) Not quadrilateral.
 Anmhedryawl, *a.* (pedryawl) Not quadruple.
 Anmhedryfan, *a.* (pedryfan) Not having four places, or quarters.
 Anmhedryfanawg, *a.* (anmhedryfan) Not quadrating; not having four sides.
 Anmhedrylaw, *a.* (pedrylaw) Not being thoroughly dexterous.
 Anmhedrylef, *a.* (pedrylef) Not perfect in voice.
 Anmhedryliw, *a.* (pedryliw) Imperfect of colour.
 Anmhedryoled, *s. m.* (pedryoled) Imperfection or ineffectiveness of parts.
 Anmhedryran, *a.* (pedryran) Not quadripartite.
 Anmhedwarochr, *a.* (pedwarochr) Not quadrilateral.
 Anmhedwarochredd, *s. m.* (anmhedwarochr) The being not quadrilateral.
 Anmhefr, *a.* (pefr) Unhandsome; uncomely.
 Anmhefraidd, *a.* (anmhefr) Rather unhandsome.
 Anmhefredd, *s. m.* (anmhefr) Unhandsomeness.
 Anmheiriannawl, *a.* (anmheiriant) Inorganic.
 Anmheiriannedig, *a.* (anmheiriant) Unorganized.
 Anmheiriannedd, *s. m.* (anmheiriant) Inorganization.
 Anmheirianniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anmheiriant) A rendering inorganic.
 Anmheiriannolaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anmheiriannawl) Disorganization.
 Anmheiriannu, *v. a.* (anmheiriant) To render inorganic; to disorganize.
 Anmheiriant, *s. m.* (peiriant) A being inorganic.
 Anmheithiawg, *a.* (anmhaith) Unprospective; not convenient to look after, or hunt; not desert.
 Anmheithiawl, *a.* (anmhaith) Unprospective; not open, or fit for hunting.
 Anmheithig, *a.* (anmhaith) That yields nothing visible, or substantial.
 Anmheithin, *a.* (peithin) Not desert, or exposed.
 Anmhelre, *a.* (pelre) Without conflict, or strife.
 Anmhelydraidd, *a.* (pelydr) Unradiated.
 Anmhelydrawg, *a.* (pelydr) That doth not radiate.
 Anmhelydriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (pelydr) A being without radiation.
 Anmhell, *a.* (pell) Not far; unremote; contiguous.
 Anmheller, *s. m.* (anmhell) Unremoteness.
 Anmhellenig, *a.* (anmhell) Not foreign, or remote.
 Anmhellus, *a.* (pellus) Incompact, incomplete.
 Anmhênawd, *a.* (pen) Without a head, or a close.
 Anmhendawd, *s. m.* (pendawd) Indecision.
 Anmhenderfynawl, *a.* (penderfyn) Inconclusive.
 Anmhenderfyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (penderfyn) Inconclusiveness.
 Anmhendodawl, *a.* (anmhendawd) Inconclusive.
 Anmhendodedd, *s. m.* (anmhendawd) Indecision.
 Anmhennod, *a.* (pennod) Without a close.
 Anmhennodawl, *a.* (anmhennod) Indefinitive.
 Anmhennodedig, *a.* (anmhennod) Indefinitive.
 Anmhennodawl, *a.* (anmhênawd) Indefinite.
 Anmhennodoledd, *s. m.* (anmhennodawl) Indefinition.
 Anmhennodrwydd, *s. m.* (anmhênawd) Indefinitiveness.
 Anmher, *a.* (per) Not sweet; not luscious.
 Anmheraidd, *a.* (anmher) Not sweet, or delicious.
 Anmherchen, *a.* (perchen) Being without owner.
 Anmherchenadwy, *a.* (anmherchen) That cannot be owned, or possessed.
 Anmherchenawg, *a.* (anmherchen) Unowned.
 Anmherchenogawl, *a.* (anmherchenawg) Unappropriated.

Anmherchenogi, *v. a.* (anmherchenawg) To unappropriate, to cease being an owner.
 Anmherchenogiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anmherchenawg) Inappropriation.
 Anmherchi, *v. a.* (anmharch) To disparage.
 Anmhreiddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anmheraidd) A rendering undelicious.
 Anmhreiddiaw, *v. a.* (anmheraidd) To render destitute of sweetness.
 Anmhreiddiawl, *a.* (anmheraidd) Undelicious.
 Anmhreiddrwydd, *s. m.* (anmheraidd) Undeliciousness.
 Anmherffaeth, *a.* (perffaeth) Imperfect.
 Anmherffeithdawd, *s. m.* (anmherffaeth) Imperfection.
 Anmherffeithder, *s. m.* (anmherffaeth) Imperfection.
 Anmherffeithrwydd, *s. m.* (anmherffaeth) Imperfection.
 Anmheroriaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (peroriaeth) Inharmoniousness.
 Anmherthyn, *a.* (perthyn) Without relation.
 Anmherthynas, *a.* (anmherthyn) Without affinity.
 Anmherthynasawl, *a.* (anmherthynas) Impertinent.
 Anmherthynasedig, *a.* (anmherthynas) Not made to appertain; become inappertinent.
 Anmherthynasiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anmherthynas) A rendering irrelevant.
 Anmherthynasoldeb, *s. m.* (anmherthynasawl) The state of being irrelevant.
 Anmherthynasrwydd, *s. m.* (anmherthynas) Irrelevancy.
 Anmherthynasu, *v. a.* (anmherthynas) To render irrelevant.
 Anmherthynawl, *a.* (anmherthyn) Irrelevant.
 Anmherthyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anmherthyn) Irrelevance; a becoming irrelevant.
 Anmherthynoldeb, *s. m.* (anmherthynawl) Want of affinity or connection.
 Anmherthynu, *v. a.* (anmherthyn) To render irrelevant or unconnected.
 Anmherthynus, *a.* (anmherthyn) Impertinent.
 Anmherwyl, *a.* (perwyl) Without occasion.
 Anmhetrus, *a.* (petrus) Doubtless; indubious.
 Anmhetrusawl, *a.* (anmhetrus) Unhesitating.
 Anmhetrusder, *s. m.* (anmhetrus) Indubitability.
 Anmhetrusedd, *s. m.* (anmhetrus) Indubitableness.
 Anmhetrusgar, *a.* (anmhetrus) Unhesitating.
 Anmhetrusgarwch, *s. m.* (anmhetrusgar) A being free from hesitation.
 Anmhetrusrwydd, *s. m.* (anmhetrus) Indubitableness.
 Anmhenthin, *a.* (penthin) Without substance.
 Anmhlaid, *a.* (plaid) Without side or party.
 Anmhlant, *a.* (plant) Without children; childless.
 Anmhlantadwy, *a.* (anmhlant) That cannot bear children; barren.
 Anmhleidgar, *a.* (anmhlaid) Impartial.
 Anmhleidgarwch, *s. m.* (anmhleidgar) Impartiality.
 Anmhleidiawg, *a.* (anmhlaid) Unfactious.
 Anmhleidiawl, *a.* (anmhlaid) Impartial.
 Anmhleidioldeb, *s. m.* (anmhleidiawl) Impartiality.
 Anmhleidiolrwydd, *s. m.* (anmhleidiawl) Impartialness.
 Anmhleidiwr, *s. m.—pl. annhleidwyr* (anmhlaid—gwr) One that is not a partisan.
 Anmhleidiwriaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anmhleidiwr) The conduct of one not a partisan.
 Anmhleth, *a.* (pleth) Not interwoven; not complex.
 Anmhlethadwy, *a.* (anmhleth) That cannot be complicated or interwoven.
 Anmhlethedig, *a.* (anmhleth) Uncomplicated.

Anmhlethiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anmhleth) A being uncomplicated.

Anmhlethu, *v. a.* (anmhleth) To render uncomplicated.

Anmhlith, *a.* (plith) Not mixed; unmixed.

Anmhlithadwy, *a.* (anmhlith) Decomposable.

Anmhlithaw, *v. a.* (anmhlith) To decompose.

Anmhlithedig, *a.* (anmhlith) Decomposed.

Anmblithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anmhlith) A decompounding.

Anmhlüad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (plu) Deplumation.

Anmhlüawg, *a.* (plu) Unplumed, or unfledged.

Anmhludd, *a.* (pludd) Not tender; rigid, or harsh.

Anmhluddedd, *s. m.* (anmhludd) Want of softness.

Anmhlwyf, *a.* (plwyf) Without a parish.

Anmhlwyfawl, *a.* (anmhlwyf) Extra-parochial.

Anmhlydd, *a.* (plydd) Not tender; indelicate.

Anmhlyddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anmhlydd) A rendering rigid, harsh, or untender.

Anmhlyddu, *v. a.* (anmhlydd) To render harsh, or rigid.

Anmhlyg, *a.* (plyg) Not double or folded; single.

Anmhlygadwy, *a.* (anmhlyg) That cannot be doubled, or folded.

Anmhlygawl, *a.* (anmhlyg) Not doubled.

Anmhlygedig, *a.* (anmhlyg) Uncomplicated.

Anmhlygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anmhlyg) A being un-complicate.

Anmhlygu, *v. a.* (anmhlyg) To undouble.

Anmhoen, *a.* (poen) Without pain; unafflicted.

Anmhoenadwy, *a.* (anmhoen) Impassible.

Anmhoenedig, *a.* (anmhoen) Unpunished.

Anmhoenydiawl, *a.* (anmhoen) Not having done penance; impenitent.

Anmhol, *a.* (pol) Not being dull. *Cwyn anmhol.*

Anmhorth, *a.* (porth) Not being supported.

Gadaw y maes â orug y Rhufeinwyr, a dechreu ffo, can ni wyddyn pwy â fei porth, pwy â fei anmhorthi.

The Romans were obliged to leave the field, and begin to fly; for they knew not who were their support, or who not their support. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Anmhorthadwy, *a.* (anmhorth) Unsustainable.

Anmhorthawl, *a.* (anmhorth) Unsupporting.

Anmhorthedig, *a.* (anmhorth) Unsupported.

Anmhorthedd, *s. m.* (anmhorth) A want of support.

Anmhorthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anmhorth) A being unsupported.

Anmhorthiannawl, *a.* (anmhorthiant) Not yielding support or maintenance.

Anmhorthiannus, *a.* (anmhorthiant) Not yielding support; inalimental.

Anmhorthiant, *s. m.*—*pl. anmhorthiannau* (anmhorth) What is not a support.

Anmhorthorddwy, *a.* (porthorddwy) Not accessory to violence or oppression.

Anmhorthwy, *a.* (anmhorth) Without succour.

Anmhraidd, *a.* (praid) Without a flock, or herd.

Anmhrair, *a.* (prair) Without sustenance, or food.

Anmhraith, *a.* (praith) Without practice.

Anmhrawf, *a.* (prawf) Without proof or test.

Anmhreiddiawg, *a.* (anmhraidd) Undepredatory.

Anmhreiniawg, *a.* (anmrhain) Not having sustenance, support, or food.

Anmhreithig, *a.* (anmhraith) Impractical.

Anmhres, *a.* (pres) Not fleet; not hasty.

Anmhresawl, *a.* (anmhres) Not hastening.

Anmhreswyl, *a.* (preswyl) Without habitation.

Anmhreswyliaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anmhreswyl) A not inhabiting; a ceasing to inhabit.

Anmhreswyliaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anmhreswyl) Want of inhabiting.

Anmhreswyliaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anmhreswyl) A being without growth.

Anmhreswyliaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anmhreswyl) A being without growth.

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Anmhreswyliaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anmhreswyl) A being without growth.

Anmhrydferthrwydd, *s. m.* (anmhrydferth) Uncomeliness; ungracefulness.

Anmhrydferthu, *v. a.* (anmhrydferth) To render inelegant, or ungraceful.

Anmhrydferthus, *a.* (anmhrydferth) Unbecoming

Anmhrydferthwch, *s. m.* (anmhrydferth) Indecency; deformity.

Anmhrydiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anmhryd) A rendering out of time; a becoming unseasonable.

Anmhrydiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. anmhrydwyr* (anmhryd—*gwr*) One that does not keep time.

Anmhrydlawn, *a.* (anmhryd) Unseasonable.

Anmhrydlonedd, *s. m.* (anmhrydlawn) Unseasonableness.

Anmhrydloni, *v. a.* (anmhrydlawn) To render out of season, or untimely.

Anmhrydus, *a.* (prydus) Uncomely; unseemly.

Anmhrydusrwydd, *s. m.* (anmhrydus) Uncomeliness

Anmhrydweddawl, *a.* (prydwedd) Ill-featured.

Anmhrydweddoldeb, *s. m.* (anmhrydweddawl) Unhandsomeness.

Anmhrydweddus, *a.* (prydwedd) Unbecoming.

Anmhrydd, *a.* (prydd) Not rich, or luxuriant.

Anmhryfleu, *a.* (pryfleu) Unweildy; vast; huge.

Anmhryleu, *a.* (pryleu) Not of fluent utterance.

Anmhrysur, *a.* (prysur) Undiligent.

Anmhrysardeb, *s. m.* (anmhrysur) Inexpedition.

Anmhrysuriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anmhrysur) A being inexpeditions.

Inmhrysurch, *s. m.* (anmhrysur) Inexpeditionness, or want of diligence.

Anmhur, *a.* (pur) Impure, or full of dregs; dirty.

Anmhuraidd, *a.* (anmhur) Impure; drossy.

Anmhurdeb, *s. m.* (anmhur) Impurity; drossiness

Anmhuredig, *a.* (anmhur) Unpurified.

Anmhuredd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anmhur) Impurity.

Anmhwyl, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (pwyll) Indiscretion. *a.* Without discretion.

A glyweisti â gânt Anarawd,
Milwr doniawg didlawd,
Rhaid wrth anmhwyl pwyll parawd.

Didst thou hear what was sung by Anarawd, a warrior virtuous and powerful: with indiscretion it is necessary to have ready wit. *Engl. y Clywed.*

Anmhwyladwy, *a.* (anmhwyl) That cannot be made discreet; unreasonable.

Anmhwylaw, *v.* (anmhwyl) To become irrational, to lose one's senses.

Anmhwylawg, *a.* (anmhwyl) Irrational.

Anmhwylawl, *a.* (anmhwyl) Tending to irrationality.

Anmhwylledig, *a.* (anmhwyl) Deprived of reason; not endued with reason.

Anmhwylledd, *s. m.* (anmhwyl) Irrationality.

Anmhwyllyad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anmhwyl) A becoming, or rendering irrational.

Anmhwyllog, *a.* (anmhwyl) Inconsiderate.

Mi a baraf ywch wynfydu gan genedl nad yw genedl i mi, a chan genedl anmhwyllog i'ch digiaf.

I will cause you to be provoked to rage by a nation that is not a nation of mine, and by a nation that is inconsiderate will I offend you. *W. Salisbury—Rom. x. 19.*

Anmhwyllyneb, *s. m.* (anmhwyl) Inconsideration.

Anmhwyllogrwydd, *s. m.* (anmhwylawg) Inconsiderateness.

Anmhybyr, *a.* (pybyr) Impotent, or infirm.

Anmhybyrawl, *a.* (anmhybyr) Rendering impotent

Anmhybyriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anmhybyr) A rendering impotent; a becoming impotent.

Anmhybyru, *v. a.* (anmhybyr) To be impotent.

Anmhybyrch, *s. m.* (anmhybyr) Impotency.

Anmhych, *a.* (psych) Without inordinate lust, sinless

Anmhydraidd, *a.* (anmhwdr) Incorruptive.

Anmlas, *a.* (blas) Insipid; tasteless, void of taste.

Anmlasu, *v. a.* (anmlas) To disrelish; to grow insipid

Anmlasu, *a.* (anmlas) Insipid, or tasteless.

Anmlodwy, *a.* (blodwy) Unripe; not mealy.

Anmrant, *s. m.*—*pl. anmreinniau* (braint) Dishonour. *a.* Without right, or immunity.

Anmrant pob tor defawd.

Every violation of custom is a breach of privilege. *Adage.*

Anmreinniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anmrant) A depriving of immunity, or privilege.

Anmreinniau, *v. a.* (anmrant) To violate privilege; to dishonour.

Y nawdd â anmreinnws efe, ni ddylly o hono un nawdd.

The protection that one violates its privilege, he deserves from it no protection. *Welsh Laws.*

Anmreinnawl, *a.* (anmrant) Unprivileged.

Ni ddyllyr yntau dalu tir anmreinnawl yn lle tir â braint o hono.

It is not right therefore to give unprivileged land for land that has privilege. *Welsh Laws.*

Anmreinniedig, *a.* (anmrant) Unprivileged.

Anmri, *a.* (bri) Without honour; without dignity.

Anmriw, *a.* (briw) Without a cut, wound, or break.

Anmriwadwy, *a.* (anmriw) Invulnerable.

Anmrwd, *a.* (brwd) Unheated; unboiled; crude.

Gwell ganddynt breswylaw yn y diffaith, ac ymborth, mal anifeiliaid, ar gig anmrwd, a llysau, gyda rhyddid, nog ymborth yn y cyfaunedd yn caffael gwleddau dan gaethiwed.

They prefer dwelling in the wilderness, and feed like animals on raw meat and herbs, with liberty, rather than live in the inhabited country enjoying feasts in slavery. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Anmrwysg, *a.* (brwysg) Not inebriated.

Anmrwysgedd, *s. m.* (anmrwysg) Sobriety.

Anmrydaidd, *a.* (anmrwd) Unfervid; not ardent.

Anmrydedd, *s. m.* (anmrwd) Want of being heated; crudity; rawness.

Anmwlch, *a.* (bwllch) Having no breach, or notch.

Annadganawl, *a.* (dadgan) Unrecited; undeclared.

Annadglymadwy, *a.* (dadglwm) Indissoluble.

Annadglymawl, *a.* (dadglwm) Not to be untied.

Annadgudd, *a.* (dadgudd) Without revealing.

Annadguddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annadgudd) A being unrevealed, or undiscovered.

Annadguddiawl, *a.* (annadgudd) Unrevealed.

Annadguddiedig, *a.* (annadgudd) Unrevealed.

Annadl, *a.* (dadl) Without dispute, or argument.

Annadlaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annadl) Indisputation

Annadlaethawl, *a.* (annadlaeth) Indisputatory.

Annadlawl, *a.* (annadl) Illogical; indisputative.

Annadlenad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annadl) Indisputation

Annadlenadwy, *a.* (annadl) Incontestable.

Annadleuawl, *a.* (annadl) Undisputative.

Annadleuedig, *a.* (annadl) Undisputed.

Annadlyddiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annadlydd) Indisputation.

Annail, *a.* (dail) Without leaves, leafless.

Annair, *s. m.*—*pl. anneiriau* (dair) Reproach.

Rhag drwg ni ddiwyg annair;
Llawer mawrair a fethla.

Against evil reproach will not avail,
Many one of renown will be ensnared.

Idrefod.

Annaliad, *a.* (dal) Without a hold, or support.

Annaliadwy, *a.* (annaliad) Untenable.

Annaliedig, *a.* (dal) Not holden; not caught.

Annamdwn, *a.* (damdwn) Without appraisement

Annangylchiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (damgylch) A being unsurrounded; a ceasing to surround.

Annangylchynawg, *a.* (damgylchyn) Uncircumscribed.

Annangylchyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (damgylchyn) Uncircumscription.

Annamlwyschawl, *a.* (damlewysch) Unilluminating

Annalewychiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (damlewych) A being unsurrounded with light, or unrevealed.
 Annalewychu, *v. a.* (damlewych) To cease from illuminating.
 Annammegawl, *a.* (dammeg) Unparabolical.
 Annamredawl, *a.* (damred) A not concurring; inconcurrence.
 Annamunaw, *v. a.* (damunaw) To cease from wishing.
 Annamunawl, *a.* (damunawl) Undesireable.
 Annamuned, *a.* (damuned) Without a wish, or desire.
 Annamuniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (damuniad) Undesireableness; a being unwished for.
 Annamwain, *a.* (damwain) Without chance.
 Annamweiniawl, *a.* (annamwain) Not happening.
 Annamweiniedig, *a.* (annamwain) Not happened.
 Annamwyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (damwyn) Misfortune.
 Annangaws, *a.* (dangaws) Being without shew.
 Annangosawl, *a.* (annangaws) Unexposing.
 Annangosiad, *s. m.* (annangaws) A being unexposed.
 Annarbod, *a.* (darbod) Without preparation.
 Annarbodaeth, *s. m.* (annarbod) Improvidence.
 Annarbodawl, *a.* (annarbod) Improvident.
 Annarbodedig, *a.* (annarbod) Unprovided.
 Annarbodiad, *s. m.* (annarbod) Incircumspection.
 Annarbodus, *a.* (annarbod) Improvident, careless.
 Annarbwyll, *a.* (darbwyll) Without persuasion.
 Annarbwyllaw, *v. a.* (annarbwyll) To desist from persuading; to cease reasoning.
 Annarbwyllawg, *a.* (annarbwyll) Unpersuasive.
 Annarbwyllledig, *a.* (annarbwyll) Unpersuaded; unconvinced, not having reasoned.
 Annarbwylliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annarbwyll) Impersuasion, a ceasing to persuade.
 Annarfod, *a.* (darfod) Without ending; infinite.
 Annarfodadwy, *a.* (annarfod) Inexhaustible.
 Annarfodedig, *a.* (annarfod) Unconcluded; unfinished; unexhausted.
 Annarfodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annarfod) A being without conclusion; endlessness.
 Annarfodus, *a.* (annarfod) Void of a tendency to annihilation.

Nid annarfodus ond Duw.

God alone is void of a tendency to annihilation. *Catwg.*

Annarllëadwy, *a.* (darllëad) Illegible; not to be read.
 Annarllëawl, *a.* (darllëawl) Not to be read.
 Annarllenadwy, *a.* (darllen) Illegible.
 Annarllenawl, *a.* (darllen) Not reading; unlegible.
 Annarllenedig, *a.* (darllen) Rendered illegible.
 Annarmerth, *a.* (darmerth) Unprepared.
 Annarmerthedd, *s. m.* (annermerth) Unpreparedness.
 Annarostyngawl, *a.* (darostwng) Not to be subjected.
 Annarostyngiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darostwng) Insubjection; a being unsubjected.
 Annarpar, *a.* (darpar) Without preparation.
 Annarparadwy, *a.* (annarpar) That cannot be prepared or made ready.
 Annarparaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annarpar) Unpreparation, an unprepared state.
 Annarparawl, *a.* (annarpar) Unpreparatory.
 Annarparedig, *a.* (annarpar) Unprepared.
 Annarpariad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annarpar) A being unprepared; a ceasing to prepare.
 Annarymred, *a.* (darymred) Without discursion.
 Annarymredawl, *a.* (annarymred) Undiscursive.
 Annarymrediad, *s. m.* (annarymred) Indiscursion.
 Annattawd, *a.* (dattawd) Inexplicable; not loosened.

Annattawdd, *a.* (dattawdd) Indissoluble.
 Annattodadwy, *a.* (annattawd) Indissoluble.
 Annattodawl, *a.* (annattawd) Unexplicated.
 Annattodiad, *s. m.* (annattawd) Inexplication.
 Annattodolrwydd, *s. m.* (annattodawl) Indissolubleness.
 Annattodrwydd, *s. m.* (annattawd) Indissolubility.
 Annattoddadwy, *a.* (annattawdd) Indissoluble.
 Annattoddawl, *a.* (annattawdd) Indissolvent.
 Annattodedig, *a.* (annattawdd) Indissolved.
 Annattodiad, *s. m.* (annattawdd) Indissolvability.
 Annattro, *a.* (dattro) Being without recurring.
 Annattröad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annattro) Inaptness to turn back, or recur.
 Annattröawl, *a.* (annattro) Unrecurrent.
 Annattröedig, *a.* (annattro) Not having turned back.
 Annaw, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (daw) Defence, or screen.
 Annawd, *v. a.* (nawd) To reproach, to taunt.

Nid anheirdd i feirdd fyrrdoedd wallaw,
 Nid annawd tafawd diwyd iddaw.

Not unbecoming to the bards the crouded tables, the tongue that is free from guile will not reproach him. *Llygad Gwr.*

Annawdd, *a.* (nawdd) Without refuge; unprotected.
 Annawn, *s. m.*—*pl. annoniau* (dawn) Unluckiness.

Aeth i welniad fyth annawn,
 A tholiad wyf, a thlawd iawn.

Misfortune is ever the lot of the weak,
 And I am despoiled, and very poor. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Annawnus, *a.* (annawn) Unqualified, unendowed.
 Annëall, *s. m.* (dëall) Ignorance; lack of knowledge.

Mae y ddosbarth hon yn cyttunaw—a'r peth sydd â'r gof a chadw o waith yr hen a chyseu feirdd cyn amser yr annysg, ac yr annëall, ac yr aystyriaeth â ddygwyddodd ar y Cymry.

This theory doth agree with what is preserved of the works of the old and primitive bards, before the time of the want of learning, and want of knowledge, and supineness that has befallen the Welsh. *Barddas.*

Annëalladwy, *a.* (annëall) Incomprehensible.
 Annëallawl, *a.* (annëall) Unintelligent.
 Annëalledig, *a.* (annëall) Unapprehended.
 Annëallgar, *a.* (annëall) Unintelligent; ignorant.
 Annëallgarwch, *s. m.* (annëallgar) Unintelligence.
 Annëallus, *a.* (annëall) Unintelligent; ignorant.
 Annebre, *a.* (debre) Without return; unrecurrent.

Heb ferch Cynfelyn gelyn gne unbyn,
 Cyd boed unbënes ys annebre.

Without the maid Cynfelyn was the enemy of princes, and without return, though she was a princess. *LL. P. Moch.*

Annebryd, *a.* (debryd) Irreparable. *Brad annebryd*, an irreparable mischief.
 Annechreu, *a.* (dechreu) Without commencement.
 Annechreuad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annechreu) A being without beginning.
 Annechreuawl, *a.* (annechreu) Uncommencing.
 Annechreuedig, *a.* (annechreu) Uncommenced.
 Annedwydd, *a.* (dedwydd) Indiscreet; graceless; unhappy; unblest.

Tri pheth a gaiff dyn annedwydd: tylodi, ac aflwyddiant, a phoen.

Three things will come to the lot of the imprudent man; poverty, misfortune, and pain. *Triocudd Moch.*

Annedwyddawl, *a.* (annedwydd) Tending to be unhappy or unblest.
 Annedwyddedig, *a.* (annedwydd) Not made happy; rendered unhappy.
 Annedwyddus, *a.* (annedwydd) That is unhappy.
 Annedwyddwch, *s. m.* (annedwydd) Unhappiness.
 Annedwyddydd, *s. m.* (annedwydd) Unhappiness.
 Annedd, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (dedd) A dwelling. *Ty annedd*, a dwelling house.
 Anneddawl, *a.* (annedd) Dwelling; dwelt at.
 Anneddfa, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (annedd—ma) A dwelling.

Anneddf, s. f.—pl. anneddfau (deddf) Disusage; disorder. **a. Lawless.**

Buant cyd y'ngryd y'ngreddf cyfarfod,
Cyfarfogion dileddf,
I wrthawd annawd, ac anneddf,
O greulau, o greulawn gynneddf.

They were together in the tumult with a disposition to meet in contact, fierce ones armed together, to oppose reproach, and breach of privilege, in the place of blood, through cruel principle.
Cynddelw—Breinniau Powys.

Anneddfawl, a. (anneddf) Illegal; immoral.
Anneddfolder, s. m. (anneddfawl) Immorality.
Anneddfoli, v. a. (anneddfawl) To render immoral.
Anneddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annedd) An abiding.

A'th iawn addysg gwnaeth anneddiad
Yn fy mynues—

With thy true knowledge make thy dwelling in my bosom.

Sam. Jones.

Anneddle, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (annedd—lle) A dwelling place; an abode.

Anneddu, v. a. (annedd) To dwell; to inhabit.
Annefawd, s. m.—pl. annefodau (defawd) Want of rule, order, or custom; disusage.
Annefig, a. (defig) Inexpert; unhandy; awkward

Cad â'r llaw annefig,

A battle with a hand *inexpert.*

Taliesin.

Annefnnydd, a. (defnydd) Without materials.
Annefnnyddiawl, a. (annefnnydd) Immaterial.
Annefnnyddiedig, a. (annefnnydd) Not made material.
Annefnnyddioldeb, s. m. (annefnnyddiawl) Immateriality; uselessness.

Annefnnyddiolrwydd, s. m. (annefnnyddiawl) Immaterialness; a state void of matter.

Annefodawl, a. (annefawd) Unaccustomed.
Annefodedig, a. (annefawd) Not being accustomed.
Annefodi, v. a. (annefawd) To render out of use.

Anneffraw, a. (deffraw) Unawake; not stirring.
Anneffröawl, a. (anneffraw) Not to be awoken.
Annegydd, s. m. (nag) One that doth not deny.

Annegyddawl, a. (annegydd) Unnegative.
Annegyddiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (annegydd) What is without a negative.

Annehen, a. (dehen) Left-handed; undexterous.
Anneheuder, s. m. (anneheu) Indexterity.
Anneheuedd, s. m. (anneheu) Indexterousness.

Anneheuig, a. (anneheu) Indexterous; sinister.
Anneheurwydd, s. m. (annehen) Indexterousness.
Anneifniawg, a. (deifniawg) Unaccomplished.

Anneiliad, s. m. (annail) The falling of the leaves.
Anneiliaw, v. a. (annail) To drop the leaves.
Anneiliawg, a. (annail) Not having leaves.

Anneilliad, s. m. (deilliad) A being underived.
Anneilliawg, a. (deilliawg) Underivative.
Anneilltuad, s. m. (neilltu) A being unseparated.

Anneilltuadwy, a. (neilltuad) Inseparable.
Anneilltuaw, v. (neilltu) To desist from division.
Anneilltuawg, a. (neilltu) Unseceding; un-

separating.
Anneilltuawl, a. (neilltu) Unseceded; indistinct.
Anneilltuedig, a. (neilltu) Unseparated.

Anneilltuoldeb, s. m. (anneilltuawl) Inseparability.
Anneilltuwr, s. m.—pl. anneilltuwyr (neilltu—gwr) One that doth not secede.

Anneirfuwch, s. f.—pl. t. od (anner-buwch) A young cow, a heifer-cow.

Anneiryd, a. (deiryd) Not pertaining to, irrelevant.
Anneisyfadwy, a. (deisyf) That cannot be intreated.
Anneisyfawl, a. (deisyf) Unrequested, not craved.

Anneisyfiad, s. m. (deisyf) A being unrequested.
Anneisyfu, v. (deisyf) To desist from intreaty.
Annel, s. f.—pl. t. au (del) A stretching, tension;

a stay or prop; a gin or springe. *Bwa ar annel,*

a bent bow; *rhoi gwacw ar annel*, to couch a spear.

O derfydd i anifel dyn arall fyned i mewn annel, neu i mewn bradhwll, y dyn a'i gwnaeth â ddylly ddieisiwaw y dyn o'r clwyf â gyfran a'i anifel.

If the beast of another man should get into a snare, or into a pit, the man who made it ought to indemnify the other of the hurt that shall happen to the beast. *Welsh Laws.*

Annelawg, a. (annel) Regular; on the stretch; bent; aiming.

Megis o annelawg fwa'r cymylau.

As from the bent bow of the clouds.

Eccles. xxi.

Anneledig, a. (annel) Stretched, or on the stretch.

Anneliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annel) An aiming.

Annelu, v. a. (annel) To stretch out; to take aim.

Syr Hywel â annelai

Y bwa dysg.—

Sir Hywel would stretch the bow of learning.

Ll. G. Cothi.

Annelwr, s. m.—pl. t. annelwyr (annel—gwr) One that bends a bow, or takes aim.

Anneol, a. (deol) Without separation; unparted.

Anneoladwy, a. (anneol) Not exterminable.

Anneoledig, a. (anneol) Unseparated.

Anneongladwy, a. (deongl) Inexplicable.

Anneongledig, a. (deongl) Unexplicated.

Anneongliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anneongl) Inexplication; a being unexplained.

Anner, s. f.—pl. annair (an—dêr) A heifer.

I minnau i mae annair

Ynmlaen gwaen, am iawn ed gwair.

And to me there are heifers in the extremity of the dale, very plenteous is their hay. *Bedo Ph. Bach.*

Annerbyn, a. (derbyn) Without acceptance.

Annerbynadwy, a. (annerbyu) Unacceptable.

Annerbynedig, a. (annerbyn) Unaccepted.

Annerbyniawl, a. (annerbyn) Unacceptable.

Annerbynioldeb, s. m. (annerbyniawl) Unacceptableness.

Annerchaf, a. (derchaf) Without uplifting.

Annerchafadwy, a. (annerchafad) That cannot be exalted, or uplifted.

Annerchafael, a. (derchafael) Unexalted; not lifted.

Annerchafedig, a. (annerchaf) Unexalted.

Annerchafiad, s. m. (annerchaf) A being unexalted.

Annerdri, a. (derdri) Without forwardness.

Annerth, s. m. (nerth) Impotence; infirmity.

Rho yn rhag pob rhyw annerth,

Yr Iesu o nef, ras a nerth.

Give against every kind of weakness, thou Christ of heaven, thy grace and strength. *D. ab Rhys.*

Annerthawl, a. (annerth) Impuissant; impotent.

Annerthedd, s. m. (annerth) Impuissance.

Annerthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annerth) A rendering impotent, or void of energy.

Annerthu, v. a. (annerth) To render impotent.

Annesdl, a. (desdl) Without compactness of thought; without delicacy.

Annesdledd, s. m. (annesdl) Indelicacy; slovenliness.

Annesdlu, v. (annesdl) To become indelicate.

Annesdlus, a. (annesdl) Indelicate, indecent.

Annesdlusrwydd, s. m. (annesdlus) Incompactness of the mind; indelicateness.

Annethawl, a. (dethawl) Without choice.

Annetholedig, a. (annethawl) Unelected.

Anneud, s. m.—pl. t. au (neuad) Freedom from weariness; tranquillity.

Gwyr gorsaf Gwriaf gwrdd y'nghaled,

Ys deupo eu henald wedi trined,

Cynnwys y'ngwlad nef addef anneud.

The men of the station of Gwriaf, dexterous in difficulties, if their souls should be released after the conflict, may they be received in the kingdom of heaven, the abode of tranquillity. *Aneurin*

Annewis, a. (dewis) Without choice, or election.

Annewisadwy, a. (annewis) That cannot be chosen.
Annewisawl, a. (annewis) Not elective, ineligible.
Annewisedig, a. (annewis) Unchosen; rejected.
Annewisoldeb, s. m. (annewisawl) Ineligibility.
Annewisolrwydd, s. m. (annewisawl) Ineligibleness.
Annawr, a. (dewr) Not valiant; irresolute.
Annawrder, s. m. (annawr) Irresolution.
Annawredd, s. m. (annawr) Irresoluteness.
Annawryn, s. m. dim. (annawr) An irresolute person.
Annhadawl, a. (tad) Unpaternal, not a father.
Annhadolaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (annhadawl) Want of paternity.
Annhaenawl, a. (taen) Inexpansible.
Annhaeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (taen) Inexpansion.
Annhaer, a. (taer) Unimportunate.
Annhaerder, s. m. (annhaer) Unimportunateness.
Annhaerni, s. m. (annhaer) Unimportunity.
Annhafledig, a. (tafl) Unprojected; not thrown.
Annhaflad, s. m.—pl. t. au (tafl) A being unprojected, a being unthrown.
Annhagedig, a. (tag) Unobstructed; unchoaked.
Annhagiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (tag) A being unobstructed, or unclogged.
Annhaiawg, a. (taiawg) Not churlish or boorish.
Annhaiogrwydd, s. m. (annhaiawg) Unchurlishness.
Annhal, a. (tal) Without payment; unrewarded.
Annhaladwy, a. (annhal) Unpayable; insolvable.
Annhaledig, a. (annhal) Unremunerated.
Annhalfyr, a. (talfyr) Without contraction.
Annhalfyredd, s. m. (annhalfyr) Diffusedness.
Annhalfyriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annhalfyr) Uncontractedness.
Annhalgrwn, a. (talgrwn) Incompact; diffuse.
Annhalgrynedd, s. m. (annhalgrwn) Uncontractedness.
Annhalgryniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annhalgrwn) A being uncontracted.
Annhaln, a. (talm) Without impression.
Annhalmedd, s. m. (annhaln) Unimpression.
Annhanawl, a. (tan) Unignified; incombustible.
Annhanc, a. (tanc) Without stillness, or peace.
Annhaniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (tan) A being unignified.
Annhangnef, a. (annhanc) Without peace.
Annhangnefedd, s. m. (annhangnef) Want of peace.
Gwedi colli Cwsteyn efelly, tyfu à orug annhangnefedd y rhwng gwyrda y cyfoeth am wneuthur brenin.
After losing Constantine in that manner, a disagreement arose between the principal men of the realm about setting up a king.
Gr. ab Arthur.
Annhangnefeddawl, a. (annhangnefedd) Unpeaceable; untranquil.
Annhangnefeddus, a. (annhangnefedd) Tending to be unpeaceable.
Annharf, a. (tarf) Without dispersion.
Annharfawl, a. (annharf) Being undispersed.
Annharfedig, a. (annharf) Undispersed.
Annhaw, a. (taw) Without silence; untacit.
Annhawedawg, a. (annhaw) Unsilent; untacit.
Annhawel, a. (annhaw) Unsilent; untacit; noisy.
*Annhawel Hywel hawl gyfrwys,
 Annhywallt ei lys o liaws eirchaid,
 Pan archant emys.*
Unsilent is Hywel the sagacious, his court is not to be cleared from the numerous petitioners when they ask for steeds.
Cynddelw, i H. ab Owain.
Annhawelawg, a. (annhawel) Tending to be noisy.
Annhawelu, v. (annhawel) To become unsilent.
Annhawelwch, s. m. (annhawel) Want of silence.
Annhawl, a. (tawl) Without diminishing.
Annhebyg, a. (tebyg) Dissimilar; unlike.
Annhebyg biau fyniaw.
'Tis the most unlikely that prospers. *Adage.*
Annhebygadwy, a. (annhebyg) Unsemblable.

Annhebygawl, a. (annhebyg) Rendered unlike.
Annhebygiad, s. m. (annhebyg) Dissimilitude.
Annhebygoledd, s. m. (annhebygawl) Improbability.
Annhebygolrwydd, s. m. (annhebygawl) Unlikelihood.
Annhebygrwydd, s. m. (annhebyg) Unlikeliness.
Annhebygu, v. (annhebyg) To become unlike.
Annhech, a. (tech) Without skulking, or shying.
Annhechawl, a. (annhech) Not skulking, or hiding.
Annhechiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annhech) A being without hiding, or skulking.
Annhechu, v. a. (annhech) To unsecrete.
Annhedd, a. (tedd) Without preeminence.
Annheddawl, a. (annhedd) Not preeminent.
Annheddiad, s. m. (annhedd) Want of preeminence.
Annheg, a. (teg) Unfair; inelegant; disingenuous.
Annhegwch, s. m. (annheg) Unfairness.
Annhegychu, v. a. (annhegwch) To render unfair.
Annheilwng, a. (teilwng) Unworthy.

Yr hwnsydd yn bwyta, ac yn yfed yn annheilwng sydd yn bwyta ac yn yfed barnedigaeth iddo ei hun.

He that eateth and drinketh unworthily, eateth and drinketh condemnation to himself. *1 Cor. ii. 29.*

Annheilyngdawd, s. m. (annheilwng) Unworthiness.
Annheilyngrwydd, s. m. (annheilwng) Unworthiness.
Annheilyngu, v. a. (annheilwng) To render unworthy, to become unworthy.
Annheimlad, s. m.—pl. t. au (teimlad) Apathy.
Annheimladawl, a. (annheimlad) Unfeeling.
Annheimladedig, a. (annheimlad) Not having felt.
Annheimladiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annheimlad) A rendering void of feeling.
Annheimladrwydd, s. m. (annheimlad) Unfeelingness.
Annheimladwy, a. (annheimlad) Imperceptible.
Annheimlaw, v. (teimlaw) To desist from feeling.
Annheimledig, a. (teimledig) Rendered void of feeling; not having felt.
Annheithi, a. (teithi) Without inherent qualities.
Annheithiawg, a. (annheithi) Unqualified; unperfected; not travelling.
Annheithiawl, a. (annheithi) Unperfected.
Annheithig, a. (teithig) Not enjoying faculties.
Annheithigrwydd, s. m. (annheithig) A being destitute of faculties.
Annhel, a. (tel) Incompact; not arranged.
Annhelai, a. (annhel) That doth not stay, or render compact.
Annhelaid, a. (annhel) Incompact; ungraceful.
Annhelaidd, a. (annhel) Not apt to accord, or be compact; discordant.
Annhelawg, a. (annhel) That is incompact.
Annheled, a. (annhel) Not neat; void of grace.
Annheledawg, a. (annheled) Ungraceful.
Annheledig, a. (annheled) Not made compact.
Annhelediaw, a. (annheled) Incompact; ungraceful; graceless; unworthy; villainous. *Cyflaf-an annhelediaw, a horrid catastrophe.* *Gweith-red annhelediaw, a graceless deed.*
Annhelediwrwydd, s. m. (annhelediaw) Ungracefulness.
Annheleidiaw, v. a. (annhelaid) To render incompact, or uncomely.
Annheleidiawg, a. (annhelaid) That is incompact.
Annheleidrwydd, s. m. (annhelaid) Incompactness.
Annhelgyng, a. (telgyng) Without staggering.
Annhelgyngawg, a. (annhelgyng) Not tottering.
Annhelgyngiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annhelgyng) A being without staggering.

Annhelgyngu, v. (annhelgyng) To desist from staggering.

Annhelyw, a. (telyw) Without covering, or dress.

Annhell, a. (tell) Not silent; inattentive.

Annhellwedd, a. (annhell—gwedd) Inattentive.

Annher, a. (ter) Impure; feculent, or drossy.

Annheraidd, a. (annher) Impure; unrefined.

Annheredig, a. (annher) Unpurified.

Annheredd, s. m. (annher) Impurity; feculency.

Annherfyn, a. (terfyn) Without limit; infinite.

Annherfynadwy, a. (annherfyn) Unlimitable.

Annherfynawl, a. (annherfyn) Infinitive.

Annherfynedig, a. (annherfyn) Unlimited.

Arthal, yr rhai berthawg a chyfoethawg, ef a'u anrheithiai, a chynoullaw annherfynedig swilt.

Arthal despoiled those who were rich and powerful, collecting boundless treasure. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Annherfynedigawl, a. (annherfynedig) Tending to be unlimited, or infinite.

Annherfyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annherfyn) Infinitude; a becoming unlimited.

Annherfynoldeb, s. m. (annherfynawl) Boundlessness, infinity.

Annherfynolrwydd, s. m. (annherfynawl) Infinity

Annherfynu, v. (annherfyn) To be unlimited.

Annherfysg, a. (terfysg) Without tumult.

Annherfysgaidd, a. (annherfysg) Untumultuous.

Annherfysgawg, a. (annherfysg) Not apt to be tumultuous, free from commotion.

Annherfysgawl, a. (annherfysg) Untumultuous.

Annherfysgedig, a. (annherfysg) Not made tumultuous, undisturbed.

Annherfysgedd, s. m. (annherfysg) Untumultuousness.

Annherfysgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au. (annherfysg) A being without tumult.

Annherfysglyd, a. (annherfysg) Untumultuous.

Annherfysgu, v. (annherfysg) To cease from commotion; to become free of commotion.

Annherfysgus, a. (annherfysg) Not turbulent.

Annheriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annher) A rendering impure; a becoming impure.

Annherig, a. (terig) Not rough, rigid, or harsh.

Annheru, v. a. (annher) To render impure.

Annherwyn, a. (terwyn) Not fervent, or vehement

Annherwynawl, a. (annherwyn) Unfervency.

Annherwyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annherwyn) A rendering unfervid.

Annherwynu, v. a. (annherwyn) To render unfervid; to moderate a heat.

Annherydd, a. (terydd) Involatile; not quick.

Annheryll, a. (teryll) Not fierce or furious.

Annhes, a. (tes) Void of heat, or warmth.

Annhesawg, a. (annhes) Without the sun's heat.

Annheulu, a. (teulu) Without a family.

Annheuluaidd, a. (annheulu) Unfamiliar.

Annheuluawg, a. (annheulu) Undomestical.

Annheuluedd, s. m. (annheulu) Unfamiliarity.

Annhew, a. (tew) Not dense; not thick.

Annhewedd, s. m. (annhew) A being not thick.

Annhewwch, s. m. (annhew) want of thickness.

Annhewychiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annhewwch) A ceasing to be thick.

Annhewychu, v. (annhewwch) To cease being thick.

Annheyrnaidd, a. (teyrn) Unkingly, unroyal.

Annheyrnged, a. (teyrnged) Without tribute.

Annhirf, a. (tirf) Not in good plight; nnlively.

Annhirfdra, s. m. (annhirf) Unliveliness.

Annhiriad, s. m. (tiriad) A depriving of land.

Annhiriaw, v. a. (tiriaw) To deprive of land.

Annhiriawg, a. (tiriawg) Not having land.

Annhirion, a. (tirion) Unpleasant; unlovely.

Annhiriondeb, s. m. (annhirion) Unpleasantness.

Annhirionedd, s. m. (annhirion) Disagreeableness.

Annhirioni, v. (annhirion) To become unpleasant.

Annhirionrwydd, s. m. (annhirion) Unkindness.

Mae llawer—â wnant ddrwg ac annhirionrwydd i'r rhai a'u mag-asaut.

There are many that will do evil, and unkindness to those who have brought them up. *Dammegion.*

Annhirionwch, s. m. (annhirion) Unpleasantness.

Annhlos, a. (tlos) Not pretty; inelegant.

Annhlws, a. (tlws) Not pretty; unhandsome.

Annhlaysidd, a. (annhlws) Not very pretty.

Annhlysedd, s. m. (annhlws) Inelegance.

Annhlysni, s. m. (annhlws) Inelegancy.

Annho, a. (to) Without a covering or roof.

Annhôad, s. m. (annho) A rendering uncovered.

Annhôawl, a. (annho) That doth not cover.

Annhoddadwy, a. (tawdd) Indissolvable.

Annhoddedig, a. (tawdd) Undissolved; unmelted.

Annhoddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (tawdd) Indissolvability

Annhôedig, a. (annho) Uncovered; unroofed.

Annhoi, v. a. (annho) To uncover; to unroof.

Annholadwy, a. (annhawl) Undiminishable.

Annholaelh, s. m. (annhawl) Undiminution.

Annholiad, s. m. (annhawl) A being undiminished

Annholiant, s. m. (annhawl) Undiminution.

Annholi, a. (toll) Without deduction; without toll.

Annholiadwy, a. (annholi) Undeductable.

Annholliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annholi) A being without deduction, a being without toll.

Annhôr, a. (tôr) Without a fracture, or break.

Annhôradwy, a. (annhôr) Inviolable; infrangible

Fe gaur eu safnau hwynt yn esmwyth ddigon â darbwyllyddau annhôradwy tan a flaglau.

Their mouths will be shut easily enough by the irrefragable arguments of fire and flames *Ier. Owain.*

Annhoraeth, a. (toraeth) Without produce, or profit

Annhorchawg, a. (torch) Unwreathed.

Annhorchi, v. a. (torch) To unwreathe.

Annhoreithiaw, a. (annhoraeth) To become unproductive; to become without resource.

Annhoreithiawg, a. (annhoraeth) Unprofitable.

Annhoreithus, a. (annhoraeth) Unproductive.

Annhôriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annhôr) Infrangibility.

Annhostedd, s. m. (tost) Inseverity.

Annhostur, a. (tostur) Ruthless; unfeeling.

Annhosturi, s. m. (annhostur) Ruthlessness.

Annhosturiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annhostur) Want of compassion; a becoming pitiless.

Annhosturiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (annhostur) Incompassionateness, ruthlessness.

Annhosturiaw, v. (annhostur) To be incompassionate.

Annhosturiawl, a. (annhostur) Incompassionate.

Annhosturus, a. (annhostur) Unpitying; pitiless.

Annhrabludd, a. (trabludd) Without trouble, or toil

Annhrabluddiawg, a. (annhrabludd) Not troubled.

Annhrachwant, a. (trachwant) Without covetousness, or ruthless.

Annhrachwantu, v. (annhrachwant) To cease from coveting; to cease with inordinate desire.

Annhrachwantus, a. (annhrachwant) Uncovetous.

Annhrachwres, a. (trachwres) Without ambition.

Annhrachwresawg, a. (annhrachwres) Unambitious

Annhraethadwy, a. (traeth) Unspeakable.

Annhraethawl, a. (traeth) Inexpressive.

Annhraethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (traeth) Inexpression

Annhrafod, a. (trafod) Without labour, or trouble.

Annhrafodawl, a. (annhrafod) Uncontentious.

Annhrasodi, r. (annhrasod) To cease from strife.
Annhrasodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annhrasod) A ceasing from contention, or trouble.
Annhrallawd, a. (trallawd) Without distress.
Annhrallodi, v. (annhrallawd) To cease from vexing, or troubling.
Annhrallodus, a. (annhrallawd) Not distressing.
Annhranc, a. (tranc) Without end of duration.
Annhrancadwy, a. (annhranc) Unperishable.
Annhrancedig, a. (annhranc) Unannihilated.

Yn gar gan ddofydd,
 Yn ei garennnydd,
 Yn drägywydd annhrancedig.

Befriended by the Supreme Being, in his society through infinite eternity.
Gwalchmai.

Annhrancedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (annhrancedig) Unperishableness.
Annhrafferthawl, a. (trafferth) Not given to bustling; unassiduous.
Annhrafferthus, a. (trafferth) Not distracted with cares; being void of trouble.
Annhras, a. (tras) Without kindred, or affinity.
Annhrasawl, a. (annhras) Unrelated to.
Annhraul, a. (trawl) Without waste; undigesting.
Annhraw, a. (traw) Without a guide.
Annhrawiad, s. m. (annhraw) A being unguided.
Annhras, a. (traws) Not cross, or perverted.
Annhred, a. (tred) Without resort; solitary.
Annhref, a. (tref) Homeless; without a town.
Annhrefawl, a. (annhref) Unhomely.
Annhrefedig, a. (annhref) Uninhabited.
Annhrefig, a. (annhref) Nonresident.
Annhrefn, s. f.—pl. t. au (trefn) Disorder; confusion; anarchy. *a.* Without order.
Annhrefnadwy, a. (annhrefn) That cannot be put in order, or arrangement.
Annhrefnedig, a. (annhrefn) Disarranged.
Annhrefnedd, s. m. (annhrefn) Disarrangement.
Annhrefniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annhrefn) Inordination; confusion.
Annhrefnid, a. (annhrefn) Without management.
Annhrefnidaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (annhrefnid) Mismanagement.
Annhrefnu, v. a. (annhrefn) To disorder; to confuse.
Annhrefnus, a. (annhrefn) Out of order.
Annhrefnusdra, s. m. (annhrefnus) Confusedness.
Annhrefnusrwydd, s. m. (annhrefnus) Discomposure; confusedness.
Annhrefnwr, s. m.—pl. annhrefnwyr (annhrefn—gwr) Perturbator.
Annhreiddiadwy, a. (traidd) Impenetrable.
Annhreiddiawl, a. (traidd) Unpenetrative.
Annhreiddiedig, a. (traidd) Unpenetrated.
Annhreigliadwy, a. (traigl) Indeclinable.
Annhreigliedig, a. (traigl) Undeclined.
Annhreisiedig, a. (trais) Unoppressed; unafflicted.
Annhreisig, a. (trais) Inoppressive; unmolesting.
Annhremygawl, a. (tremyg) Undespising.
Annhremyngar, a. (tremyn) Unobservant.
Annhrethadwy, a. (treth) Untaxable.
Annhreulgar, a. (annhraul) Not lavish; frugal.
Annhreulgarwch, s. m. (annhreulgar) A being unconsumed, or without wastefulness; indigestion.
Annhruliedig, a. (annhraul) Being unconsumed.
Annhriadiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (trig) A being without having resided, a being uninhabited.
Annhriagiannawl, a. (annhriigiant) Nonresident.
Annhriigiant, s. m. (trig) Nonresidence.
Annhriigiawl, a. (trig) Nonresiding.
Annhriigiedig, a. (trig) Nonresident; uninhabited.
Annhringar, a. (trin) Not intermeddling.

Annhringarwch, s. m. (annhringar) A being without meddling; inofficiousness.
Annhrosedd, s. m. (annhrows) A being without transgression.
Annhroseddgar, a. (annhrosedd) Intransgressive.
Annhroseddgarwch, s. m. (annhroseddgar) Intransgressiveness; freedom from transgression.
Annhroseddus, a. (annhrosedd) Untransgressive.
Annhrugar, a. (trugar) Pitiless; dismal.

Ac yna y rhoddes y cawr garm fawr annhrugar.
 Then the giant gave a most hideous cry.
H. Cur. Mag.—Mabinogion.

Annhrugaradwy, a. (annhrugar) That cannot commiserate; that cannot pity.
Annhrugarawg, a. (annhrugar) Unmerciful.

Ni orphwysai o wneuthur annhrugarawg aerfa o'r Groegweision,
 He desisted not from making an unmerciful slaughter of the
Greicians.
Gr. ao Arthur.

Annhrugaredig, a. (annhrugar) Not made compassionate; uncommiserated.
Annhrugaredd, s. m.—pl. t. au (annhrugar) Incommiseration; want of compassion.
Annhrugarâu, v. (annhrugar) To become unmerciful; a ceasing to commiserate.
Annhrugarâus, a. (annhrugar) Uncommiserative.
Annhrugarogrwydd, s. m. (annhrugarawg) Unmercifulness, want of compassion.
Annhruth, a. (truth) Without flattery.
Annhruthgar, a. (annhruth) Unflattering.
Annhruthgarwch, s. m. (annhruthgar) A state void of flattery; without a disposition to wheedle.
Annhruthiawl, a. (annhruth) Unflattering.
Annhruthiedig, a. (annhruth) Unflattered.
Annhrws, a. (trws) Without covering, or dress.
Annhrwsiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annhrws) A being destitute of dress.
Annhrwsiadus, a. (annhrwsiad) Not dressy; unarrayed; unadorned.
Annhrwyadl, a. (trwyadl) Without activity of mind; not brisk, prompt, or quick.
Annhrwydded, a. (trwydded) Without the liberty, or power of passing and repassing.
Annhrwyddedawg, a. (annhrwydded) Not having liberty of going and coming; undomiciliated.
Annhrwyddedogaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (annhrwyddedawg) The state of being under restraint.
Annhrybelid, a. (trybelid) Not quick; ineloquent.
Annhrybelidrwydd, s. m. (annhrybelid) Inexertion.
Annhryloew, a. (tryloew) Untransparent.
Annhryloewder, s. m. (annhryloew) Intransparency.
Annhrywan, a. (trywan) Without penetrating.
Annhrywanadwy, a. (annhrywan) Impenetrable.
Annhrywyn, a. (trywyn) Unhappy; without bliss.
Annhudd, a. (tudd) Without cover; unenclosed.
Annhuddadwy, a. (annhudd) That cannot be covered, or enveloped.
Annhuddaw, v. a. (annhudd) To uncover.
Annhuddawl, a. (annhudd) Not covering.
Annhudded, a. (annhudd) Without a covering.
Annhuddedig, a. (annhudd) Uncovered.
Annhuddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annhudd) A being uncovered; a divesting of covering.
Annhuedd, a. (tuedd) Without bias, or inclination.
Annhueddadwy, a. (annhuedd) Uninclinable.
Annhueddawg, a. (annhuedd) Unbiased.
Annhueddawl, a. (annhuedd) Not inclining; impartial.
Annhueddedig, a. (annhuedd) Disinclined; ill-disposed.
Annhueddfryd, s. m.—pl. t. au (annhuedd—bryd) Aversion; a disinclination.

Annueddgar, a. (annuedd) Impartial; unbiased
Annueddgarwch, s. m. (annueddgar) Impartiality
Annueddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annuedd) Disinclination.

Annueddoldeb, s. m. (annueddawl) Impartiality
Annueddrwydd, s. m. (annuedd) Disinclination
Annueddu, v. (annuedd) To become indifferent
Annhuell, a. (tuel) Without cover; unarrayed.
Annhuellu, v. a. (annhuell) To uncover.
Annhwg, a. (twg) Without success, or prosperity.
Annhwng, a. (twng) Without swearing; nonjuring
Annhyll, a. (twyll) Without deceit or guile.
Annhylladwy, a. (annhyll) Undeceiving.
Annhyllaw, v. a. (annhyll) To undeceive.
Annhyllawd, s. m. (annhyll) The act of undeceiving; a becoming undeceived.

Annhyllledig, a. (annhyll) Undeceived.
Annhylllodwr, s. m.—pl. annhylllodwyr (annhylllawd—gwr) One that undeceives.

Annhyllodrus, a. (annhylllawd) Unfraudulent.
Annhylllofaint, s. m. (annhyll) Uncircumvention.
Annhwysg, a. (twysg) Without accumulation.
Annhwysgawl, a. (annhwysg) Unaccumulating.
Annhwysgedig, a. (annhwysg) Unaccumulated.
Annhyth, a. (twyth) Without elasticity.
Annhythadwy, a. (annhyth) That cannot be rendered elastic.

Annhythaw, v. a. (annhyth) To render unelastic
Annhythawl, a. (annhyth) Unelastic.
Annhythedig, a. (annhyth) Not rendered elastic
Annhythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annhyth) A rendering void of elasticity.

Annhyb, a. (tyb) Being without opinion.
Annhybgar, a. (annhyb) Unopinionated.
Annhybgarwch, s. m. (annhybgar) Unopinionateness.

Annhybiant, s. m. (annhyb) Want of supposition.
Annhybiaw, v. a. (annhyb) To unsuspect.
Annhybiawl, a. (annhyb) Unsuspecting.
Annhybiedig, a. (annhyb) Being unsuspected.
Annhybwg, s. m. (annhyb) Unsupposition.
Annhybygawl, a. (annhybwg) Unsuspecting.
Annhybygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annhybwg) Unsupposition, a ceasing to suppose.

Annhybygiedig, a. (annhybwg) Unsupposed.
Annhybygoliaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (annhybygawl) Unsupposition.

Annhyciad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annhwg) Unprosperity
Annhyciadwy, a. (annhwg) That cannot prosper.
Annhyciannawl, a. (annhyciant) Unpropitious.
Annhyciannus, a. (annhyciant) Inauspicious.

Rhoes iddynt lenwi eu holl frys,
 Rhoes annhyciannus afwydd.

He gave them to satiate every lust,
 He gave inauspicious misfortune.

E. Prys.

Annhyciant, s. m. (annhwg) Improsperity.
Annhyciaw, v. a. (annhwg) To miscarry, to fail.
Annhyciawl, a. (annhwg) Unprosperous.
Annhymmawr, a. (tymmawr) Not in season.
Annhygger, s. m. (tymmer) Intemperance.
Annhyggeru, v. a. (annhygger) To put out of order, or temperament.
Annhyggerus, a. (annhygger) Intemperate.
Annhygmig, a. (tymmig) Born before due time.
Annhygmoreidd, a. (annhygmawr) Unseasonable
Annhygmoreawl, a. (annhygmawr) Unseasonable
Annhygmoreiddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annhygmoreidd) A rendering out of season, or uncomfortable
Annhygmoreiddiaw, v. a. (annhygmoreidd) To render unseasonable, or uncomfortable.

Annhygmoreiddiawl, a. (annhygmoreidd) Tending to be uncomfortable.

Annhygmoreiddrwydd, s. m. (annhygmoreidd) Unseasonableness; uncomfortableness.

Annhygmoreiddwch, s. m. (annhygmoreidd) Uncomfortableness; unseasonableness.

Annhygmyr, s. m. (tymmyr) Intemperance.

Annhyner, a. (tyner) Unkind; churlish; hard; stiff.

Annhyneredd, s. m. (annhyner) Rigidity, harshness

Annhynerwch, s. m. (annhyner) Rigidity; harshness

Annhyndau, v. a. (tyn) To distend; to loosen.

Annhyndrwydd, s. m. (tyn) Distension; slackness.

Annhynged, s. f.—pl. t. ion (tynged) Misfortune.

Annhyngedawl, a. (annhynged) Not by fate.

Annhyngedfen, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (annhynged) An unhappy fate; misfortune.

Pasgen—wedi dadganu o hono ei annhyngedfen, a'i ddifreidi, i Gillanwri, truanâu wrtho â orug, ac addaw nerth, a channorthwy iddo.

Pasgen having related his misfortune and mischief to Gillanwri, he commiserated him, and promised aid and support.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Annhyngedfenawl, a. (annhyngedfen) Not produced through fate; unfated; monstrous.

Erycha dorf o gawri—ac ynnhlith y rhai hyny ydoedd an annhyngedfenawl ei faint.

And behold a troop of giants, and amongst these there was one of a size that was monstrous.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Annhyngedfenoldeb, s. m. (annhyngedfenawl) Infatality; a state free of destiny.

Annhyngediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annhynged) A being unfated; a being free of destiny.

Annhyngedu, v. a. (annhynged) To save from fate.

Annhyngwr, s. m.—pl. annhyngwyr (twng—gwr) Nonjuror.

Annhywallt, a. (tywallt) Without pouring.

Annhywalltadwy, a. (annhywallt) That cannot be poured; inexhaustible.

Annhywalltiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annhywallt) The not being poured; a ceasing to pour.

Annhywell, a. (tywell) Not dark, or gloomy.

Annhywyll, a. (tywyll) Not dark; inobscure.

Annial, a. (dial) Being without revenge.

Annialadwy, a. (annial) That cannot be revenged.

Annialaeth, s. m. (annial) The being unrevenged.

Annialedig, a. (annial) Unrevenged; unavenged.

Annialedd, s. m. (annial) A being without revenge

Annialeddawl, a. (annialedd) Unrevenged.

Annialeddgar, a. (annialedd) Unrevenged.

Annialiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annial) A being without revenging.

Annianc, a. (dianc) Without escaping.

Anniancadwy, a. (annianc) That cannot escape.

Anniancedig, a. (annianc) Not having escaped.

Anniangawl, a. (annianc) Unescaped.

Annianheb, a. (diarheb) Not a maxim.

Annianhebawl, a. (annianheb) Unproverbial.

Annianhebus, a. (annianheb) Unproverbial.

Annias, a. (dias) Without clang, or din.

Anniasb, a. (diasb) Without clangour, or shouting.

Anniasbad, a. (anniasb) Without shouts.

Anniasbedain, v. (anniasbad) To desist from clangour; to cease from screaming.

Anniau, a. (diau) Uncertain; doubtful; fabulous.

Cynnefawd â ragflaena gyfraith, eisioes o ddamwain anniau, ac yna ni chymhell hi neb.

Usage precedes law, except it be of a doubtful origin, and then it cannot compel any body.

Welsh Laws.

Annïawg, a. (diawg) Unsloughful; not idle, or lazy.

Annibech, a. (dibech) Not without sin; not sinless

Annibechedd, s. m. (annibech) A being not impeccable.

Annibechrwydd, s. m. (annibech) The state of being not clear from sin.

Annibellt, a. (dibellt) Not incompact; connected.

Gorsefyll yn rhyd rodawg annibellt,
Nid heb waed ar wellt.

Stationed in the ford the chariot *not incompact*, not without blood on the grass. *Gwalchmai.*

Annibl, a. (dibl) Without daggles; unskirted.

Anniblawg, a. (annibl) Unbedaggled, unskirted.

Annibyn, a. (dibyn) Not hanging on; independent

Annibynawl, a. (annibyn) Independent.

Annibyniad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (annibyn) A being not depending; independence.

Annibynoldeb, s. m. (annibynawl) Independency

Annibynrwydd, s. m. (annibyn) Independence.

Annicra, a. (dicra) Not loathing; unsatiated.

Annicrawch, s. m. (annicra) The being without loathing; freedom from satiety.

Annichell, a. (dichell) Without guile, or stratagem

Annichellgar, a. (annichell) Undeceptful; simple.

Annichellgarwch, s. m. (annichellgar) Undeceptfulness.

Annichlyn, a. (dichlyn) Incircumspect; inaccurate.

Annichlynder, s. m. (annichlyn) Incircumspection

Annichlynedd, s. m. (annichlyn) Inattention.

Annichlynrwydd, s. m. (annichlyn) Inattentiveness

Annidawl, a. (didawl) Indiscreet; indivisible.

Annidolaeth, s. m. (annidawl) Indistinctness.

Annidoleddig, a. (annidawl) Unseparated; indistinct

Annidoledd, s. m. (annidawl) Indivisibility.

Annidoliad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (annidawl) Confusion.

Annidolrwydd, s. m. (annidawl) Indistinctness.

Annidro, a. (didro) Without straying, or wandering

Anniddig, a. (diddig) Unappeased; peevish; fretful.

Anniddigiaw, v. (anniddig) To become peevish.

Anniddigrwydd, s. m. (anniddig) Peevishness.

Anniddos, a. (diddos) Not secured from rain.

Anniddos fydd anneddau
Y llas na fydd wellau.

Unsheltered will be the dwelling of the sloth unwilling to reform. *L. Hopcin.*

Anniddosawg, a. (anniddos) Tending to let in rain

Anniddosi, v. a. (anniddos) To cease being dry.

Anniddosrwydd, s. m. (anniddos) Unsoundness, or want of shelter from wet.

Anniddym, a. (diddym) Not to be annihilated.

Anniddymadwy, a. (anniddym) Indefeasible; irreversible; irrevocable.

Anniddymawl, a. (anniddym) Irrescisory.

Anniddymder, s. m. (anniddym) Indefeasibility.

Anniddymedig, a. (anniddym) Unannihilated.

Anniddymedigaeth, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (anniddymedig) Indefeasibility.

Anniddymedigawl, a. (anniddymedig) Tending to be indefeasible; not liable to annihilation.

Anniddymiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (anniddym) Irrescision.

Anniddymrwydd, s. m. (anniddym) Indefeasibleness.

Annielwad, s. m. (dielw) A being uncontemned.

Annielwedd, s. m. (dielw) Freedom from contempt.

Annielwig, a. (dielwig) Uncontemned.

Anniell, a. (diell) Not without ugliness.

Annien, a. (dien) Uncertain; doubtful; dubious.

Aesawr annienc oes annienc.

The shield-bearer that doth not flee, *uncertain* is his life. *Cyuddelw.*

Annienbyd, a. (dienbyd) Not without danger.

Annienbydrwydd, s. m. (annienbyd) The being not free from danger; insecurity.

Annieurwydd, s. m. (diau) Uncertainty; fabulousness.

Annifa, a. (difa) Not to be destroyed; unconsumable.

Annifäawl, a. (annifa) Unconsuming.

Annifäedig, a. (annifa) Unconsumed.

Annifäedd, s. m. (annifa) Undestructiveness.

Annifai, a. (difai) Not blameless; not pure.

Annifan, a. (difan) That will not disappear.

Annifanadwy, a. (annifan) Immarcessible.

Annifanawl, a. (annifan) Never-fading; perennial.

Annifanedig, a. (annifan) Unfaded; unobliterated.

Annifaniad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (annifan) Perennity.

Annifanrwydd, s. m. (annifan) Perpetuity.

Annifant, s. m. (difant) Perennity.

Annifanu, a. (difanu) Unperishable; unfading.

Annifeidd, s. m. (annifai) A being not faultless.

Annifeiriawg, a. (difeiriawg) Inactive.

Annifeiriawl, a. (difeiriawl) Tending to inactivity.

Annifenwad, s. m. (annifanw) Not blameless.

Anniferawg, a. (diferawg) Not distilling.

Anniferiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (diferiad) A being without dropping of water.

Annifiawg, a. (difiawg) Not fierce, or cruel.

Anniflan, a. (diflan) Not disappearing; unfading.

Anniflanadwy, a. (anniflan) Immarcessible.

Anniflanawl, a. (anniflan) Unextinguishable.

Anniflanedig, a. (anniflan) Unextinguished.

Anniflaniad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (anniflan) A being unextinguished.

Anniflanrwydd, s. m. (anniflan) Unfleetingness.

Anniflanu, v. (anniflan) To cease disappearing.

Anniflas, a. (diflas) Not insipid; not tasteless.

Anniflasdawl, s. m. (anniflas) A being not insipid.

Anniflasiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (anniflas) A rendering uninsipid, a ceasing to be insipid.

Annifraw, a. (difraw) Not careless; undiscouraged.

Annifrawd, a. (difrawd) Undestroyed, unwasted.

Annifri, a. (difri) Without dishonour or shame.

Annifriaw, v. a. (annifri) To render undebased.

Annifriedig, a. (annifri) Undepreciated.

Annifrif, a. (difrif) Not serious, or unsedate.

Annifrifaw, v. a. (annifrif) To become careless.

Annifrifawl, a. (annifrif) Unserious.

Annifrifoldeb, s. m. (annifrifawl) Unseriousness.

Annifrifwch, s. m. (annifrif) Unseriousness.

Annifro, a. (difro) Not banished or exiled.

Annifroad, s. m. (annifro) A being unbanished.

Annifroadwy, a. (annifro) Unbanishable.

Annifroadwl, a. (annifro) Unbanished; unexiled.

Annifrodawl, a. (annifrawd) Undilapidated.

Annifrodedig, a. (annifrawd) Not lavished or wasted

Annifrodi, v. (annifrawd) To become careful.

Annifrodiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (annifrawd) A being unwhasteful or prodigal.

Annifroedd, s. m. (annifro) A being unbanished.

Annifryd, a. (difryd) Not listless or careless.

Annifrydaeth, s. m. (annifryd) Unlistlessness.

Annifwyn, a. (difwyn) Not unprofitable.

Anniffaith, a. (diffaith) Not wild, or desert.

Anniffawdd, a. (diffawdd) Not extinguished.

Anniffer, a. (differ) Without defence; unprotected

Anniffeithder, s. m. (anniffaith) Undesolateness.

Anniffeithiawl, a. (anniffaith) Undesolating.

Anniffeithiedig, a. (anniffaith) Undesolated.

Annifferiawg, a. (anniffer) Undefensive.

Annifflais, a. (difflais) Insecure; unprotected.

Anniffoddadwy, a. (anniffawdd) Inextinguishable

Anniffoddawl, a. (anniffawdd) Unextinguishing.

Anniffoddedig, a. (anniffawdd) Unextinguished.
Anniffoddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anniffawdd) A being unextinguished.

Anniffred, a. (diffred) Without defence, or guard
Anniffreidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anniffred) Undefensiveness; a ceasing to protect.

Anniffreidiawg, a. (anniffred) Undefensive.

Anniffwys, a. (diffwys) Not steep or precipitous.

Annig, a. (dig) Not angry; appeased.

Annigiaw, v. a. (annig) To do away anger.

Annigiawl, a. (annig) Unoffending, quiet.

Annigiedig, a. (annig) Unoffended; unaffronted.

Annigllawn, a. (annig) Unoffended, quiet.

Annigllonder, s. m. (annigllawn) Inoffensiveness.

Annigllonedd, s. m. (annigllawn) A being not wrathful.

Anniglloni, v. a. (annigllawn) To appease.

Annigofaint, s. m. (annig) A being without anger.

Annigon, a. (digon) Insufficient, inadequate.

Annigonawd, s. m.—pl. annigonodau (annigon) Insufficiency, inadequacy.

Annigonawl, a. (annigon) Insatiable; insufficient.

Annigonedd, s. m. (annigon) Insufficiency.

Annigoni, v. a. (annigon) To render insufficient.

Annigoniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annigon) A rendering insufficient, or inadequate.

Annigoniannawl, a. (annigoniant) Unprevailing.

Annigoniant, s. m. (digoniant) Unprevalency.

Ni ddylai fod unrhyw awwired nag annigoniant, yn y crebwyll ac y dychymyg.

There ought to be no kind of untruth, nor insufficiency in the fancy or invention. *Barddas.*

Annigonoldeb, s. m. (annigonawl) Unsatiableness

Annigonolrwydd, s. m. (annigonawl) Unsatiety.

Annigrain, a. (digrain) Not erratic; not wandering

Annigrif, a. (digrif) Not merry; unpleasant.

Annigrifan, v. a. (annigrif) To render pensive.

Annigrifedd, s. m. (annigrif) Unfacetiousness.

Annigrifwch, s. m. (annigrif) Unpleasantness of disposition.

Annilead, s. m.—pl. t. au (dilead) A being un-eradicated; a ceasing to obliterate.

Annileadwy, a. (dileadwy) Not to be erased.

Annileawl, a. (dileawl) Not eradicated, or erased.

Annileedig, a. (dileedig) Uneradicated.

Annilin, a. (dilin) Impure; drossy, or feculent.

Annilys, a. (dilys) Uncertain; not sure.

Annilysadwy, a. (annilys) Unascertainable.

Annilysawl, a. (annilys) Unascertained.

Annilysedig, a. (annilys) Unascertained.

Annilysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annilys) A being unascertained; a rendering uncertain.

Annilysiant, s. m. (annilys) Incertitude.

Annilysrwydd, s. m. (annilys) Uncertainty.

Annilysu, v. a. (annilys) To render doubtful; to reject, or refuse as not authentic.

Y gwystl, a wystlo gwraig ni ddylai ei gwr ei annilysu; ac y wraig ni ddylai annilysu y gwystl a roddo y gwr efelly.

The pledge that is pledged by a wife the husband ought not to annul, neither ought the wife to annul the pledge which the husband gives in like manner. *Welsh Laws.*

Annilyswch, s. m. (annilys) Uncertainty.

Annill, a. (dill) Without a plait, or fold.

Annilladwy, a. (annill) That cannot be plaited.

Annilliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annill) A being unplaited

Annilliaw, v. a. (annill) To unplait; to unfold.

Annillni, s. m. (annill) Inelegance; untidy.

Annillyn, a. (dillyn) Not trim, pretty, or tidy.

Annillynaidd, a. (annillyn) Inelegant, untidy.

Annillynder, s. m. (annillyn) Inelegancy.

Annillynedd, s. m. (annillyn) Inelegancy.

Annillyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annillyn) A rendering inelegant, or ungraceful.

Annillynu, v. a. (annillyn) To render inelegant.

Anniodgar, a. (diodgar) Not given to tippling.

Anniodgarwch, s. m. (anniodgar) A being not given to tippling; sobriety.

Anniofal, a. (diofal) Not careless; discontented.

Anniofaled, s. m. (anniofal) Uncarelessness.

Anniofalrwydd, s. m. (anniofal) Uncarelessness.

Anniofalwch, s. m. (anniofal) A being unnegligent.

Anniofryd, a. (diofryd) Without a vow.

Anniofrydawg, a. (anniofryd) Not votive.

Anniofrydawl, a. (anniofryd) Undevoted.

Anniofrydedig, a. (anniofryd) Undevoted.

Anniofrydu, v. (anniofryd) To refrain from a vow.

Annioigel, a. (diogel) Insecure; unsafe.

Anniogelu, v. a. (annioigel) To render insecure.

Anniogelwch, s. m. (annioigel) Insecurity.

Annioigi, a. (diogi) Without laziness.

Annioi, a. (diol) Without erasure.

Annioiawg, a. (annioi) Unerased; unobliterated.

Annioledd, a. (annioi) A being without erasure.

Annioior, a. (annioi) That doth not exterminate.

Aer gyngreddf anneddf annioior.

Aer a wnaeth ar draeth a dreithitor.

By the first principle of battle, lawless too is the not exterminating; a battle he fought on the strand that will be in recital. *Cynddelw, i O. Gwynedd.*

Annioiychawl, a. (annioiwlch) Uncelebrated.

Annioiychedig, a. (annioiwlch) Rendered unthankful.

Annioiychgar, a. (annioiwlch) Unthankful.

Annioiychgarwch, s. m. (annioiychgar) Unthankfulness.

Annioiychiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annioiwlch) A being ungrateful; a ceasing to be thankful.

Anniosg, a. (diosg) Not disarrayed or undressed.

Anniosgedig, a. (anniosg) Not disarrayed.

Anniosgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anniosg) A being not disarrayed; a ceasing to disarray.

Annirdra, a. (dirdra) Without outrage.

Annireidi, a. (direidi) Without mischief.

Annirfing, a. (dirfing) Not hard, or obdurate.

Annirgel, a. (dirgel) Not secret; unconcealed.

Annirgelaid, a. (annirgel) Unmysterious.

Annirgelawg, a. (annirgel) Unmysterious.

Annirgeledig, a. (annirgel) Unravelled; revealed

Annirgeledigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (annirgeledig) Unmysteriousness.

Annirgeliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annirgel) A bringing to light; manifestation.

Annirgelu, v. a. (annirgel) To disclose; to discover; to decipher.

Annirgelwch, s. m. (annirgel) The state of being unhidden; an unconcealed state.

Anniriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diriad) Incompulsion.

Anniriaidd, a. (diriiaidd) Unimpulsive.

Anniriawl, a. (diriawl) Unimpulsive; inemphatical

Annirmyg, a. (dirmyg) Without disparagement.

Annirmygawl, a. (annirmyg) Incontemptuous.

Annirmygedig, a. (annirmyg) Being indispicable.

Annirmygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annirmyg) A being uncondemned; a ceasing to deride.

Annirmygus, a. (annirmyg) Incontemptuous.

Annirnad, a. (dirnad) Without intimation.

Annirnadadwy, a. (annirnad) Incomprehensible.

Annirnadaeth, s. m. (annirnad) Inapprehension.

Annirnadawl, a. (annirnad) Inapprehensive.

Annirnadedig, a. (annirnad) Unapprehended.

Annirper, a. (dirper) Not requisite; unnecessary

Annirperadwy, a. (annirper) That cannot be requisite, or necessary.

Annirperawl, a. (annirper) Unrequisite.

Annirperedig, a. (annirper) Unnecessitated.

Annirperiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annirper) A rendering unnecessary, a ceasing to be requisite.
Annirprwy, *a.* (dirprwy) Without supply or aid.
Annirprwyadwy, *a.* (annirprwy) That cannot supply.

Annirprwyaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annirprwy) The want of a supply.

Annirprwyaw, *v. a.* (annirprwy) To cease from supplying; to cease acting as a deputy.

Annirprwyawl, *a.* (annirprwy) Unsupplying.

Annirprwyedig, *a.* (annirprwy) Unsupplied.

Annirwest, *a.* (dirwest) Without abstinence.

Annirwestrwydd, *s. m.* (annirwest) Inabstemiousness, or inabstinency.

Annirwestwch, *s. m.* (annirwest) Inabstinency.

Annirwy, *a.* (dirwy) Without penalty, or fine.

Annirwyad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annirwy) A being unfined; a ceasing to fine.

Annirwyaw, *v. a.* (annirwy) To desist from fining.

Annirwyawl, *a.* (annirwy) Unfinable.

Annirwyedig, *a.* (annirwy) Unfined.

Annirym, *a.* (dirym) Not ineffective.

Annirymiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annirym) Ineffection

Annirymiaw, *v. a.* (annirym) To render effective.

Annirymiawl, *a.* (annirym) Ineffective.

Anniryw, *a.* (diryw) Undegenerate; pure.

Annirywiad, *s. m.* (anniryw) Undegenerateness.

Annirywiawl, *a.* (anniryw) Undegenerating.

Annirywiedig, *a.* (anniryw) Undegenerated.

Annisberawd, *a.* (disperawd) Undispersed.

Annisborth, *a.* (disborth) Unconsumptive.

Annisborthiant, *s. m.* (annisborth) A being in a state of unconsumptiveness.

Annisbrofadwy, *a.* (disbrawf) Irrefutable.

Annisbwyll, *a.* (disbwyll) Not indiscreet.

Annisbwyllaw, *v. a.* (annisbwyll) To cease from imprudence, or indiscretion.

Annisbwylledd, *s. m.* (annisbwyll) A being void of indiscretion, or imprudence.

Annisbwylliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annisbwyll) A being without indiscretion, or imprudence.

Annisgar, *a.* (disgar) Not hated; not disliked.

Annisgarad, *a.* (annisgar) Not disliked.

Annisgyn, *a.* (disgyn) Without descent.

Annisgynadwy, *a.* (annisgyn) That cannot descend

Annisgynawl, *a.* (annisgyn) Undescending.

Annisgynedig, *a.* (annisgyn) Undescended.

Annisgyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annisgyn) A being without descending.

Annisgynial, *a.* (annisgyn) Not apt to descend.

Annistryw, *a.* (distryw) Without destruction.

Annistrywiawl, *a.* (annistryw) Undestructive.

Annistrywiedig, *a.* (annistryw) Undestroyed.

Anniwair, *a.* (diwair) Unchaste, lecherous.

Ni lwydd hil corff anniwair.

The offspring of the unchaste will not prosper. *Adage.*

Anniwaith, *a.* (diwaith) Not without work.

Anniwall, *a.* (diwall) Insaturable.

Anniwalledig, *a.* (anniwall) Insatiated.

Anniwalliad, *s. m.* (anniwall) A being unsatiated.

Anniwallrwydd, *s. m.* (anniwall) Insatiableness.

Anniwallus, *a.* (anniwall) Insatiating.

Anniwarth, *a.* (diwarth) Not without detraction.

Anniwedd, *a.* (diwedd) Endless; infinite.

Anniweddar, *a.* (diweddar) Not late or out of time

Anniweddarwch, *s.* (anniweddar) A being not late

Anniweddaw, *a.* (anniwedd) Unaccomplished.

Anniweddedig, *a.* (anniwedd) Untermiated.

Ac y lleuad ac y syr 2 wisgir yn anniweddedig echdywynedigrwydd.

And the moon and the stars, will be arrayed with infinite splendour. *Etucidarius.*

Anniweddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anniwedd) Unaccomplishment; a ceasing to conclude.

Anniweddu, *a.* (anniwedd) Inconclusive.

Anniwraidd, *a.* (diwraidd) Not to be eradicated.

Anniweirdawd, *s. m.* (anniwair) Incontinency.

Anniweirdeb, *s. m.* (anniwair) Incontinence.

Ni ludd anniweirdeb ffawd.

Incontinence will not obstruct prosperity.

Adage.

Anniweirdrefn, *a.* (anniwair—trefn) Of a disorderly condition.

Anniweirfoes, *a.* (anniwair—moes) Incontinent.

Anniweiriaidd, *a.* (anniwair) Apt to be incontinent

Anniweiriawl, *a.* (anniwair) Tending to incontinence, tending to be unchaste.

Anniwreiddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anniwraidd) A being uneradicated.

Anniwreiddiawl, *a.* (anniwraidd) Uneradicated.

Anniwyd, *a.* (diwyd) Not faultless; indiligent.

O ddywedyd addiwyd-air

Rhyw ddrwg, neu gilwg à gair.

From uttering a culpable word, some evil, or frown, will be had. *R. Goch, Glyn Ceiriawg.*

Anniwydiaw, *v.* (anniwyd) To become undiligent.

Anniwydiawl, *a.* (anniwyd) Tending to idleness.

Anniwydrwydd, *s. m.* (anniwyd) Indiligence; inapplication; remissness.

Anniwyg, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (diwyg) A bad habit; disorder; *a.* out of order.

Anniwygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anniwyg) A being unreformed, or unamended.

Anniwygiadwy, *a.* (anniwyg) Irreparable; incorrigible.

Anniwygiawl, *a.* (anniwyg) Unreforming.

Anniwygiedig, *a.* (anniwyg) Uncorrected.

Anniwygus, *a.* (anniwyg) Of a bad constitution.

Anniwyll, *a.* (diwyll) Without cultivation.

Anniwylladwy, *a.* (anniwyll) Not to be cultivated

Anniwylledig, *a.* (anniwyll) Uncultivated.

Anniwylliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anniwyll) A being uncultivated; a ceasing to cultivate.

Anniwylliawg, *a.* (anniwyll) Uncultivated.

Anniwyllyniawg, *a.* (diwyllyn) Uncultivated.

Anniwyn, *a.* (diwyn) Inviolable; incorrupt.

Anniwynadwy, *a.* (anniwyn) Inviolable.

Anniwynawl, *a.* (anniwyn) Unviolated; unpolluted

Anniwynedig, *a.* (anniwyn) Unviolated.

Anniwyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anniwyn) Inviolation.

Anniysbar, *a.* (diysbar) Not dissimilar.

Anniystyr, *a.* (diystyr) Indespicable; contemptible.

Anniystyriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anniystyr) A rendering indespicable.

Anniystyrwch, *s. m.* (anniystyr) Indespicableness.

Annod, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (an—dawd) A delay or stopping; a stopping of payment; *annod gyfreithiawl*, a lawful stop.

Annod, *v. a.* (an—dawd) To suspend; annod y gyfraith, to make void a suit.

Ni ddylir annod parodrwydd wrth amharodrwydd.

The party that is ready ought not to be delayed by the unpreparedness of the other. *Welsh Laws.*

Annodadwy, *a.* (annod) Suspendable.

Annodawl, *a.* (annod) Suspended; stopping.

Annodedig, *a.* (annod) Unsuspended, or stopped.

Annodi, *v. a.* (annod) To delay, to suspend.

Nid oes dim à annoto ddydd coll a chaffael, namyn un peth; sef yw hwa, na ddel cof i'r ygnad ei frawd am dawo.

There is nothing that can delay the final settlement of a suit, but one thing, which is this, that it doth not recur to the memory of the judge his decision respecting it. *Welsh Laws.*

Annodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annod) Suspension.

Annoddawg, a. (annawdd) Unprotected; unguarded

*Pan gyrehai y'nhywlad ei glod
Oedd annoddawg.*

When he repaired to his native country his fame was unprotected.

Annoddedig, a. (annawdd) Unprotected.

Annoddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annawdd) A being unprotected, or without refuge.

Annoddiant, s. m. (annawdd) A defenseless state.

Annoeth, a. (doeth) Unwise; imprudent; foolish.

Annoethaidd, a. (annoeth) Rather foolish or silly.

Annoethair, s. m. (annoeth—gair) An imprudent word.

Annoethder, s. m. (annoeth) Imprudence; folly.

Annoethedig, a. (annoeth) That is made unwise.

Annoethedd, s. m. (annoeth) Indiscreetness.

Annoethineb, s. m. (annoeth) Indiscretion.

Annoethineb yw i'r tywysawg wneuthur coddiant a sarâd ei farchogion ef, trwy y rhai y caflo yntau y fuddygoliaeth.

It is indiscretion for the prince to disgrace or injure his knights through whom he is to obtain the victory. Gr. ab Arthur.

Annof, a. (dof) Not tame, or not docile; refractory.

Annofadwy, a. (annof) Untameable.

Annofi, v. (annof) To become refractory.

*Baich rhygynnullais
O bechawd annofais,
Rhy dy ergrynais,
O'i gymmhelri.*

I have heaped together overmuch of sin, I have become wild, I have agitated thee greatly by reason of his condicts. Meilyr.

Annofawg, a. (annof) Untamed; tumultuous.

*Ni wnaethpwyd neuadd mor annofawg,
Oul bai Forien ail Caradawg.*

A hall would not have been made so tumultuous, if Morien had not been like Caradawg. Aneurin.

Annofedig, a. (annof) Untamed; not broken in.

Annofiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annof) A being untamed.

Annog, s. m. (an—dog) Incitement; provocation.

Annog, v. a. (an—dog) To incite, to provoke; to egg on; to exhort.

*—Erci yrhawg,
Ac un â ennyg y gwr
Yni gais yn negeswr.*

*—After long asking
The man exhorts one
As an attempt to be a messenger. Gr. ab H. ab Tudor.*

Annog dy gi, ac na ddos ganddo.

Set on thy dog, but go not with him. Adage.

Annogadwy, a. (annog) Excitable; incentive.

Annogaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (annog) Admonition.

Annogawl, a. (annog) Impulsive; exhortary.

*O weled dy rudd mor greulawn,
Y daw i'm bryd, neud annogawn,
Pwy wledych wedi Cadwallawn!*

From seeing thy cheek so furious, it comes to my mind, is it not influential, who will reign after Cadwallawn? Cyfoesi Myrddin.

Annogedig, a. (annog) Incited, abetted, admonished

Annogedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (annogedig) Impulsion; persuasion.

Annogedigawl, a. (annogedig) Persuasive.

Annogiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annog) Excitement.

Annogiadawl, a. (annogiad) Incentive.

Annogiadus, a. (annogiad) Inciting; persuasive.

Annognedd, s. m. (dogn) Incompetence.

Annogni, v. a. (dogn) To render incompetent.

Annogniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dogn) A rendering incompetent.

Annogrwydd, s. m. (annog) Excitement, persuasion.

Annogus, a. (annog) Inciting; helping on.

Annogwr, s. m.—pl. annogwyr (annog—gwr) A monitor, one who excites.

Annolur, a. (dolur) Without pain, or ailing.

Annoluriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annolur) A render^d ing void of pain, a rendering unpainful.

Annoluriaw, v. a. (annolur) To render free from pain.

Annoluriawl, a. (annolur) Unpainful.

Annolurus, a. (annolur) Unpainful; unailing.

Annoniad, s. m. (annawn) A being unendowed.

Annoniaw, v. a. (annawn) To unendow.

Annoniawg, a. (annawn) Unendowed.

Annoniawl, a. (annawn) Unendowed; ungifted.

Annos, s. m. (aws) A driving, or chasing.

Annos, v. a. (aws) To drive; to chase; to set on.

Annosawg, a. (annos) Driving on; chasing.

Annosbarth, a. (dosbarth) Uncharacteristic.

Annosbarthadwy, a. (annosbarth) Undistinguishable.

Annosbarthawl, a. (annosbarth) Indiscretive.

Annosbarthedig, a. (annosbarth) Undigested.

Annosbarthedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au, Undistinguishableness, a state void of arrangement.

Annosbarthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annosbarth) A being undigested; a ceasing to arrange.

Annosbarthiadawl, a. (annosbarthiad) Uncharacteristical; not tending to arrangement.

Annosbarthrwydd, s. m. (annosbarth) Indigestedness.

Annosbarthu, v. a. (annosbarth) To render indistinct.

Annosbarthus, a. (annosbarth) Indistinct; indiscreet.

A'r geiriau annosbarthus hyny â gyffroynt y brenin.

And those inconsiderate words disturbed the king. H. Car. Mag.—Mabinogion.

Annosbenawl, a. (dosben) Uncharacteristical.

Annosbenedig, a. (dosben) Uncharacterised.

Annosbeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dosben) A being uncharacterised, or unanalysed.

Annul, a. (dull) Without form, or shapeless.

Annuladwy, a. (annul) That cannot be formed.

Annuliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annul) A being unformed.

Annuliedig, a. (annul) Undigested, or unformed.

Annurfing, a. (durfig) Not solid; insubstantial.

Annurfingder, s. m. (annurfing) Insolidity.

Annuw, a. (duw) Atheistic; faithless; ungodly.

*Dyn ni rodio dedwydd yw,
Y'nghyngor annuw ddynton.*

Happy is the man who doth not walk in the council of ungodly men. E. Cyffin.

Annuwiaeth, s. m. (annuw) Atheism, or disbelief.

Annuwiaethawl, a. (annuwiaeth) Atheistical.

Annuwiaidd, a. (annuw) Atheistical; impious.

Annuwawl, a. (annuw) Ungodly, or wicked.

Annuwioledeb, s. m. (annuwawl) Ungodliness.

Annwfn, s. m. (dwfn) A bottomless gulf; an abyss; the great deep; the state, or receptacle of the dead; hell.

Nid eir i annwfn ond unwaith.

There will be but one journey to hell. Adage.

A gofyn â oedd gwr o fewn, yna i dywawd Collen—"Ydwyf: pwy ai gofyn?" "Myfi; cenad i Wyn ab Nudd, brenin Annwfn."

And asking if there was a man within, when Collen said—"I am: who asks it?" "It is I; the messenger of Gwyn ab Nudd, king of the lower regions." Buch. Collen.

Annwyd, s. m.—pl. t. au (nwyd) A cold; a chillness; the cold, from a checked perspiration; intemperament; *cael yr annwyd*, to catch cold.

Duw â ran yr annwyd fal y rhan y dillad.

God distributes the cold as he distributes the clothes. Adage.

Annwydaidd, a. (annwyd) Chilly; somewhat cold.

Annwydaw, v. (annwyd) To become cold, or chilly.

Annwydawg, a. (annwyd) Chilly; cold; shivering.

Annwydawg chwaunawg i dan.

The chilly is anxious for the fire.

Adage.

Annwydawl, a. (annwyd) Chilling; giving cold.

Annwydedd, s. m. (annwyd) Chilliness, coldness.

Annwyf, a. (nwyf) Without vigour. *s. Ennui.*

Annwyfawl, a. (dwyfawl) Ungodly.

Annwyfolder, s. m. (annwyfawl) Ungodliness.

Annwyn, a. (dwyn) Unkind; morose, or surly.

*Ac ebrwydd gwae-bryd annwyn,
Y ffy o'm lletty, a'm llwyn.*

And soon the woeful surly sprite will fly my lodging and my grove.

D. ab Gwilym.

Annwynawl, a. (annwyn) Unpleasing; unkind.

Annwyndawd, s. m. (annwyn) Unkindness.

Annwyr, a. (dwyr) Not risen up; not conspicuous.

Annwyrëawg, a. (dwyre) Not surgent.

Annwyrëawl, a. (dwyre) Not rising up.

Annwyredig, a. (annwyr) Unexalted; not risen up

Annwys, a. (dwys) Unpressed; incompact.

Annwysadwy, a. (annwys) Incompressible.

Annwysawl, a. (annwys) Incompressive.

Annwysedig, a. (annwys) Not compressed; light.

Annwysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annwys) Incompression

Annyall, a. (dyall) Without effect, or power.

Annyallus, a. (annyall) Ineffective; unfeasible.

Annyar, a. (dyar) Without tumult, or uproar.

Annybarth, a. (dybarth) Without arrangement.

Annybarthawl, a. (annybarth) Unseparated.

Annybarthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annybarth) A being unseparated.

Annyben, a. (dyben) Endless; inconclusive; dilatory; *mae hi yn cerdded yn annyben iawn*, She walks very slowly.

Annybenadwy, a. (annyben) That cannot be concluded, or completed.

Annybenawl, a. (annyben) Inconclusive; endless.

Annybendawd, s. m. (annyben) Inconclusiveness.

Annybenedig, a. (annyben) Unconcluded.

Annybeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annyben) Inconclusion

Annybenolrwydd, s. m. (annyben) Inconclusiveness

Annybenrwydd, s. m. (annyben) Inconclusiveness

Annybennu, v. (annyben) To become endless; to render dilatory; to become dilatory.

Annybenus, a. (annyben) Inconclusive; dilatory.

Annybenusrwydd, s. m. (annybenus) Inconclusiveness.

Annybleidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dybleidiad) A ceasing from partiality.

Annybleidiaw, v. (dybleidiaw) To cease from partiality; to cease from faction.

Annybleidiawg, a. (dybleidiawg) Not apt to be partial, or joined to a faction.

Annyblyg, a. (dyblyg) Unfolded; not doubled.

Annyblygedd, s. m. (annyblyg) Incomplexity.

Annyblygiad, s. m. (annyblyg) A being unfolded.

Annyblygiawl, a. (annyblyg) Incomplicated.

Annyblygrwydd, s. m. (annyblyg) Incomplicateness

Annyborthawl, a. (dyborthawl) Unsustaining.

Annyborthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyborthiad) A being void of support; a ceasing to maintain.

Annybryd, a. (dybryd) Not dismal, or pensive.

Annybrydedd, s. m. (annybryd) A being void of melancholy, or dullness.

Annybrydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annybryd) A ceasing from being dull.

Annybrydwch, s. m. (annybryd) Undeformedness.

Annybrynawg, a. (dybryn) Unmeritorious.

Annybyrdawd, s. m. (dybyrdawd) A being void of melancholy.

Annychryn, a. (dychryn) Without fear; dauntless.

Annychrynadwy, a. (annychryn) Not to be intimidated.

Annychrynawl, a. (annychryn) Unintimidating.

Annychryndawd, s. m. (annychryn) Intrepidity.

Annychryniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annychryn) A being undaunted, a being unterrified.

Annychrynlyd, a. (annychryn) Undaunted.

Annychrysiad, s. m.—pl. au (dychrysiad) A being without celerity.

Annychrysiaw, v. (dychrysiaw) To cease hastening

Annychrysiawl, a. (dychrysiawl) Unhastening.

Annychwel, a. (dychwel) Not returning back.

Annychweladwy, a. (annychwel) Irreversible.

Annychweledig, a. (annychwel) Not returned.

Annychweliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annychwel) A being without return.

Annychymyg, a. (dychymyg) Void of imagination

Annychymygadwy, a. (annychymyg) Unimaginable.

Annychymygawl, a. (annychymyg) Unimaginary.

Annychymygedig, a. (annychymyg) Uninvented.

Annychymygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annychymyg) Want of imagination.

Annyddan, a. (dyddan) Comfortless; unhappy.

Annyddanadwy, a. (annyddan) Inconsolable.

Annyddanawl, a. (annyddan) Disconsolate.

Annyddanu, v. a. (annyddan) To discomfort.

Annyddanwch, s. m. (annyddan) Unhappiness.

Annyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyddiad) A being without a settled day; a being unarbitrated.

Annyddiawl, a. (dyddiawl) Unarbitrative; unsettled.

Annyddiwr, s. m.—pl. annyddwyr (dyddiwr) One that is not a proper arbitrator.

Dymunaw arnaw—

Ganu i eiddig annyddiwr.

Intreating on him—

To sing to the jealous churl, the unaccommodating one. T. Prys.

Annyddori, v. (dyddori) To be in anxious, or careless

Annyddoriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyddoriad) In-

anxiety.

Annyeithr, a. (dyeithr) Not strange, or foreign.

Annyeithraw, v. (annyeithr) To become known.

Annyeithrawl, a. (annyeithr) Tending to be not strange, or familiar.

Annyeithriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annyeithr) A being familiarized.

Annyfal, a. (dyfal) Indiligent; inattentive.

Annyfaledd, s. m. (annyfal) Indiligence, inassiduous

Annyfalrwydd, s. m. (annyfal) Indiligence.

Annyfalwch, s. m. (annyfal) Want of assiduity.

Annyfarn, a. (dyfarn) Without condemnation.

Annyfarnadwy, a. (annyfarn) Uncondemnable.

Annyfarnawl, a. (annyfarn) Uncondemnatory.

Annyfarnedig, a. (annyfarn) Uncondemned.

Annyfarniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annyfarn) A being uncondemned.

Annyfel, s. m. (nyfel) Unpleasant; grim; ghastly.

Annyfnad, s. m. (dyfnad) A being untrained.

Annyfnadwy, a. (dyfnadwy) Unconformable.

Annyfnawl, a. (dyfnawl) Unaccustomed.

Annyfniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyfniad) A being unaccustomed, a ceasing to habituate.

Annyfnig, a. (dyfnig) Unusual; uncommon.

Oedd ewyn tranc pob tra a diffyg.

Oedd colofn yn ofn annyfnig.

There was the agony of death of every extreme and failing; there was a column of uncommon terror. S. Bryffwrch.

Annyfod, a. (dyfod) Without existence.

Annyfodadwy, a. (annyfod) Not to exist

Annyfodawl, a. (annyfod) Not existing.

Annyfodedig, a. (annyfod) Annihilated.

Annyfodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annyfod) A being not existing; a state not arrived.
Annyfradwy, *a.* (dwfr) That cannot be watered.
Annytrawl, *a.* (dwfr) Not watery, or humid.
Annyfriad, *s. m.* (dwfr) A being unwatered.
Annyfritawl, *a.* (dyfritawl) Not serious or sedate.
Annyfrwys, *a.* (dwfr) Not abounding with water.
Annyfryd, *a.* (dyfryd) Not dismal, or unpleasant.
Annyfrydaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annyfryd) A being without melancholy, or pensiveness.
Annyfrydawg, *a.* (annyfryd) Not unpleasant.
Annyfrydedd, *s. m.* (annyfryd) A being void of melancholy or dejection of spirits.
Annyfrydwch, *s. m.* (annyfryd) A being free from melancholy.
Annyfrys, *a.* (dyfrys) Without hastening; slow.
Annyfrysgar, *a.* (annyfrys) Inexpeditious.
Annyfrysgarwch, *s. m.* (annyfrysgar) Inexpeditiousness, a state void of haste or bustle.
Annyfrysiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annyfrys) Inexpedition.
Annyfryn, *a.* (dyfryn) Uncited; unsummoned.

—Bydd mwy diolchgar
 Byth weithian, pan anfonwyf.
 I'r fun, annyfryn o nwyf.

She will be more thankful ever hence, when I shall send to the fair, unimpressed by passion. *D. ab Gwilym, i Forfudd.*

Annyfynawl, *a.* (annyfyn) Being uncitatory.
Annyfynedig, *a.* (annyfyn) Without being summoned.
Annyfyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annyfyn) A being uncited or unsummoned.
Annyffysg, *a.* (dyffysg) Without tumult, or uproar.
Annygas, *a.* (dygas) Without enmity or hatred.
Annygasawg, *a.* (annygas) Unmalevolent.
Annygasedd, *s. m.* (annygas) A being void of hate.
Annygasrwydd, *s. m.* (annygas) Uninveteracy.
Annygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dygiad) A being uncondacted; an unconveyed state.
Annygiadawl, *a.* (annygiad) Uncondacted.
Annygiadus, *a.* (annygiad) Illcondacted.
Annygiadwy, *a.* (annygiad) Unportable.
Annygiedig, *a.* (dygiedig) Not carried; uncondacted.
Annygn, *a.* (dygn) Without pain; without toil.
Annygnad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annygn) A being without severity; a being without trouble.

Perchen pen annygnad.

Possessing the head of tranquillity. *Taliesin.*

Annygnawd, *s. m.* (annygn) Unirksomeness.

Rhyfel annygnawd,
 Pechadur peryglawd.

The war of ease is what endangers the sinner. *Taliesin.*

Annygnawl, *a.* (annygn) Untoiling; at ease.
Annygnedd, *s. m.* (annygn) A being without toil.
Annygrain, *a.* (dygrain) Without turning about.
Annygrysiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dygrysiad) A being without hastening.
Annygrysiawl, *a.* (dygrysiawl) Unaccelerating.
Annygrysiedig, *a.* (dygrysiedig) Unaccelerated.
Annygwydd, *a.* (dygwydd) Without chance.
Annygwyddadwy, *a.* (annygwydd) That cannot happen, or befall.
Annygwyddawl, *a.* (annygwydd) Not happening.
Annygwyddedig, *a.* (annygwydd) Not come to pass.
Annygwyddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annygwydd) A being without happening.
Annygydfod, *a.* (dygydfod) Without agreement.
Annygyfor, *a.* (dygyfor) Without tumult.
Annygylchynadwy, *a.* (dygylchyn) Uncircumscribable.
Annygylchynawl, *a.* (dygylchyn) Uncircumscribing

Annygylchynedig, *a.* (dygylchyn) Uncircumscribed.

Annygylchyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dygylchyn) A being unsurrounded, or nnencompassed.

Annygyllaeth, *a.* (dygyllaeth) Without longing.

Annygyymmod, *a.* (dygyymmod) Without agreement.

Annygyymmod, *v. a.* (dygyymmod) To disagree.

Annygyymmodawl, *a.* (annygyymmod) Unconciliatory.

Annygyymmodedig, *a.* (annygyymmod) Unreconciled.

Annygyymmodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annygyymmod) A disagreeing; a being unreconciled.

Annygyynnull, *a.* (dygyynnull) Uncongregated.

Annygyynnulliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annygyynnull) A being uncollected.

Annygyrch, *a.* (dygyrch) Without an approach.

Annygyrchawl, *a.* (annygyrch) Not approaching.

Annygyrchiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annygyrch) A being unapproached, or come upon.

Annyhaedd, *a.* (dyhaedd) Unmerited; undeserving.

Annyhaer, *a.* (dyhaer) Not positive or absolute.

Annyhedd, *a.* (dyhedd) Without peace; untranquil.

Annyheiddwch, *s. m.* (annyhaedd) A being void of merit, undeservedness.

Annyhenrad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annyhaer) Inassertion.

Annyhenrawl, *a.* (dyhaer) Being unasserted.

Annyhenrwydd, *s. m.* (annyhaer) Inassertion.

Annyhewyd, *s. m.* (dyhewyd) Indifference.

Annyhewyd, *a.* (dyhewyd) Without exertion.

Annyhudd, *a.* (dyhudd) Not being covered.

Annyhuddadwy, *a.* (annyhudd) Unappeaseable; implacable; inexorable.

Annyhuddawl, *a.* (annyhudd) Inexpiatory.

Annyhuddedig, *a.* (annyhudd) Unappeased.

Annyhuddgar, *a.* (annyhudd) Implacable.

Annyhuddgarwch, *s. m.* (annyhuddgar) Implacableness.

Annyhuddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annyhudd) A being unappeased, or unpacified.

Annyhuddiant, *s. m.* (annyhudd) Implacability.

Annyhun, *a.* (dyhun) Not drowsy, or sleepy.

Annyhysbydd, *a.* (dyhysbydd) Exhaustless.

Annyladwy, *a.* (dyladwy) Not incumbent on.

Annyled, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (dyled) That which is not due; a pretended debt.

Annyledawg, *a.* (annyled) Not indebted; not owing.

Annyledgar, *a.* (annyled) Undutiful; unbounden.

Annyledgarwch, *s. m.* (annyledgar) Undutifulness.

Annyledus, *a.* (annyled) Undue; unincumbent.

Annyledus y maent y Rhufeiniaid yn erchi teyruged o yuy Prydain.

Unjustly do the Romans demand a tribute from the isle of Britain. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Annylif, *a.* (dylif) Without a flux, or stream.

Annylifawl, *a.* (annylif) Not flowing, not fluent.

Annylifiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (annylif) A being without flowing.

Annyly, *a.* (dyly) Without claim; unwilling.

Annylyadwy, *a.* (annyly) Unclaimable.

Annylyed, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (annyly) The having no will, claim, or power.

Annylyedawg, *a.* (annylyed) Not having a claim, or title; not a proprietor.

Pan ddisgyno annylyedawg yn briodawr ar dir, a dawed dylledawg diffoddedig ei briodolder i holi hwnw, ni ellir gwrthladd y priodawr o'i ddilyed am na ddiffoddas ei briodolder: na gyru y llall y maes, am ei ddisgyn yn briodawr; a llyma yr un lle y ceffir cyfran iwy gwyn camoresgyn.

When one that has no claim become a proprietor of land, and should a claimant whose proprietorship is extinct come and demand it, the proprietor cannot be debarred of his due, because his proprietorship is not in reality extinguished; neither can the other be ejected; and this is the one case where participation is obtained by an action for unjust possession. *Welsh Laws.*

Annylyedawl, a. (annylyed) Unbehovable.
Annylyedig, a. (annylyed) Unentitled; not owing.
Annylyedogaeth, s. m. (annylyedawg) A being unentitled; not noble.
Annylyn, a. (dylyn) Inconsequent; not following.
Annylynadwy, a. (annylyn) Not to be followed.
Annylynawl, a. (annylyn) Inconsequent.
Annylynedig, a. (annylyn) Unfollowed, untraced.
Annylyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annylyn) A being inconsequent; a being unfollowed.
Annylliad, s. m. (dylliad) A being unobscured.
Annyllest, a. (dyllest) Without obscurity, or gloom.
Annymchwel, a. (dymchwel) Not turned back.
Annymchweladwy, a. (annymchwel) Unrevertible.
Annymchwelawg, a. (annymchwel) Unreverting.
Annymchweledig, a. (annymchwel) Unreverted.
Annymddwyn, a. (dymddwyn) Unconceived.
Annymnawdd, a. (dymnawdd) Unprotecting.
Annymnoddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annymnawdd) A being unprotected.
Annymorllwydd, a. (dymorllwydd) Without excess of prosperity.
Annymunawl, a. (dymunawl) Undesirable.
Annymunedig, a. (dymunedig) Undesired.
Annymuniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dymuniad) A being without desire.
Annymuniant, s. m. (dymuniant) A state void of desire or volition.
Annymwared, a. (dymwared) Without deliverance.
Annynewg, a. (dynawg) Unmanly; coward.

Cyfarchaf ym clodlen llallawg annynawg y'ng hadau.

I will greet the partner of my birth void of courage in the battles.
Myrddin.

Annynewl, a. (dynawl) Unmanly; effeminate.
Annyndawd, s. m. (dyndawd) Unmanliness.
Annyndid, s. m. (dyndid) Unmanliness, timidity.
Annyngar, a. (dyngar) Misanthropic.
Annyngarwch, s. m. (annyngar) Misanthropy.
Annyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyniad) Inhumanity.
Annyniadawl, a. (annyniad) Unmasculine.
Annyniolaeth, s. m. (annynawl) Unmanliness.
Annynoethawl, a. (dynoethawl) Not uncovering.
Annynoethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dynoethiad) A being not uncovered.
Annynewdd, s. m. (dynnewdd) Impersonality.
Annynewddawl, a. (annynnewdd) Impersonal.

Weithiau fo wrthymchwelir yr araeth at ryw beth annynnewddawl, mal pei yn ddynnewdd.

Now and then the discourse is recurred to some thing inanimate, as if it were personal.
H. Ierri.

Annynewddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annynnewdd) A being unpersonified.
Annynewdd, a. (dynnewdd) Without mockery.
Annynewddadwy, a. (annynnewdd) Not to be followed, or imitated.
Annynewddawl, a. (annynnewdd) Unimitative.
Annynewddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annynnewdd) A being unimitated.
Annyoddef, a. (dyoddef) Without suffering.
Annyoddefadwy, a. (annyoddef) Insufferable.
Annyoddefaint, s. m. (annyoddef) A being without suffering, or endurance.
Annyoddefawl, a. (annyoddef) Not being subject to suffering, or endurance.
Annyoddefedig, a. (annyoddef) Not having suffered.
Annyoddefedd, s. m. (annyoddef) Impatience.
Annyoddefgar, a. (annyoddef) Impatient.
Annyoddefgarwch, s. m. (annyoddefgar) Impatience.
Annyoddefiad, s. m. (annyoddef) Impassibility.

Annyoddefus, a. (annyoddef) Impatient; uneasy.
Annyoddeu, a. (dyoddeu) Without intention.
Annyolchgar, a. (annyolwch) Unthankful.
Annyolchgarwch, s. m. (annyolchgar) Unthankfulness.
Annyolwch, v. (dyolwch) To be unthankful.

Rhaid yw i fyned yno a fedrai ddyolwch lle cai, ac annylwch lle nis cai.

It is necessary to have one to go there that can thank where he receives, and that can be unthankful where he gets nothing.
S. Fychan, Araeth Paun a Gwgan.

Annyrys, a. (dyrys) Unintricate; unentangled.
Annyrysgar, a. (annyrys) Unentangling.
Annyrysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annyrys) A being unentangled, or unembarrassed.
Annyrysrydd, s. m. (annyrys) Imperplexity.
Annyryswch, s. m. (annyrys) Imperplexity.
Annysbaid, a. (dysbaid) Unintermitted, constant.
Annysbaidawl, a. (annysbaid) Unintermitting.
Annysbaidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dysbaidiad) A being unbrandished; a not unsheathing.
Annysbaidiaw, v. a. (dysbaidiaw) To cease from brandishing; to refrain from unsheathing.
Annysbaidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dysbaidiad) A being free from party; a ceasing to be partial.
Annysbaidawl, a. (dysbaidawl) Undemonstrative.
Annysbaidedig, a. (dysbaidedig) Undemonstrated.
Annysbaidiad, s. m. (dysbaidiad) Inconclusion.
Annysbaidawd, s. m.—pl. t. annysbaidodau (dysbaidawd) Inconclusiveness.
Annysbaidu, v. (dysbaidu) To render inconclusive.
Annysbaidiawl, a. (dysbaidiad) Not given to faction.
Annysbaidiaw, a. (dysbaidiaw) Without reason.
Annysbaidiawadwy, a. (annysbaidiaw) Unreasonable.
Annysbaidiaw, v. (annysbaidiaw) To become unreasonable; to cease reasoning.
Annysbaidiawg, a. (annysbaidiaw) Not having reason.
Annysbaidiawedig, a. (annysbaidiaw) Rendered irrational, or indiscreet.
Annysbaidiadiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annysbaidiaw) Indiscretion; imprudence.
Annysbaidiadiant, s. m. (annysbaidiaw) Irrationality.
Annysbaidiaw, a. (dysbaidiaw) Irrational; imprudent.
Annysg, s. m. (dysg) Lack of knowledge; ignorance

Annysg oedd im' na's gwyddwn.

It was ignorance in me not to have known it. *T. Prys.*

Annysgadwy, a. (annysg) Not to be learned.
Annysgawr, s. m.—pl. annysgorion (annysg) An illiterate person.
Annysgedig, a. (annysg) Unlearned; illiterate.
Annysgediaeth, s. m. (annysg) A being illiterate.
Annysglaer, s. (dysglaer) Unsplendid, unmanifest.
Annysgleirdeb, s. m. (annysglaer) Want of splendour.
Annysgoriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dysgoriad) A ceasing from shouting.
Annysgrain, a. (dysgrain) Not turning about.
Annysgreiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annysgrain) A being without tossing about.
Annysgreth, a. (dysgreth) Not tremulous.
Annysgwrtheg, a. (dysgwrtheg) Without replication.
Annysgwyl, a. (dysgwyl) Without expectation.
Annysgwyledig, a. (annysgwyl) Unexpected.
Annysgwylgar, a. (annysgwyl) Not expecting.
Annysgwyliad, s. m. (annysgwyl) Inexpectation.
Annysgyfrith, a. (dysgyfrith) Void of natural form.
Annysgymmod, s. m.—pl. t. au (dysgymmod) Disagreement; discordance.

Llyw glyw glaif annysgymmod.

A chief and leader with the sword of discordance.
Gledwyn Fardd.

Annysgymmodadwy, a. (annysgymmod) That cannot agree, or be reconciled.

Annysgymmodawl, a. (annysgymmod) Tending to disagree, unapt to reconcile.

Annysgymmodedig, a. (annysgymmod) Unreconciled.

Annysgymmodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annysgymmod) Disagreement; variance.

Annysgyriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dysgyriad) A being without screaming.

Annysgywen, a. (dysgywen) Not glittering.

Annysmalawch, s. m. (dysmal) A state void of indifference, or neglect.

Annysmalrwydd, s. m. (dysmal) A being void of indifference, or levity.

Annysmwith, a. (dysmwith) Not instantaneous.

Annysmythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annysmwith) A being not instantaneous.

Annystaw, a. (dystaw) Not silent; tumultuous.

Annystawaid, a. (annystaw) Unsilent; boisterous.

Annystawedig, a. (annystaw) Unsilenced.

Annystawiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annystaw) A rendering unsilent; a ceasing to be silent.

Annystawrwydd, s. m. (annystaw) A being not silent.

Annystylladwy, a. (dystyll) Undistillable.

Annystylliad, s. m. (dystyll) A being undistilled.

Annyswyl, a. (dyswyl) Unexecuted; unperformed.

Annyswylad, s. m.—pl. t. au (annyswyl) A being unexecuted, or unaccomplished.

Annyunaw, v. a. (dyun) To disagree, or to differ.

Nid annyuna y llyfr hwn yn ddfm a'r hanesaf.

This book doth not differ in any thing with the chronicle.

H. Car. Mag.—Mabinogion.

Annyunawl, a. (dyun) Disagreeing; without concurrence, or accordance.

Annyundeb, s. m. (dyun) Disunion; disagreement.

Annyuniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyun) A being disunited.

Annywal, a. (dywal) Not fierce, or ferocious.

Annywalder, s. m. (annywal) Unferocity.

Annywedadwy, a. (dywedadwy) Unspeakable.

Annywededig, a. (dywededig) Unspoken.

Annywedgar, a. (dywedgar) Unloquacious.

Annyweddi, a. (dyweddi) Without a yoke-fellow.

Annywediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dywediad) A ceasing from speaking, or talking.

Annywedwydawl, a. (dywedwyd) Unloquacious.

Annyweddawg, a. (dyweddawg) Unconjugal.

Annyweddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyweddiad) A being unwedded.

Annyweddiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (annyweddi) Celibacy; batchelorship.

Annywellig, a. (dywellig) Insatiate, or greedy.

Annywynig, a. (dywynig) Unresplendent.

Anobaith, s. m. (gobaith) Hopelessness; despair.

Anobeithgar, a. (anobaith) Despairing; hopeless.

Anobeithgarwch, s. m. (anobeithgar) Despairingness.

Anobeithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anobaith) Desperation.

Anobeithiaw, v. (anobaith) To despair.

Anobeithiawg, a. (anobaith) Despairing.

Anobeithiawl, a. (anobaith) Desperate; hopeless.

Anobeithiedig, a. (anobaith) Despaired.

Anobeithioldeb, s. m. (anobeithiawl) Desperateness.

Anobeithlawn, a. (anobaith) Unhopeful.

Anobeithlondeb, s. m. (anobeithlawn) Unhopefulness.

Anober, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ober) A thing of no value; a trifle.

() wen-llaw anaw anober ni'm daeth*

Can doeth yu a llawer.

From his fair hand for my muse I never received a trifle, for he brought me much.

Cynddelw.

Anoberi, s. m. (anober) A very trifling thing; what is of no account.

Anoberi un barwn,

Eithr o'r rhyw yr henyw hwn.

A mere nothing is every baron, but of the stock whence he proceeds.

Iolo Goch.

Anobrwy, a. (gobrwy) Without reward; giftless.

Anobrwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anobrwy) A being unrewarded, a ceasing to reward.

Anobrwyath, s. m.—pl. t. au (anobrwy) Want of rewarding, an unrewarded state.

Anobrwyawl, a. (anobrwy) Unrewarded.

Anobrwyedig, a. (anobrwy) Unrecompensed.

Anobryn, a. (gobryn) Without desert, or reward.

Anobrynawg, a. (anobryn) Undeserving.

Anobwyll, a. (gobwyll) Improvident; heedless.

Anobwyllawg, a. (anobwyll) Irrational; improvident.

Anobwylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anobwyll) Irrationality.

Anochel, a. (gochel) Without avoiding, inevitable.

Anocheladwy, a. (anochel) Unavoidable; inevitable.

Anochelawg, a. (anochel) Uncircumspect; heedless.

Anocheledig, a. (anochel) Unavoided.

Anochelgar, a. (anochel) Improvident; heedless.

Anochelgarwch, s. m. (anochelgar) Heedlessness.

Anocheliad, s. m. (anochel) A ceasing to avoid.

Anodeb, a. (godeb) Without adultery; continent.

Anodebawg, a. (anodeb) Unadulterous.

Anodech, a. (godech) Not lurking, or skulking.

Anodidawg, a. (godidawg) Inelaborate.

Cynghanedd groes anodidawg.

An inelaborate alliterative consonancy.

Gr. Robert.

Anodidawgrwydd, s. m. (anodidawg) Inelaborateness.

Anodineb, a. (godineb) Without adultery.

Anodinebus, a. (godineb) Unadulterous.

Anodor, a. (godor) Without any interruption.

Anodoriad, s. m. (anodor) A being uninterrupted.

Anodorian, s. m. (anodor) Uninterruption.

Anodrig, a. (godrig) Undilatory, or not tarrying.

Anodrigiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anodrig) A being without tarrying; a ceasing to be dilatory.

Anodrigiawl, a. (anodrig) Not tending to delay.

Anodrudd, a. (godrudd) Unafflicting.

Anodwrdd, a. (godwrdd) Untumultuous.

Anoddaith, a. (goddaith) Without being singed.

Anoddef, a. (goddef) Without enduring.

Anoddefadwy, a. (anoddef) Insupportable.

Anoddefaint, s. m. (anoddef) A being without suffering; insufferance.

Anoddefawl, a. (anoddef) Unendured; unindulgent.

Anoddefedig, a. (anoddef) Unendured.

Anoddefedd, s. m. (anoddef) Insufferance.

Anoddefgar, a. (anoddef) Impatient; unenduring.

Anoddefgarwch, s. m. (anoddefgar) Impatience.

Anoddefiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anoddef) Insufferance.

Anoddefiant, s. m. (anoddef) Impatience.

Anoddefus, a. (anoddef) Impatient; impassible.

Anoddeithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anoddaith) A being unignited.

Anoddeithiawg, v. (anoddaith) Unignited.

Anodden, s. m.—pl. anoddenon (goddeu) An unintentional act; any act of good or bad appearance, unknowingly committed.

Anoddfawg, a. (oddf) Unprotuberant; without knobs, wheals, or pimples.

Anoddiwes, a. (goddiwes) Not overtaken.

Anoddiwesedig, a. (anoddiwes) Not overtaken.

Anoddyfn, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (goddysfn) An abyss; the deep. *Dwfr anoddyfn*, very deep water.
Anoed, *a.* (oed) Without appointment, or time.
Anoedi, *v. a.* (anoed) To defer a meeting, or fixing of time; to cease delaying.
Anoediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anoed) A deferring, or doing away an appointment.
Anoediawg, *a.* (anoed) Not stricken in years.
Anoesawg, *a.* (oesawg) Not aged, or stricken in years.
Anoeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (oeth) A difficult action, or adventure; an incomprehensible thing.

Pan geffych hyny oll o'r anoethau fy merch innau â geffi.

When thou hast obtained all of those incomprehensibilities, my daughter also thou shalt have. *H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.*

Bedd y march, bedd y gwythwr,
 Bedd i Gwgon Gledysfrudd,
 Anoeth byd bedd i Arthur.

The grave of the steed, the grave of the man of conflict, the grave of Gwgon with the ruddy sword, and the grave of Arthur, is a mystery of the world. *Talesin.*

Anofal, *a.* (gofal) Careless; imprudent.
Anofaledd, *s. m.* (anofal) Carelessness; imprudence.
Anofalus, *a.* (anofal) Uncareful; negligent.
Anofeg, *a.* (gofeg) Without affection.
Anofer, *a.* (ofer) Not useless, or frivolous.
Anoferedd, *s. m.* (anofer) A being not frivolous.
Anofid, *a.* (gofid) Without trouble, or grief.
Anofidiawl, *a.* (anofid) Untroubled; not grieved.
Anofidus, *a.* (anofid) Not wretched, or vexatious.
Anofn, *a.* (ofn) Fearless; undaunted.
Anofnawg, *a.* (anofn) Unfearful; untimed.
Anofnus, *a.* (anofn) Unfearful, or untimid.
Anofregedd, *s. m.* (ofregedd) Unfrivolousness.
Anofrwy, *a.* (gofrwy) Unbeneficial.
Anofwy, *a.* (gofwy) Without visiting.
Anofwyawl, *a.* (anofwy) Unvisiting.
Anofwyedig, *a.* (anofwy) Unvisited; unattended.
Anofydd, *a.* (ofydd) Not a disciple, or scholar.
Anofyddawl, *a.* (anofydd) Undisciplinatory.
Anofyddeb, *s. f.* (gofyddeb) Uncorrespondent.
Anofyddiaeth, *s. m.* (anofydd) Want of discipline.
Anofyn, *a.* (gofyn) Unasked; undemanded.
Anofynag, *a.* (gofynag) Inconfident.
Anofynawl, *a.* (anofyn) Uninquisitive.
Anofyniad, *s. m.* (anofyn) Uninquisitiveness.
Anogan, *a.* (gogan) Without satire, or lampoon.
Annoganawl, *a.* (anogan) Unsatirical.
Anoganu, *v. a.* (anogan) To desist from equivocation; to cease from disparaging.
Anogawn, *a.* (gogawn) Insatiate; vehement.

Cad wehyn granwyu graid anogawn.

The scatterer of the battle, fair of countenance; of vehement passion. *Cyddfetw.*

Anogelawg, *a.* (gogelawg) Not shy, or shunning.
Anognaw, *a.* (gognaw) Inefficient, or ineffectual.
Anogonawl, *a.* (gogonawl) Inglorious.
Anogoned, *a.* (gogoned) Inglorious; void of glory.
Anogonedd, *s. m.* (gogonedd) Ingloriousness.
Anogoneddus, *a.* (anogonedd) Not glorious.
Anogoniannu, *v. a.* (anogoniant) To render inglorious; to cease from giving glory.
Anogoniannus, *a.* (anogoniant) Being inglorious.
Anogoniant, *s. m.* (gogoniant) Want of glory.
Anogwydd, *a.* (gogwydd) Without inclination.
Anogwyddadwy, *a.* (anogwydd) Uninclinable.
Anogwyddawl, *a.* (anogwydd) Not tending to bias.
Anogwyddedig, *a.* (anogwydd) Uninclined.
Anogwyddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anogwydd) Disinclination; a ceasing to bias.
Anogyfarch, *a.* (gogyfarch) Unconspicuous.
Anogyfiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gogyfiad) A being unequated; a being unmatched.

Anogyfiaw, *v. a.* (gogyfiaw) To render unequable.
Anogyfiawl, *a.* (gogyfiawl) Unequated.
Anogyfled, *a.* (gogyfled) Of unequal breadth.
Anogyfliw, *a.* (gogyfliw) Not of the same colour.
Anogyflun, *a.* (gogyflun) Not equiform.
Anogyflunedd, *s. m.* (anogyflun) Inequiformity.
Anogyfoed, *a.* (gogyfoed) Not coetaneous.
Anogyfred, *a.* (gogyfred) Not of equal pace.
Anogyfres, *a.* (gogyfres) Unconfederated.
Anogyfurdd, *a.* (gogyfurdd) Not of equal rank.
Anogyfuwch, *a.* (gogyfuwch) Not of equal height.
Anogyffrawd, *a.* (gogyffrawd) Uncomprehended.
Anogyffred, *a.* (gogyffred) Not being comprised.
Anogyhyd, *a.* (gogyhyd) Not of equal length.
Anogyhydedd, *s. m.* (gogyhydedd) Inequality of length.
Anogysdawl, *a.* (gogysdawl) Incomparative.
Anogysdadliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anogysdawl) A being without comparison.
Anogystal, *a.* (gogystal) Not equal; inferior.
Anohanred, *a.* (gohanred) Without distinction.
Anohanrhedawl, *a.* (anohanred) Undistinguishing.
Anohanrhediad, *s. m.* (anohanred) Indistinction.
Anoheb, *a.* (goheb) Without correspondence.
Anoheawl, *a.* (anoheb) Uncorresponding.
Anohebiad, *s. m.* (anoheb) Want of correspondence.
Anohen, *a.* (gohen) Without influence; unbiassed.
Anolaith, *a.* (golaith) Killing without measure.

Llyryed tremyned tra mor dylan,
 Rhag llaith anolaith anolo llan.

Lying prone with their faces towards the flowing sea, from the terribly-destructive death, without a church-yard interment. *Ll. P. Moch.*

Anolau, *a.* (golau) Indistinct; gloomy; dark.

Gwladaidd y gwaeth fy nghaethu,
 Y niwl byth anolau bu.

It was unmannerly that it should confine me, the mist has been always gloomy. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Anoleddf, *a.* (goleddf) Not askew; undistorted.
Anoleithiawg, *a.* (anolaith) Not a little destructive; terribly slaughtering.

Dau flaen ar eu gwaew anoleithiawg.

Two points on their spears terribly slaughtering. *Myrddin.*

Anoleithiawl, *a.* (anolaith) Exterminating.
Anoleithiawr, *a.* (anolaith) Exterminating; consuming.

Cychwedl a'm doddyw o Wynedd glawr,
 Lladd ei gwyr yu aer anoleithiawr.

A rumour hath reached me from the region of Gwynedd, that its men were killed in destructive slaughter. *Meigant, i Gadwallawn.*

Anoleithig, *a.* (anolaith) Destructive; slaughtering.
Anolesg, *a.* (golesg) Not infirm; unenfeebled.
Anoleu, *a.* (goleu) Without light; dark; gloomy.
Anoleuad, *s. m.* (anoleu) A being unilluminated.
Anoleuaw, *v. a.* (anoleu) To cease from being illuminated, to cease giving light.
Anoleuder, *s. m.* (anoleu) Want of light; gloominess.
Anoleuedig, *a.* (anoleu) Unilluminated.
Anolenadawl, *a.* (anoleuad) Unilluminative.
Anolenadwy, *a.* (anoleuad) Not to be lighted.
Anolo, *a.* (golo) Ineffectual; useless; void; backward, or behind hand.

Anolo yw tystiolaeth ni chlywo yr ynad:
 Anolo yw pob peth ni bo cyfreithiawl.

Inadequate is the evidence not heard by the judge:—Ineffective is every thing that is not lawful. *Welsh Laws.*

Poed anolo fo ei fin,
 A'i gowydd, a'i ddeg ewin.

May his lips be useless,
 As well as his poetry, and his fingers. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Anolrain, *a.* (olrain) Trackless; without a trace.
Anolrheinadwy, *a.* (anolrain) Unsearchable.

Anolrheinriad, *s. m.* (anolrain) A being untraced, a ceasing to search.

Anolrheinriawl, *a.* (anolrain) Untraced; not tracing.

Anolrheiniedig, *a.* (anolrain) Unexplored.

Anolud, *a.* (golud) Void of wealth, or riches.

Anoludawg, *a.* (anolud) Unwealthy; unaffluent.

Anoludd, *a.* (goludd) Without obstruction, or let.

Anoluddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anoludd) A being unobstructed, or unrestrained.

Anoluddiaw, *v.* (anoludd) To unobstruct; to clear.

Anoluddiawl, *a.* (anoludd) Unobstructed.

Anolwg, *a.* (golwg) Sightless; without sight.

Anolygawl, *a.* (anolwg) Not ocular; not unseen.

Anolygedig, *a.* (anolwg) Not endowed with sight.

Anolygiad, *s. m.* (anolwg) Want of speculation.

Anolygiadawl, *a.* (anolygiad) Unspeculative.

Anolygus, *a.* (anolwg) Unsightly; deformed.

Anollwng, *a.* (gollwng) Without loosening.

Anollyngadwy, *a.* (anollwng) Not to be liberated.

Anollyngawl, *a.* (anollwng) Unliberated.

Anollyngdawd, *s. m.* (anollwng) Want of liberty.

Anollyngiad, *s. m.* (anollwng) A being unliberated.

Anomedd, *a.* (gomedd) Without refusal, or denial.

*Dod im' fydd wiw-rydd dda waredd dwymyn,
Duw i mi anomedd.*

*Give me faith, excellently free, meek and ardent, thou God be
to me without refusal. H. D. ab Ifun.*

Anomeddawl, *a.* (anomedd) Unrefusing; undenying

Anomeddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anomedd) A being unrefused; a ceasing to be denied.

Anoraith, *s. m.*—*pl. anoreithiau* (goraith) A being not easily subjected to rule.

*Brasg abrwysg, abrwysg anoraith,
Blaidd, a blwng, a blaengar gywaith.*

*The great, heavy, and unwieldy one unrestricted by the law,
howling as a wolf, foremost in giving aid. Cynddelw.*

Anorbaid, *a.* (gorbaid) Impatient; not desisting.

Anorbeidrwydd, *s. m.* (anorbaid) Impatience.

Anorbwyll, *a.* (gorbwyll) Without distraction.

Anorbwyllawg, *a.* (anorbwyll) Undistracted.

Anorbwyllig, *a.* (anorbwyll) Not frantick, or mad.

Anorchafiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gorchafiad) A being unexalted.

Anorchafiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gorchafiaeth) Want of exaltation, or aggrandizement.

Anorchafus, *a.* (gorchafus) Unexalted; not uplifted

Anorchest, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (gorchest) What is no extraordinary feat.

Anorchestawl, *a.* (anorchest) Unexcelling.

Anorchfygadwy, *a.* (gorchfygadwy) Invincible.

Anorchfygawl, *a.* (gorchfygawl) Not overcome.

Anorchfygedig, *a.* (gorchfygedig) Unvanquished.

Anorchfygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gorchfygiad) A being unconquered.

Anorchudd, *a.* (gorchudd) Without a covering.

Anorchuddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anorchudd) A being without a covering.

Anorchuddiaw, *v. a.* (gorchuddiaw) To uncover.

Anorchuddiawl, *a.* (anorchudd) Tending to uncover

Anorchuddiedig, *a.* (anorchudd) Uncovered.

Anorchwyl, *a.* (gorchwyl) Without employ.

Anorchwyl, *a.* (gorchwyl) Unbashful; unabashed.

Anorchwylawg, *a.* (anorchwyl) Unemployed.

Anorchwyledd, *s. m.* (anorchwyl) Immodesty.

Anorchwylgar, *a.* (anorchwyl) Unindustrious.

Anorchwylid, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anorchwyl) A being unemployed; a ceasing to employ.

Anorchwyliaeth, *s. m.* (anorchwyl) Want of employ

Anorchwylus, *a.* (anorchwyl) Unindustrious.

Anorchwylus, *a.* (anorchwyl) Unbashful, unabashed

Anorddig, *a.* (gorddig) Not morose, clement.

Anorddiwes, *a.* (gorddiwes) Not overtaken.

Anorddwy, *a.* (gorddwy) Without oppression.

Anorddwyad, *s. m.* (gorddwy) A being unoppressed

Anorddwyawl, *a.* (anorddwy) Unoppressive.

Anorddwyedig, *a.* (anorddwy) Unoppressed.

Anorddyar, *a.* (gorddyar) Untumultuous; hushed

Anoresgyn, *a.* (goresgyn) Without overcoming.

Anoresgynadwy, *a.* (anoresgyn) Unconquerable.

Anoresgynawl, *a.* (anoresgyn) Unconquering.

Anoresgynedig, *a.* (anoresgyn) Unconquered.

Anoresgyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anoresgyn) A being unvanquished, or unconquered.

Anorfod, *a.* (gorfod) Without overcoming.

Anorfodadwy, *a.* (anorfod) Unsurmountable.

Anorfodawg, *a.* (anorfod) That is unvanquished.

Anorfodawl, *a.* (anorfod) Unvanquishing.

Anorfodedig, *a.* (anorfod) Unvanquished.

Anorfodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anorfod) Insurmountableness.

Anorfygawl, *a.* (gorfygawl) Unvanquished.

Anorfygiad, *s. m.* (gorfygiad) A being unvanquished

Anorffawg, *a.* (gorffawg) Unextatic; without bliss.

Anorffeigiawl, *a.* (gorffaig) Unembarrassing.

Anorhoen, *a.* (gorhoen) Without exultation.

Anorhoenus, *a.* (anorhoen) Unexulting.

Anoriawg, *a.* (oriawg) Unfickle, not volatile.

Anorlludd, *a.* (gorlludd) Not over-toiled.

Anorllwydd, *a.* (gorllwydd) Not over prosperous.

Anorllwyn, *a.* (gorllwyn) Unpursued.

Anormail, *a.* (gormail) Without oppression.

Anormeiliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anormail) Inoppression

Anormeiliaw, *v. a.* (anormail) To desist from oppression, or molestation.

Anormeiliawg, *a.* (anormail) Unoppressive.

Anormeilus, *a.* (anormail) Unoppressive.

Anormes, *a.* (gormes) Without affliction; at ease.

Anormesawl, *a.* (anormes) Unafflicting; not tiring.

Anormesedig, *a.* (anormes) Unmolested.

Anormesiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anormes) A ceasing from troubling or molesting.

Anormod, *a.* (gormod) Not over much.

Anormodawl, *a.* (anormod) Not superabundant.

Anormodedd, *a.* (anormod) A being not superabundant, or superfluous.

Anorsaf, *a.* (gorsaf) Without a station, or stand.

Anorsafawl, *a.* (anorsaf) Unstationary.

Anorsafiad, *s. m.* (anorsaf) A being unstationed.

Anorseiddiawg, *a.* (gorseiddiawg) Unsedentary.

Anorthaw, *a.* (gorthaw) Without silence.

Anorthawiad, *s. m.* (anorthaw) A breaking of silence

Anortho, *a.* (gortho) Without shelter, or covering.

*Gofyn pob rhyw ddyn i'dd wyf,
A cheislaw yn achesawl
Nerth beirdd rhag anortho hawl.*

*I am asking every man,
And endeavouring to get on the occasion
The aid of bards against an unprotected claim. Ieuan M'n Hen.*

Anorthöad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anortho) A being unsheltered or uncovered.

Anorthöawl, *a.* (anortho) Unsheltered; uncovered

Anorthöedig, *a.* (anortho) Unsheltered; uncovered

Anorthöus, *a.* (anortho) Unsheltering.

Anorthrech, *a.* (gorthrech) Without conquest.

Anorthrechadwy, *a.* (anorthrech) Unconquerable.

Anorthrechawl, *a.* (anorthrech) Unsubjected.

Anorthrechiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anorthrech) A being unsubjected, or unvanquished.

Anorthrwm, *a.* (gorthrwm) Without oppression.

Anorthrymawl, *a.* (anorthrwm) Inoppressive.

Anorthrymedig, *a.* (anorthrwm) Unoppressed.

Anorthrymedd, *s. m.* (anorthrwm) Inoppression.

Anorthrymiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anorthrwm) Inoppression; a ceasing to oppress.

Anorthur, *a.* (gorthur) Not to be repulsed.

Clodrydd ceisledydd cysgat
Brith-we arwre arwryd,
Rhuthr anorthur a weid,
Adwy a ddoded, nid hebid.

The famed adventurer, the variegated woof of the heroism that was woven for unopposable assault; the breach that might be made would not be questioned.

Taliesin.

- Anorwedd, *a.* (gorwedd) Without lying down.
Anorweddawl, *a.* (anorwedd) Being unrecumbent.
Anorweddedig, *a.* (anorwedd) Not being reclined.
Anorweddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anorwedd) A being unreclined; a ceasing to be recumbent.
Anorweiddiawg, *a.* (gorweiddiawg) Not clinical.
Anorwyllt, *a.* (gorwyllt) Not furious, or enraged.
Anorwylltedd, *s. m.* (anorwyllt) Unferocity.
Anosawd, *a.* (gosawd) Unplaced; without position.
Anosbaith, *a.* (gosbaith) Not clear, or manifest to the view; without polish.
Anosbarth, *a.* (gosbarth) Being unarranged.
Anosbarthawl, *a.* (anosbarth) Uncharacteristical.
Anosbarthedig, *a.* (anosbarth) Undistinguished.
Anosbarthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anosbarth) Inseparability; a being without arrangement.
Anosbeithiawg, *a.* (anosbaith) Unmanifested.
Anosbeithig, *a.* (anosbaith) Indistinct; not refulgent.
Anosgedd, *s. m.* (gosgedd) Deformity; unseemliness.
Anosgeddawl, *a.* (anosgedd) Uncomely; inelegant.
Anosgeddedig, *a.* (anosgedd) Not made comely.
Anosgeddig, *a.* (anosgedd) Unadorned; unfashionable.
Anosgeddigrwydd, *s. m.* (anosgeddig) Uncomeliness.
Anosgo, *a.* (gosgo) Unstarting, or not turned aside.
Dragon llyw lluoedd anosgo,
Draig unbyn a fyn a fyao.
The puissant leader of undaunted bands,
A dragon-like prince that will have his will.
Phylip brydydd, i R. Gryg.
- Anosgöad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anosgo) A being free from obliquity, or inclination.
Anosgöawl, *a.* (anosgo) Not tending to go aside.
Anosgöedig, *a.* (anosgo) Not made oblique.
Anosgordd, *a.* (gosgordd) Without a train, or retinue.
Anosgorddawl, *a.* (anosgordd) Unattended.
Anosiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anaws) An excitation.
Anosmaeth, *a.* (gosmaeth) Without food, or nourishment; without nutriment.
Anosmeithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anosmaeth) Want of nutriment; a being unsustained.
Anosmeithiaw, *v. a.* (anosmaeth) To deprive of nourishment, or sustenance.
Anosmeithiawl, *a.* (anosmaeth) Unalimentary.
Anosodadwy, *a.* (anosawd) Not to be placed.
Anosodawl, *a.* (anosawd) Unplaced; not placing.
Anosodedig, *a.* (anosawd) Unplaced, or undeposited.
Anosodiad, *s. m.* (anosawd) A being unplaced.
Anoson, *a.* (goson) Without being whispered, or slightly mentioned.
Anossymaeth, *a.* (gossymaeth) Without nourishment.
Anosteg, *a.* (gosted) Without silence; disquiet.
Anostegawl, *a.* (anosteg) Unsilent; blustering.
Anostegiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anosteg) A being unsilent.
Anostegrwydd, *s. m.* (anosteg) Disquietude.
Anostegu, *v. a.* (anosteg) To cease being silent.
Anostegwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anostegwr) A disturber; one who breaks silence.
Anostwng, *a.* (gostwng) Without lowering.
Anostyngadwy, *a.* (anostwng) Uncompliant.
Anostyngawl, *a.* (anostwng) Unsubservient.
Anostyngedig, *a.* (anostwng) Unsubservient.
Anostyngiad, *s. m.* (anostwng) Disobeyance.

Anosymdaith, *a.* (gosymdaith) Not having travelling subsistence, or maintenance.

Anosymmaeth, *s. m.* (gosymmaeth) A being void of nourishment.

Anosymmeithiaw, *v. a.* (anosymmaeth) To deprive of nourishment or subsistence.

Anosymmeithiawl, *a.* (anosymmaeth) Unnutritive.

Anosymmeithig, *a.* (anosymmaeth) Unalimentary.

Anosymmeithus, *a.* (anosymmaeth) unalimentary.

Anosymwy, *a.* (gosymwy) Not providing.

Anorphen, *a.* (gorphen) Endless; infinitive.

Ergrynaſ cylestrig-cäen,
Gau wledig gwlad anorphen.

I tremble at the flinty covering of the sovereign of a boundless region.

Taliesin.

Anorphenadwy, *a.* (gorphen) That cannot be ended.

Anorphenawl, *v.* (anorphen) Inconclusive.

Anorphenedig, *a.* (anorphen) Unconcluded.

Anorpheniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anorphen) Inconclusion.

Anorphwyll, *a.* (gorphwyll) Without distraction.

Anorphwyllawg, *a.* (anorphwyll) Undistracted.

Anorphwylliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anorphwyll) A being undistracted.

Anorphwys, *a.* (gorphwys) Without rest; unquiet.

Anorphwysawl, *a.* (anorphwys) Not resting.

Anorphwysedig, *a.* (anorphwys) Deprived of rest.

Anorphwysiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anorphwys) A being deprived of rest; inquietude.

Anorphwys, *a.* (gorphwys) Without rest; unquiet.

Anorphwysawl, *a.* (anorphwys) Not resting.

Anorphwysedig, *a.* (anorphwys) Deprived of rest.

Anorphwysiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anorphwys) Inquietude.

Anrad, *a.* (rhad) Graceless; without virtue.

Anradawl, *a.* (anrad) Ungracious, or graceless.

Anradlawn, *a.* (anrad) Ungracious; unkind.

Anradlonaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anradlawn) Ungraciousness; unkindness.

Anradlondeb, *s. m.* (anradlawn) Ungracious.

Anradlonedd, *s. m.* (anradlawn) Ungraciousness.

Anragarfaeth, *a.* (rhagarfaeth) Unpredestinate.

Anragarfaethawl, *a.* (anragarfaeth) Unpredestinating; not preordaining.

Anragarfaethedig, *a.* (anragarfaeth) Unpredestinated, unpreordained.

Anragarfaethiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anragarfaeth) Unpredestination; a not preordaining.

Anragder, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhagder) Unresistance.

Anragddangaws, *a.* (rhagddangaws) Unprognostical.

Anragddangosiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anragddangaws) A being unprognosticated.

Anragddarbod, *a.* (rhagddarbod) Without foresight.

Anragddarbodus, *a.* (anragddarbod) Unforeseeing.

Anragddarpar, *a.* (rhagddarpar) Unprepared.

Anragddarparawl, *a.* (anragddarpar) Unpreparatory.

Anragddarpariad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anragddarpar) A being unprepared.

Anragfarn, *a.* (rhagfarn) Without prejudice.

Anragfarnedig, *a.* (anragfarn) Unprejudicated.

Anragfeddiannawl, *a.* (anragfeddiant) Not preoccupied; not occupied before.

Anragfeddiant, *s. m.* (rhagfeddiant) A being without pre-occupancy; that is unprepossessed.

Anragflaen, *a.* (rhagflaen) Not going before.

Anragflaenawl, *a.* (anragflaen) Not anticipating.

Anragflaeniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anragflaen) A being unanticipated.

Anragfryd, *a.* (rhagfryd) Without purpose.

Anrhagfwriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhagfwriad) Uncircumspection; a being uncircumspective.
 Anrhagfwriadus, *a.* (anragfwriad) Uncircumspective; being improvident.
 Anrhaghanfod, *a.* (rhaghanfod) Without pre-existence; not pre-existing.
 Anrhaghanfodawl, *a.* (anrhaghanfod) Unpre-existent.
 Anrhagluniaeth, *a.* (rhagluniaeth) Without providence, or foresight.
 Anrhagluniaethawl, *a.* (anrhagluniaeth) Unprovidential; improvident.
 Anrhagorawl, *a.* (rhagor) Unexcelling.
 Anrhagoriaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhagoriaeth) A being without preference, or excellence.
 Anrhagraith, *a.* (rhagraith) Without prejudice.
 Anrhagreithiawl, *a.* (anrhagraith) Unprejudiced.
 Anrhagreithus, *a.* (anrhagraith) Not tending to prejudice or to prejudge.
 Anrhagrith, *a.* (rhagrith) Without hypocrisy.
 Anrhagrithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anrhagrith) A being void of hypocrisy.
 Anrhagrithiawl, *a.* (anrhagrith) Unhypocritical.
 Anrhaith, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (anrhaith) What is not cognizable to law; spoil taken in war; prey; pillage; distress. *Anrhaith gribddail*, a total confiscation; and *anrhaith oddef*, a confiscation of moveables. It is used as an indefinite epithet. *Yr oedd peth anrhaith ar ol*; there was an amazing quantity left: also a term of endearment; *fy anrhaith*; my prize, or my love, my dear.

Gwell yw y ddilwy nog yr anrhaith.

The penalty is better than the spoil.

Adage.

Ni thâl gwyf Powys penrhaith—ar Gymmry,
 Gan gymryd anghyfraith,
 Wedi traul trylew diolaith,
 Wedi trin, traian o anrhaith.

The men of Powys taking the pre-eminence of Wales, pay, not by taking contrary to law, after fierce devastation of slaughter, and after conflict, the third of the spoil. *Cynddelw, Br. Powys.*

Anrhanadwy, *a.* (rhan) Inseparable; indivisible.
 Anrhanawg, *a.* (rhan) Unparticipating.
 Anrhanawl, *a.* (rhan) Unparticipated; undivided.
 Anrhanc, *a.* (rhanc) Without desire, or craving.
 Anrhanedig, *a.* (rhan) Unpartitioned, undivided.
 Anrhanedigawl, *a.* (anrhanedig) Undistributive.
 Anrhed, *a.* (rhed) Obstinate; positive; determined.

Rhy anrhed ei wir.

Over certain is his truth.

Cynddelw.

Anrhed ni âd gwled gwir,
 Anhoff rwyf, oni phroffir.

The obstinate, and unamiable despot, will not let the truth be seen, except it is proved.

Gr. Dafydd.

Anrhedadwy, *a.* (anrhed) That cannot run away.

Carcharid Cadell ab Arthfael, yr hwn oedd Frythyn anrhedadwy.

Cadell the son of Arthfael was imprisoned, who was a redoubtable Briton.

Car. Llangarfan.

Anrhedawl, *a.* (anrhed) Not giving way; steadfast.
 Anrhedegawg, *a.* (rhedeg) Not running.
 Anrhediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anrhed) Positiveness.
 Anrhedu, *v. a.* (anrhed) To cease running off.

Anrhedu enwir ydwyd,
 Hudol ar ei ol yr wyd.

Thou dost oppose the righteous;

A deceiver following after him art thou.

Iolo Goch.

Anrheg, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (rheg) What requires no form, or oath; a present, or gift.

Y porthawr a ddylly o pob anrheg â ddel trwy y porth ei ddyrnald, nid amgen o aeron, ac wyau, a phenweig.

The porter is entitled to a handful out of every gift that comes through the gate, that is, of fruit, eggs, and herrings.

Welsh Laws.

Anrhegadwy, *a.* (anrheg) That may be presented.
 Anrhegawl, *a.* (anrheg) Gratuitous; dedicatory.

Anrhegedig, *a.* (anrheg) Presented; gifted.
 Anrhegiad, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (anrheg) A presenting.
 Anrhegu, *v. a.* (anrheg) To present, or to give.

Ni phell anrhegir tylawd: neu
 Nid anrhegid tylawd o bell.

From afar the poor will not be presented with gifts: or
 The poor will not be presented with gifts from afar.

Adage.

Anrhegwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anrhegwyr) (anrheg—gwr) One that gives presents; a donor; a bestower.

Anrheiawg, *a.* (rheiawg) Not given to bickering.

Anrheibiawl, *a.* (anraib) Not ravenous or greedy.

Anrheidiaw, *v. a.* (anraid) To render unnecessary.

Anrheidiawl, *a.* (anraid) Unnecessitated.

Anrheidrwydd, *s. m.* (anraid) Unnecessariness.

Anrheidus, *a.* (anraid) Unnecessitous; not in want.

Anrheidusrwydd, *s. m.* (anrheidus) A being unnecessary; a being void of destitution.

Anrheiddiawg, *a.* (rheiddiawg) That is not penetrated.

Anrheithadwy, *a.* (anrhaith) Apt to go beyond rules.

Anrheithedig, *a.* (anrhaith) Depredated, or spoiled.

Anrheithfarch, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anrheithfeirch) (anrhaith—march) A horse for padding, or robbery.

Anrheithgar, *a.* (anrhaith) Excessive; depredatory.

A garwn i, ef carai anrheithgar.

What I loved, he loved to excess.

Taliesin.

Anrheithgarwch, *s. m.* (anrheithgar) Excessiveness; a state of pillage.

Anrheithgribddail, *s. f.* (anrhaith—gribddail) The confiscation of the goods of a criminal.

Welsh Laws.

Anrheithi, *s. m.* (anrhaith) An uncontrolled state.

Fy anrheithi, my precious one, my dear.

Sil.

Anrheithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anrhaith) Depredation.

Anrheithiaw, *v. a.* (anrhaith) To go beyond rules; to depredate; to spoil, or plunder; to confiscate.

A Meiryg yn gwladychu yr ynys, Roderic brenin y Peithigiald â ddoai â llynges fawr ganddo o Scythia, ac â ddigynwys y ngogled y ynys hon; y lle a elwir yr Alban, a dechreu anrheithiaw y wlad a orug.

And Meiryg governing the Isle, Roderic king of the Picts came, having a great fleet with him, from Scythia, and made a descent in the north of the island, the place that is called Alban; and he began to pillage the country.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Anrheithiawg, *a.* (anrhaith) Depredatory.

Anrheithiawl, *a.* (anrhaith) Depredating.

Anrheithiedig, *a.* (anrhaith) Desolated, or spoiled.

Anrheithioldeb, *s. m.* (anrheithiawl) Desolateness.

Anrheithiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anrheithwyr) (anrhaith—gwr) A desolator; a depredator.

Anrheithoddef, *s. m.* (anrhaith—goddef) That suffers confiscation; one who had been guilty of robbery, or murder, and other offences, by which the law deemed him liable to have his property forfeited.

Pwy bynag â ommedd sefyll wrth gyfraith yn y llys, y'ngwydd y brenin, anrheithoddef fydd.

Whoever that refuses to abide by the law, in court, in the presence of the king, he is deemed one liable to confiscation.

Welsh Laws.

Anrheufedd, *a.* (rheufedd) Without riches.

Anrhin, *a.* (rhin) Not a secret, or mystery.

Anrhiniawl, *a.* (anrhin) Unmysterious.

Anrhiniedig, *a.* (anrhin) Not made mysterious.

Anrhinwedd, *s. m.* (rhinwedd) Want of virtue.

Anrhinweddawl, *a.* (anrhinwedd) Not virtuous.

Anrhinweddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anrhinwedd) A rendering destitute of virtue.

Anrhinweddoldeb, *s. m.* (anrhinweddawl) Want of virtue.

Anrhith, *a.* (rhith) Without form, or appearance.

Anrhithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anrhith) A disappearing.

Anrhithiaw, *v. a.* (anrhith) To disappear.

N

Anrhithiawl, a. (anrhith) Disappearing, vanishing.
Anrhithiedig, a. (anrhith) Not having appeared.
Anrhodres, a. (rhodres) Without pomp, or vanity.
Anrhodresawl, a. (anrhodres) Unostentatious.
Anrhodresgar, a. (anrhodres) Not vain-glorious.
Anrhodresgarwch, s. m. (anrhodresgar) A being unostentatious, freedom from pomp.
Anrhodd, a. (rhodd) Giftless, or without gift.
Anrhoddadwy, a. (anrhodd) Not to be given.
Anrhoddawl, a. (anrhodd) Not giving.
Anrhoddedig, a. (anrhodd) Unbestowed, ungiven.
Anrhoddiad, s. m. (anrhodd) A being without a gift.
Anrhuad, a. (rhuad) Without roaring, or shouting.
Anrhuadwy, a. (anrhuad) That cannot roar out.
Anrhuawl, a. (rhuawl) Not bellowing, or roaring.
Anrhugl, a. (rhugl) Not easy, or flowing.
Anrhugledd, s. m. (anrhugl) Want of ease.
Anrhull, a. (rhull) Not free, or lavish; not hasty.
Anrhullder, s. m. (anrhull) Want of frankness.
Anrhulledd, s. m. (anrhull) A being not liberal.
Anrhus, a. (rhus) Without starting.
Anrhusawg, a. (anrhus) Not apt to start, or shy.
Anrhusiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anrhus) A being unapt to start, or to hesitate.
Anrhusiant, s. m. (anrhus) A being free from starts.
Anrhuthr, a. (rhuthr) Without assault, or onset.
Anrhuthrawg, a. (anrhuthr) Not apt to assault.
Anrhuthrawl, a. (anrhuthr) Unassaulting.
Anrhuthriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anrhuthr) A being without assaulting, or rushing upon.
Anrhwth, a. (rhwth) Not wide, open, or gaping.
Anrhwydd, a. (rhwydd) Not free, or easy; intricate.
Anrhwyddawl, a. (anrhwydd) Not going freely.
Anrhwyddiant, s. m. (anrhwydd) Obstruction.
Anrhwyddineb, s. m. (anrhwydd) Unprosperousness.
Anrhwyl, a. (rhwyf) Without an impulse.
Anrhwyladwy, a. (anrhwyl) Not to be rowed.
Anrhwylad, s. m. (anrhwyl) A being not rowed.
Anrhwylg, a. (rhwyg) Without a rent, or tear.
Anrhwylgadwy, a. (anrhwylg) Illacerate.
Anrhwylgawl, a. (anrhwylg) Not apt to be torn.
Anrhwylgiad, s. m. (anrhwylg) A being untorn.
Anrhwym, a. (rhwym) Unbound; unrestricted.
Anrhwymadwy, a. (anrhwym) Not to be bound.
Anrhwymawl, a. (anrhwym) Not binding.
Anrhwymedig, a. (anrhwym) Unrestricted.
Anrhwymiad, s. m. (anrhwym) A being not bound.
Anrhwys, a. (rhwys) Without briskness.
Anrhwysawg, a. (anrhwys) Unvigorous.
Anrhwysg, a. (rhwysg) Without sway, or power.
Anrhwysgadwy, a. (anrhwysg) Unswayable.
Anrhwysgawl, a. (anrhwysg) Not domineering.
Anrhwysgedig, a. (anrhwysg) Deprived of sway.
Anrhwysgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anrhwysg) A being without sway.
Anrhwystr, a. (rhwystr) Without stop.
Anrhwystrawl, a. (anrhwystr) Unopposing.
Anrhwystredig, a. (anrhwystr) Unobstructed.
Anrhwystriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anrhwystr) A being unobstructed, or unimpeded.
Anrhwystrus, a. (anrhwystr) Unobstructive.
Anrhyal, a. (rhyal) Improcure; not generating.
Anrhyawd, a. (rhyawd) Without excess.
Anrhybuch, a. (rhybuch) Without a craving.
Anrhybuchawl, a. (anrhybuch) Not over craving.
Anrhybuched, a. (anrhybuch) Not enjoying what one craves for, or is desirous of.
Anrhybudd, a. (rhybudd) Without notice.
Anrhybuddiawl, a. (anrhybudd) Unforewarned.
Anrhybyddiedig, a. (anrhybudd) Unforewarned.

Anrhydedd, s. m. (rhydedd) Precedency.

Nid trefstad anrhydedd arglwydd.

The honour of a lord is not an inheritance. Adage.

Anrhydeddadwy, a. (anrhydedd) That may be honoured; honourable.

Anrhydeddawg, a. (anrhydedd) Honouring; revering.

Anrhydeddawl, a. (anrhydedd) Honouring.

Anrhydeddedig, a. (anrhydedd) Honoured.

Anrhydeddiad, s. m. (anrhydedd) A being honoured.

Anrhydeddocau, v. a. (anrhydeddawg) To reverence.

Gwynfyddedig, ac ef, a'i blant, à anrhydeddocau y braint hwn.

Blessed is he, and his children, that will reverence this privilege. Chart. Llandaff.

Anrhydeddu, v. a. (anrhydedd) To honour, to reverence or respect.

Anrhydeddus, a. (anrhydedd) Honourable; worshipful.

Anrhydeddusrwydd, s. m. (anrhydeddus) Honourableness.

Anrhydeddwr, s. m.—pl. anrhydeddwyr (anrhydedd—gwr) One that honours; a worshipper.

Anrhydres, a. (rhydres) Without sway, or power.

Anrhydresgar, a. (anrhydres) Not vaunting.

Anrhydresgarwch, s. m. (anrhydresgar) A being void of tyranny, or oppression.

Anrhydd, a. (rhydd) Not free, or at liberty.

Anrhyddadwy, a. (anrhydd) Not to be liberated.

Anrhydded, a. (anrhydd) Without freedom.

Anrhyddedawg, a. (anrhydded) Illiberal; stingy.

Anrhyddedig, a. (anrhydd) Unliberated; not at large.

Anrhyddid, a. (anrhydd) Without liberty.

Anrhyedd, s. m. (rhyedd) Without superfluity.

Anrhyeddawg, a. (anrhyedd) Unsuperfluous.

Anrhyf, a. (rhyf) Without pomp, or vanity.

Anrhyfedd, a. (rhyfedd) Without wonder.

Anrhyfeddawd, s. m.—pl. anrhyfeddodau (anrhyfedd) A being not a wonder.

Anrhyfeddawl, a. (anrhyfedd) Not wonderful.

Anrhyfeddedig, a. (anrhyfedd) Not made marvellous, or wonderful.

Anrhyfeddgar, a. (anrhyfedd) Not apt to marvel.

Anrhyfrys, a. (rhyfrys) Not apt to be over-hasty.

Anrhyfyg, a. (rhyfyg) Without presumption.

Anrhyfygadwy, a. (anrhyfyg) Unpresumable.

Anrhyfygawl, a. (anrhyfyg) Inarrogant, unassuming.

Anrhyfygedig, a. (anrhyfyg) Unassumed.

Anrhyfygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anrhyfyg) A being unpresumptuous; a ceasing to presume.

Anrhyfygus, a. (anrhyfyg) Unpresuming.

Anrhyngadwy, a. (rhyngadwy) Insatiable; greedy.

Anrhyngawl, a. (rhyngawl) Unsatisfying.

Anrhyngedig, a. (rhyngedig) Insatiated.

Anrhyodres, a. (rhyodres) Without vaunting.

Anrhyodresawl, a. (anrhyodres) Not given to vaunting.

Anrhyodresgar, a. (anrhyodres) Unvaunting.

Anrhyodresgarwch, s. m. (anrhyodresgar) Unvauntingness, a state void of pomp.

Anrhysedd, a. (rhysedd) Insuperfluous; without excess.

Anrhythadwy, a. (anrhwth) Inexpansile.

Anrhythedig, a. (anrhwth) Undistended; unexpanded.

Anrhythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anrhwth) Inexpansion.

Ansad, a. (sad) Unstable, infirm, tottering, feeble.

Ansadrwydd, s. m. (ansad) Instability; feebleness.

Ansaethadwy, a. (saeth) That cannot be shot.

Ansaethawl, a. (saeth) Not shooting, or darting.
Ansaethedig, a. (saeth) Unprojected.
Ansafadwy, a. (safadwy) That cannot stand.
Ansafawl, a. (safawl) Not standing; unstationary.
Ansafedig, a. (safedig) Unstationary; instable.
Ansail, a. (sail) Baseless; without a base.
Ansalw, a. (salw) Not mean, or vile; undebased.
Ansalwder, s. m. (ansalw) A being not vile, or base.
Ansalwedd, s. m. (ansalw) Undebasedness; sanity

*Ansalwedd arfer
 Gynhar hy ener gem rianedd.*

*Honour was the rule of the partner of the bold chief, the queen
 of beauties. Rhisiardyn.*

Ansangedig, a. (sang) Untrodden, or untrampled.
Ansar, a. (sar) Without wrath, or anger.
Ansaraad, s. m. (ansar) A being without insult.
Ansaraawl, a. (ansar) Uninsulted; unoffended.
Ansaraus, a. (ansar) Uninsulting; unoffending.
Ansarausrwydd, s. m. (ansaraus) Unaptness to insult.
Ansardd, a. (sardd) Without rebuke, unchided.
Ansarddawl, a. (ansardd) Unchiding; unrebuking.
Ansarddedig, a. (ansardd) Unchastized, unchided.
Ansarddiaw, v. (ansardd) To desist from chiding.
Ansarddu, v. (ansardd) To desist from chiding.
Ansarig, a. (ansar) Not fierce, or morose.
Ansarigrwydd, s. m. (ansarig) A being void of ferocity.
Ansathr, a. (sathr) Untrodden; untrampled.
Ansathradwy, a. (ansathr) Not to be trodden.
Ansathrawl, a. (ansathr) Not treading, or trampling.
Ansathredig, a. (ansathr) Untrodden; untrampled.
Ansawd, s. m.—pl. ansodion (an—sawd) An animate being; a person.
Ansawdd, s. m.—pl. ansoddau (an—sawdd) State; quality; condition; situation.

Tra fai yn yr ansawdd hwnw.

Whilst he was in that situation.

Triad xlv.

*Pe gwnaethem dda yn y byd, ni a fuasem mewn ansawdd dda
 yn dragywydd.*

*If we had done good in the world, we should have been in a
 happy condition to eternity Ll. G. Hergest.*

Ansedyrn, a. (ansad—gwrn) Infirmlly jointed.

*Yn grin o gysgawd groen ac esgryn,
 Anwr yn sawdwr ansedyrn yn rhaid.*

*Rotten, and a mere shadow of skin and bones, a fribble of a soldier,
 with tottering joints in the toil. D. ab Gwilym.*

Ansefydlawg, a. (sefydlawg) Unstationary.

*Môr ansefydlawg—
 A'r mudiad geiliawg rhedyn.*

As unsettled as the wandering grasshopper. Edm. Prys.

Ansefydledig, a. (sefydledig) Unsettled, unstable.
Ansefydliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (sefydliad) Instability.
Ansefydlogrwydd, s. m. (ansefydlawg) Capriciousness.

Ansefydlu, v. (sefydlu) To dissettle; to be fickle.
Ansegr, a. (segr) Not at leisure; busy.
Ansegurlyd, a. (ansegr) Not given to idleness.
Anseguryd, s. m. (ansegr) Want of leisure.
Anseibiant, s. m. (seibiant) A being without leisure, or respite from labour.

Anseibiawl, a. (seibiawl) Not resting from toil.
Anseiliaw, v. a. (ansail) To deprive of foundation.
Anseiliawg, a. (ansail) Not having a foundation.
Anseiliedig, a. (ansail) Unfounded; without base.
Anseiniawl, a. (sain) Unsounding; not sonorous.
Anseiniedig, a. (sain) Unsound; unresounded.
Anseiliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ansail) Want of foundation.
Anseirchiaw, v. a. (seirch) To unharness; to disarray.
Anseirchiawg, a. (seirch) Unharnessed.
Anseirchiawl, a. (seirch) Unharnessing; disarraying.
Anseirchiedig, a. (seirch) Unharnessed, unequipped.

Anseithug, a. (seithug) Not abortive; not void.
Anseithugiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (anseithug) A being unfrustrated, or undisappointed.

Anseithugiawl, a. (anseithug) Unfrustrated.
Ansênawl, a. (sên) Unrebuked; unreprehended.
Ansenedig, a. (sên) Unreprehended.
Anseugar, a. (sên) Not apt to be snappish, or huffish.
Anseniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (sên) A being free from rebuke; irreprehension.

Anserch, s. m. (serch) Want of love; hatred.

Mewn gogan bydded—serch at y da ac anserch at y drwg.

In satire let there be love towards good, and hatred towards evil. Barddas.

Anserchawg, a. (anserch) Unloving; unaffectionate.
Anserchawl, a. (anserch) Unloving; unkind.
Anserchiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anserch) Unlovingness.
Anserchiadus, a. (anserchiad) Unamiable; hateful.
Anserchogi, v. (anserchawg) Unlovingness.
Anserchogrwydd, s. m. (anserchawg) Unlovingness.
Anserchu, v. (anserch) To desist from loving.
Anserchus, a. (anserch) Unloving; hating.
Anserchusrwydd, s. m. (anserchus) Unlovingness.
Anserfan, a. (serfan) Not stupid, or dull.
Anserfyll, a. (serfyll) Not crazy, or shattered.
Anserfyllrwydd, s. m. (anserfyll) Uncraziness.
Anserigl, a. (serigl) Not broken, or shattered.
Anserth, a. (serth) Not steep; not obscene.
Anserthedd, s. m. (anserth) Inobscenity.
Ansiaradgar, a. (siarad) Unloquacious; tacit.
Ansiaradus, a. (siarad) Not talkative; tacit.
Ansigl, a. (sigl) Without shaking, or quaking.
Ansigladwy, a. (ansigl) Immoveable; steadfast.
Ansigledig, a. (ansigl) Unshaken; steadfast.
Ansigledigrwydd, s. m. (ansigledig) Immoveableness, steadfastness.

Ansodadwy, a. (ansawd) That may be personified.
Ansodawl, a. (ansawd) Personal; personable.
Ansodedig, a. (ansawd) Personified; animated.
Ansodi, v. a. (ansawd) To personify; to animate.
Ansodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ansawd) Personification.
Ansodoldeb, s. m. (ansodawl) Personality.
Ansodwedd, s. m.—pl. t. au (ansawd—gwedd) Personality, personal appearance.

Ansoddadwy, a. (ansawdd) That may be blended.
Ansoddawl, a. (ansawdd) Component; constituent.
Ansoddedig, a. (ansawdd) Fixed, or deposited together.

Ansoddi, v. a. (ansawdd) To endow with a quality.
Ansoddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ansawdd) A blending or compounding together.

Ansomadwy, a. (som) Infallible; certain.
Ansomedig, a. (som) Undeceived; not misled.
Ansomedigawl, a. (ansomedig) Undeception.
Ansomgar, a. (som) Undeceiving; undeceptions.
Ansomgarwch, s. m. (ansomgar) Undeceptfulness.
Ansomiant, s. m. (som) Indecision; certainty.
Ansoniarus, a. (soniarus) Unsonorous; unsounding.
Ansoredig, a. (sôr) Undispleased; unoffended.
Ansôriant, s. m. (sôr) A being undispleased.
Ansutiawl, a. (sut) Out of order; ailing; unwell.
Answrth, a. (swrth) Not sluggish; not heavy.
Answyddawl, a. (swydd) Inofficial; not in office.
Ansyberw, a. (syberw) Ungentle; uncivil.

Ansyberw y gwnaethost lladd y tlws tecaf â oedd i'm cyfoeth.

It was ungenerous that thou shouldst kill the fairest jewel in my dominion. H. Peredur—Mabinogion.

Ansyberwaidd, a. (ansyberw) Rather uncivil.
Ansyberweiddrwydd, s. m. (ansyberwaidd) Incivility.

Ansyberwyd, s. m. (ansyberw) An ungentle action; incivility.

Ni welais ansyberwyd fwy ar wr, ebal efe, na gyru yr erchwys a laddysai y carw ymnaith, a lithiaw dy erchwys dy hun arno.

I have not seen a greater incivility in a man, said he, than to send the pack away that would have killed the stag, and to bring thy own pack upon him.

H. Pryll P. Dyfed.

Ansylw, s. m. (sylw) Want of attention; inadvertence.

Ansylwedd, s. m. (sylwedd) Without substance.

Ansylweddawl, a. (ansylwedd) Insubstantial.

Ansylweddiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (ansylwedd) A rendering insubstantial.

Ansylweddoldeb, s. m. (ansylweddawl) Insubstantialness, an immaterial state.

Ansyllawg, a. (syllawg) Unperspicuous.

Ansyllgar, a (syllgar) Unspeculative; undiscerning.

Ansymudadwy, a. (symud) Immoveable.

Ansymudawl, a. (symud) Unmoving; unmoved.

Ansymudedig, a. (symud) Unmoved; unremoved.

Ansymudiad, s. m.—*pl. t. an* (symud) A being unmoved, a ceasing to move.

Ansymudoldeb, s. m. (ansymudawl) Immobility.

Ansyniad, s. m.—*pl. t. an* (syniad) Inadvertency.

Ansyniadwy, a. (syniad) That cannot be thought of, or comprehended; imperceptible.

Ansyniawl, a. (syniawl) Incontemplative.

Ansyniedig, a. (syniedig) Uncomprehended.

Ansyniedigaeth, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (ansyniedig) Imperceptibility; incomprehensibility.

Ansynioldeb, s. m. (ansyniawl) Incontemplativeness.

Ansyniolrwydd, s. m. (ansyniawl) Imperceptibility.

Ansynwyr, a. (synwyr) Without sense, or wit.

Ansynwyraw, v. (ansynwyr) To become distracted.

Ansynwrawl, a. (ansynwyr) Void of sense.

Ansynwyredd, s. m. (ansynwyr) Indiscretion.

Ansynwyrus, a. (ansynwyr) Imprudent; indiscreet.

Ansyrthiawl, a. (answrth) Not tending to fall.

Ansyrthiedig, a. (answrth) Secure from falling.

Ansyrthni, s. m. (answrth) A being free from heaviness, or listlessness.

Anterth, s. m. (tarth) A being without vapour; the time of the day when vapours are dissipated; the forenoon; *awr anterth*, its commencement; which was six or nine in the morning, according to the two-fold divisions of the natural and visible day into four parts—*Pedair rhan dydd; bore, anterth, nawn, echwydd.*

Amser i gadw gorsedd gyfreithlawn ydyw pan adnaper ei bod yn bryd anterth; can ni ddyir cynnal gorsedd y nos, na'i dechreu wedi hanner dydd.

The time of holding a lawful gorsedd is when it is known to be the time of *anterth*; for a gorsedd ought not to be held in the night nor begun after mid-day.

Welsh Laws.

Cyfod bellach—

Antur i'rh ddydd, anterth yw.

Arise now and venture on thy day, the morn appears.

D. ab Gwilym.

Anterthawl, a. (anterth) Relative to the time of vapours being exhaled, or the morning.

Antur, s. m.—*pl. t. on* (tur) Enterprize; venture.

Bid war antur glew wrth awr.

Let the ardency of the bold be still whilst the shout is given.

Adage.

Odid elw heb antur.

Seldom is there gain without enterprize.

Adage.

Antur, adv. (tur) Scarcely; hardly, or rarely.

Antur o dwyll un tro da.

From deceit there is scarcely one good turn.

B. Aedden.

Anturadwy, a. (antur) That may be hazarded.

Anturedig, a. (antur) Adventured; hazing.

Anturiad, s. m.—*pl. t. an* (antur) A venturing.

Anturiaeth, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (antur) An adventuring; enterprize, or adventure.

Ni chafad pryd, na chyfoeth,

Trin ddwys heb anturio'n ddoeth.

Nor beauty, nor wealth were ever gained, but by wisely venturing, though hard the toil.

B. Brwynllys.

Anturiawg, a. (antur) Enterprising; daring.

Anturiawl, a. (antur) Enterprising; adventurous.

Anturiwr, s. m.—*pl. anturwyr* (antur—gwr) An adventurer; an enterpriser.

Anu, v. a. (ang) to contain, comprise, or hold.

Anudon, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (udon) False swearing; perjury; *tyngu anudon*, to forswear.

Nid anudon ymchweyd ar y da.

It is not perjury to break a resolution if it is to produce good.

Adage.

Cas à dyngo lw anudon, ac ni bo neb yn ei gredu.

Odious is he that swears the oath of perjury, without being believed by any body.

Adage.

Anudonair, s. m. (anudon—gair) A perjured word.

Anudonawg, a. (anudon) Perjured; forsworn.

Oian y parchellan; na fydd hunawg rydd,
Dybydd atam ni chwedl dyfrydawg,
Penacthau bychain anudonawg,
Meiri manguled aw ben ceiniawg.

Listen, thou little pig, let not thy eye-lid be drowsy: there will come to us (melancholy is the tale) little perjured chieftains, stewards mean and hard, for the precious pelf.

Myradin.

Anudonawl, a. (anudon) Forsworn; perjured.

Aflan genau anudonawl.

Polluted are the perjured lips.

Adage.

Anudoniaeth, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (anudon) The act of forswearing; perjury.

Anudonwr, s. m.—*pl. anudonwyr* (anudon—gwr) A perjurer, or false swearer.

Anufydd, a. (ufydd) Not humble; disobedient.

Anufyddâd, s. m. (anufydd) A disobeying.

Anufyddâwl, a. (anufydd) Disobeying.

Anufyddâu, v. (anufydd) To disobey; to become disobedient; to become undutiful.

Anufyddawl, a. (anufydd) Disobeying; refractory.

Anufyddâwr, s. m.—*pl. anufyddâwyr* (anufydd—gwr) A disobeyer; one that is refractory.

Anufydd-dawd, s. m. (anufydd) Disobedience.

Anufyddedig, a. (anufydd) Not having obeyed.

Anufyddgar, a. (anufydd) Undutiful; not humble.

Anufyddgarwch, s. m. (anufyddgar) Undutifulness.

Anunaw, v. a. (unaw) To disunite; to disagree.

Anunawg, a. (unawg) Disagreeing; ununited.

Anunawl, a. (unawl) Disunited; disagreeing.

Anundawd, s. m. (undawd) Disunion; dissention.

Anundeb, s. m. (undeb) Disunion; disagreement.

Gwahanedig dy deyrnas di; canys ynfydrwydd ciwdodawl, der-fysg, ac undeb; canys mwg cynghorfynt a dywyllodd dy feddwl di.

Divided is thy kingdom; because of the foolishness of national commotion and dissention; because the cloud of malice hath darkened thy mind.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Anunedig, a. (unedig) Disunited; ununited.

Anuniawn, a. (uniawn) Not straight; indirect.

Anuniondeb, s. m. (anuniawn) Indirectness; iniquity.

Anunionder, s. m. (anuniawn) Indirectness.

Anunionedd, s. m. (anuniawn) Indirectness.

Anunioni, v. a. (anuniawn) To render indirect.

Anunionrwydd, s. m. (anuniawn) Indirectness.

Anunoldeb, s. m. (anunawl) Disagreement.

Anunoliaeth, s. m. (anunawl) Disunity; variance.

Anunolrwydd, s. m. (anunawl) Disagreement.

Anurddain, a. (urddain) Without attribute, or gift.

Anurddas, s. m. (urddas) Dishonour; disgrace.

Anurddasawl, a. (anurddas) Dishonourable; debased.

Anurddasedig, a. (anurddas) Dishonoured; debased.

Anurddasiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (anurddas) Debasement.

Anurddasoldeb, s. m. (anurddasawl) Dishonourableness.

Anurddasrwydd, s. m. (anurddas) A being without honour; debasement.

Anurddasu, v. a. (anurddas) To debase, to dishonour.

Anurddaswr, *s. m.*—*pl.* anurddaswyr (anurddas—gwr) A debaser, one who dishonoureth.
Anurddaw, *v. a.* (urddaw) To debase; to dishonour.
Anurddawg, *a.* (urddawg) Not honoured; not in orders.

Anurddawl, *a.* (urddawl) Not honouring.
Anurddedig, *a.* (urddedig) Debased; not in orders.
Anurddedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anurddedig) A state of dishonour, or debasement.

Anurddeiniawl, *a.* (anurddain) Not having attributes.

Anurddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (urddiad) A debasing.
Anurddiant, *s. m.* (urddiant) Debasement; dishonour.

Anurddyn, *a.* (urddyn) Without an attribute.
Anurddyniant, *s. m.* (urddyniant) A being destitute of attribute.

Anwad, *a.* (gwad) Without denial; undeniable.
Anwadal, *a.* (gwadal) Unsteady; inconstant; fickle

Haul à hyllt—
A'i anolo wan eilun,
Y lloer anwadal ei llun.

The sun will split—
And its weak pale counterpart
The moon of *wavering* from.

W. Wyn.

Anwadlder, *s. m.* (gwadal) Inconstancy, fickleness.
Anwadaled, *s. m.* (anwadal) Inconstancy.
Anwadaliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anwadal) Vacillation.
Anwadalarwydd, *s. m.* (anwadal) Fickleness.

Ni wnëis—
Ond oirain anwadalrwydd.

I have but persevered in *fickleness*. D. ab Gwilym.

Anwadal, *v. a.* (anwadal) To be inconstant.
Anwadalwch, *s. m.* (anwadal) Inconstancy.
Anwadawl, *a.* (anwad) Not denying, or disowning.
Anwadedig, *a.* (anwad) Undenied; not disowned.
Anwadiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anwad) A being undenied.
Anwadu, *v.* (anwad) To desist from denying.

Anwaddawd, *a.* (gwaddawd) Not feculent.
Anwaddawl, *a.* (gwaddawl) Dowerless, undowered.
Anwaddodlyd, *a.* (anwaddawd) Unfeculent.
Anwaddolawg, *a.* (anwaddawl) Dowerless; unendowed.

Anwaddoledig, *a.* (anwaddawl) Unendowed.
Anwaddoli, *v. a.* (anwaddawl) To deprive of dower.

Anwael, *a.* (gwael) Not vile, ignoble, or mean.
Anwaelder, *s. m.* (anwael) A being not vile.
Anwaeled, *s. m.* (anwael) A being without meanness.

Anwaer, *a.* (gwaer) Incontinent, or unchaste.
Anwaered, *s. m.* (gwaered) An ascent, or rising.

Budd ac awen a chyffred,
Pan reto dwf ar anwaered,
Gwaethaf twyll trwy ymddiried.

Advantage, genius, and equality will be
When water shall run up the *ascent*:
The worst of deceit where there is confidence. Tysilio.

Anwaeredd, *s. m.* (anwaer) Incontinency; unchasteness.

Madden—ein gwagfalchedd,
A'n anwaeredd,
A'n anwaeredd.

Forgive our empty pride, and our *incontinency*, and our *iniquity*. Gr. Gryg.

Anwahan, *a.* (gwahan) That is without parting.
Anwahanadwy, *a.* (anwahan) Inseparable.
Anwahanawl, *a.* (anwahan) Unseparated.
Anwahanedig, *a.* (anwahan) Unseparated.
Anwahanedigawl, *a.* (anwahanedig) Indiscriminate.
Anwahaniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anwahan) Indiscrimination; a being unseparated.
Anwahaniaeth, *s. m.* (anwahan) Indiscrimination.
Anwahanred, *a.* (anwahan) Uncharacteristic.

Anwahanredawl, *a.* (anwahanred) Uncharacteristical.

Anwahanrwydd, *s. m.* (anwahan) Indistinctness.
Anwahardd, *a.* (gwahardd) Without forbiddance.
Anwaharddadwy, *a.* (anwahardd) Not to be forbidden.

Anwaharddawl, *a.* (anwahardd) Unforbidding.
Anwaharddedig, *a.* (anwahardd) Being unprohibited.

Anwaharddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anwahardd) A being unprohibited.

Anwaharddus, *a.* (anwahardd) Unprohibitory.
Anwahawdd, *a.* (gwahawdd) Without invitation.
Anwahoddadwy, *a.* (anwahawdd) Not to be invited.

Anwahoddawl, *a.* (anwahawdd) Uninviting.
Anwahoddedig, *a.* (anwahawdd) Uninvited; unbidden.

Anwahoddedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anwahoddedig) Want of invitation.

Anwahoddgar, *a.* (anwahawdd) Uninviting.
Anwahoddiad, *s. m.* (gwahawdd) A being uninvited.

Anwair, *a.* (gwair) Disorderly; incontinent.
Anwaisg, *a.* (gwaisg) Not strenuous, or ardent.

Anwaith, *s. m.* (gwaith) Inaction; want of work.
Anwar, *a.* (gwar) Not tame; ungentle; arrogant.

Carafy gaer falch-waith o'r Gyfylchi—
Anwar don lafari a lefawr wrthi.

I love the fair wrought walls of Cyfylchi; the *maddening* loud wave blusters against it. H. ab Owain Gwynedd.

Anwaradwydd, *a.* (gwaradwydd) Without disgrace.
Anwaradwyddawl, *a.* (gwaradwydd) Undisgraceful.
Anwaradwyddedig, *a.* (anwaradwydd) Undisgraced.
Anwaradwyddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anwaradwydd) A being undisgraced.

Anwaradwyddus, *a.* (anwaradwydd) Undisgraceful.
Anwaraed, *a.* (gwaræd) Without remedy or cure.

Dryced ein buchedd—
Anwaraed yw anwaredd anwar,
Dall fyddar cyn tyllwedd.

How evil is our life; *remediless* is wild ferocity a blind, and deaf before the gloomy grave. Gr. ab Gwynedd.

Anwarafun, *a.* (gwarafun) Without a grudge.

Anwared, *a.* (gwared) Without deliverance.

Arfawd anwared, enwerys y'ngawr,
Augerdd llawr Lloegr echrys.

An *unavoidable* stroke, vehement in the tumult, burning the ground of Lloegria terribly. Cynddelw, i H. ab Owain.

Anwaredawg, *a.* (anwared) Undelivered.
Anwaredawl, *a.* (anwared) Undelivered; not saving.
Anwarededig, *a.* (anwared) Undelivered.
Anwarediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anwared) A being undelivered, or unredeemed.

Anwaredoldeb, *s. m.* (anwaredawl) Undeliverance.
Anwaredred, *a.* (anwared) Without ransom.

Anwaredu, *v.* (anwared) To desist from delivering.
Anwared, *s. m.* (anwar) Ungentleness; ferocity.

Anwareddawg, *a.* (anwared) Inclement; ferocious.

Anwaredawl, *a.* (anwared) Tending to be ferocious.

Anwareddogrwydd, *s. m.* (anwareddawg) Ferociousness.

Anwarogaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gwarogaeth) Insubjection; a being without restraint.

Anwarth, *a.* (gwarth) Without reproach.
Anwarthawl, *a.* (anwarth) Irreproachable.

Anwarthedig, *a.* (anwarth) Unreproached.
Anwarthrudd, *a.* (gwarthrudd) Without scandal.

Anwarthruddawl, *a.* (anwarthrudd) Unignominious.

Anwarthruddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anwarthrudd) A being without ignominy.

Anwarthus, *a.* (anwarth) Undisgraceful.

Anwas, *a.* (gwas) One that is not a hero; a coward.

Oedd anwas cas cad Æorth,
Oedd anwar par yn y porth.

The coward was hateful in the toiling conflict, violent was the
spear in the porch. *Cynddelw.*

Anwasaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anwas) The being
not in the prime of life.

Anwasanaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwasanaeth) Dis-
service.

Anwasaneuthawl, *a.* (anwasanaeth) Unserviceable

Anwasaneuthgar, *a.* (anwasanaeth) Unserviceable

Anwasaneuthiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anwasanaeth)
A rendering unserviceable.

Anwasaneuthu, *a.* (anwasanaeth) To desist from
serving, to cease ministring.

Anwasgar, *a.* (gwasgar) Unscattered; undispersed.

Anwasgaradwy, *a.* (anwasgar) Indispersible.

Anwasgarawg, *a.* (anwasgar) That is unscattered.

Anwasgarawl, *a.* (anwasgar) Indispersive.

Anwasgaredig, *a.* (anwasgar) Undispersed.

Anwasgariad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anwasgar) Indispersion

Anwasgawd, *a.* (gwasgawd) Without shelter.

Anwasgedig, *a.* (gwasg) Unpressed; not squeezed.

Anwasgodawg, *a.* (anwasgawd) Unsheltering.

Anwasgodawl, *a.* (anwasgawd) Unsheltered.

Anwasgodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anwasgawd) A
being unsheltered, a being void of covering.

Anwastad, *a.* (gwastad) Uneven; unsteady.

Anwastadawl, *a.* (anwastad) Unstable; inconstant.

Anwastadedig, *a.* (anwastad) That is made unequal

Anwastadedd, *s. m.* (anwastad) Unevenness.

Anwastadiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anwastad) A ren-
dering uneven, or unsteady.

Anwastadrwydd, *s. m.* (anwastad) Unevenness;
instability; inconstancy; fickleness.

Anwastadu, *v. a.* (anwastad) To render uneven.

Anwastata, *v.* (anwastad) To be fickle.

Anwatwar, *a.* (gwatwar) Without derision.

Anwatwarawl, *a.* (anwatwar) Underided.

Anwatwaredig, *a.* (anwatwar) Being unsarcastic.

Anwatwargar, *a.* (anwatwar) Underisive.

Anwatwariad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anwatwar) Underision.

Anwatwarllyd, *a.* (anwatwar) Uncontemptuous.

Anwatwarns, *a.* (anwatwar) Untaunting.

Anwawd, *a.* (gwawd) Being without praise.

Anwawdus, *a.* (gwawd) Without ridiculing.

Anwe, *s. m.* (gwe) The woof across the warp.

Anwedd, *s. m.* (gwedd) What has no form, or re-
gulation; reek, or steam.

Anwedd, *a.* (gwedd) Without regulation, form,
or order; shapeless. *Yr oedd yno beth anwedd
ar ol, there was a monstrous quantity behind.*

Anweddaidd, *a.* (anwedd) Irregular; unseemly;
unbecoming; indecent.

Anweddawg, *a.* (gweddawg) Not conformed; un-
matched, or not paired; unyoked. *Merch an-
weddawg, an unmarried woman, a spinster.*

Anweddawl, *a.* (anwedd) Unseemly; immoderate

Anweddeidd-dra, *s. m.* (anweddaidd) Unseemliness

Anweddeiddgar, *a.* (anweddaidd) Unbecoming.

Anweddeiddiaw, *v.* (anweddaidd) To become
unseemly.

Anweddeiddrwydd, *s. m.* (anweddaidd) Unbe-
comingness.

Anweddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anwedd) A losing
of form; a becoming indistinct; evaporation.

Anweddiant, *s. m.* (anwedd) Want of form, or aspect

Anweddiawl, *a.* (gweddi) Not conforming, or sub-
mitting; not praying.

Anweddu, *v.* (anwedd) To be out of order, or

regulation; to become shapeless; to become
indistinct; to cast a steam; to evaporate.

Anweddu, *v. a.* (gweddu) To refuse conforming.

Anweddus, *a.* (anwedd) Unregulated; unbeseeming

Anwedduaid, *a.* (anweddus) In a degree irregular

Anweddusrwydd, *s. m.* (anweddus) Insubjection;
unbeseemingness.

Anwehynadwy, *a.* (gwehyn) Exhaustless, or inex-
haustible.

Anwehynawl, *a.* (gwehyn) Unexhausting.

Anwehynedig, *a.* (gwehyn) Unexhausted.

Anwehyniad, *s. m.* (gwehyn) A being unexhausted.

Anweinyddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gweinyddiad) A
being inconducive, a ceasing to serve.

Anweinyddiawl, *a.* (gweinyddiawl) Inconducive.

Anweinyddioldeb, *s. m.* (anweinyddiawl) Incon-
duciveness, an unserviceable state.

Anweisgi, *a.* (gweisgi) Not quick, or nimble.

Anweithgar, *a.* (gweithgar) Unworkman-like.

Anweithgarwch, *s. m.* (anweithgar) What is not
workman-like.

Anweithiad, *s. m.* (anwaith) A desisting from work

Anweithiawl, *a.* (anwaith) Inactive; not working

Anweithiolrwydd, *s. m.* (anweithiawl) Inactivity.

Anweithred, *a.* (anwaith) Without action, or work

Anweithrediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anweithred) Inaction

Anweladwy, *a.* (gweladwy) Invisible, not to be seen

Anwelediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gweled) Invisibility.

Anweledig, *a.* (gweledig) Unseen; invisible.

Anweledigawl, *a.* (anweledig) Tending to be in-
visible, or unseen.

Anweledigrwydd, *s. m.* (anweledig) Impercep-
tibility.

Anwellad, *s. m.* (gwella) A being without amend-
ment, or improvement.

Anwelladwy, *a.* (gwell) Incorrigible; incurable.

Anwellau, *v.* (gwell) To desist from mending.

Anwelledig, *a.* (gwell) Uncorrected; unmended.

Anwelliant, *s. m.* (gwell) Inconvalescence.

Anwellyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwell) Want of
amendment, or improvement.

Anwellyniadwy, *a.* (anwellyniad) Incorrigible.

Anwellyniawg, *a.* (gwell) That cannot be amend-
ed; not in a state of convalescence.

Anwellyniogrwydd, *s. m.* (anwellyniawg) Incor-
rigibleness, an unmended state.

Anwellynrwydd, *s. m.* (gwell) Incorrigibility.

Anwenwyn, *a.* (gwenwyn) Without venom.

Anwenwynawl, *a.* (anwenwyn) Unvenomous.

Anwenwyndra, *s. m.* (anwenwyn) Unpoisonousness

Anwenwynig, *a.* (anwenwyn) Unpoisonous.

Anwenwynllyd, *a.* (anwenwyn) Unvenomous; not
fractionous, or ill-tempered.

Anwenwynus, *a.* (anwenwyn) Unvenomous.

Anwerth, *a.* (gwerth) Without price, or value.

Anwerthadwy, *a.* (anwerth) Unsaleable.

Anwerthedig, *a.* (anwerth) Unvalued; unsold.

Anwes, *s. m.* (gwes) Indulgence; ease; hardness
to please; peevishness.

At o gas ydyw ei gwg!

O's cas yw, nid oes cwys iach:

O's moethau, mae'n esmwythach;

O's anwes, eisiau synwyr.

Is her frown from hatred!

If it is hatred, there is not a part that is well;

If affectations, I am more composed;

If indulgence, it is want of sense.

D. ab Gwilym.

Anwesawg, *a.* (anwes) Indulgent; peevish. *s.* One
that is too much indulged.

Cario'r llwyth i cair er llog

Y nos fâl gwraig anwesog

Yn isa'r hen lawenydd.

Carrying the load it may be had for hire, at night like a peevish
wife, under the old play. *T. Prys, i Gwch.*

Anwesogrwydd, *s. m.* (anwesawg) Capriciousness.
 Anwestl, *a.* (gwestl) Without confusion, or tumult
 Anwestlawg, *a.* (anwestl) Untumultuous.
 Anwën, *v. a.* (gwëu) To unweave.
 Anweuedig, *a.* (anwëu) Unwoven; uncombined.
 Anwg, *a.* (gwg) Without a frown; pleasing.
 Anwiddon, *a.* (gwiddon) Not dry, or withered.
 Anwiddonawg, *a.* (anwiddon) Unwithered.
 Anwir, *a.* (gwir) Untrue; lying; false; wicked.
s. m.—pl. t. iaid, a wicked one.

A fo'n gam ni fyn y gwir,
 A fo'n lawn ni fyn auwir.

He that is perverted will not espouse the truth; he that is just
 will not espouse the *untruth.* *H. Arwystli.*

Anwiraidd, *a.* (anwir) Untrue; deceptions.
 Anwiredd, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anwir) Untruth; iniquity

Yn ol anwiredd y naill,
 Anwiredd â wna eraill.

From the *iniquity* of the one,
Iniquity will others commit.

M. ab Rhys.

Anwireddawl, *a.* (anwiredd) Iniquitous; lying.
 Anwireddus, *a.* (anwiredd) Apt to be false; lying.
 Anwiriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anwir) A falsifying.
 Anwiriaw, *v. a.* (anwir) To falsify; to make false.

Gorfawr ei gynnif wrth anwiriaw hif
 Cadwaladr gwaith heinif.

Tremendous is his blustering in *falsifying* the surface, Cadwal-
 adr, the dexterous in his actions. *Taliesin.*

Anwirion, *a.* (anwir) That is without innocence;
 unignorant; *y tri anwirion*, the three guilty ones
 Anwiriondeb, *s. m.* (anwirion) Want of innocence.
 Anwirionedd, *s. m.* (anwirion) Untruth; iniquity.
 Anwirioneddawl, *a.* (anwirionedd) Iniquitous.
 Anwisg, *s. m.—pl. t. oedd* (gwisg) Dishabille.
 Anwisgadwy, *a.* (gwisg) Not to be arrayed.
 Anwisgiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anwisg) Dishabillement
 Anwisgedig, *a.* (anwisg) Unapparellled.
 Anwiw, *a.* (gwiw) Unworthy; not to be regarded.
 Anwiwdeb, *s. m.* (anwiw) Unworthiness; baseness
 Anwiwder, *s. m.* (anwiw) Unworthiness; impropriety
 Anwiwglod, *a.* (anwiw—clod) Inglorious.
 Anwiwgoel, *a.* (anwiw—coel) Not worthy of belief.
 Anwiwgof, *a.* (anwiw—cof) Not worth remembering
 Anwiwgred, *a.* (anwiw—cred) Not to be believed
 Anwladaidd, *a.* (gwladaidd) Not rustic, or boorish
 Anwladawl, *a.* (gwladawl) Unrural, or not rustic.
 Anwladeiddrwydd, *s. m.* (anwladaidd) Unrusticity
 Anwladgar, *a.* (gwladgar) Unpatriotic.
 Anwladgarwch, *s. m.* (anwladgar) Want of patriotism
 Anwladolrwydd, *s. m.* (anwladawl) Want of rurality
 Anwladwriaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anwladwr) Want
 of patriotism.
 Anwladwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anwlad—gwr)
 One that is not a patriot.
 Anwlaidd, *a.* (gwlaidd) Not mild, or gentle.
 Anwledwch, *a.* (gwledwch) Without government.
 Anwledychiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anwledwch) Mis-
 government, a ceasing of government.
 Anwleddawd, *a.* (gwledd) Unfestival; without
 feasting.
 Anwledychu, *v. a.* (anwledwch) To misgovern.
 Anwlith, *a.* (gw lith) Without dew, dewless.
 Anwlithiedig, *a.* (anwlith) Unbedewed.
 Anwlyb, *a.* (gwlyb) Not wet, humid, or moist.
 Anwlybaniaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anwlyb) Want
 of humidity.
 Anwlydd, *a.* (gwlydd) Not mild, soft, or tender.
 Anwlybwr, *a.* (anwlyb) Unhumid; not moist.
 Anwlybrawg, *a.* (anwlybwr) Unhumid.
 Anwlyddedd, *s. m.* (anwlydd) Unmildness; rigidity
 Anwneuthuradwy, *a.* (gwneuthur) Impracticable.

Anwneuthurawl, *a.* (gwneuthur) Unexecutive.
 Anwneuthuredig, *a.* (gwneuthur) Unexecuted.
 Anwneuthuriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anwneuthur) A
 being unexecuted.
 Anwogawn, *a.* (gwogawn) Infirmit; impotent.

Neud mau hoed am hoedl anwogawn.

Do I not long for *feeble* life! *Cynddelw, m. E. ab Madawg.*

Llam anwogawn
 A oryw Erof greulawn,
 Myned yn y trawern
 Ynmlith oer gethern.

An *impotent* step was taken by the fierce Erof; the going in
 the course of things amongst the hideous fiends. *Taliesin.*

Anwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwr) Not being a man.

Beth oreu oll byth ar wr!
 Byw'n uniawn, na bo'n anwr.

What is the best thing of all ever in a man?
 To live upright, and that he be no *driveller.* *W. Llwyn.*

Anwraidd, *a.* (anwr) Unmanly; cowardly.
 Anwrandawgar, *a.* (gwranda) inattentive.
 Anwrandawiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwranda) A
 being without hearkening; inattention.
 Anwrawl, *a.* (anwr) Unmanly; uncourageous.
 Anwreiddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anwraidd) Effemi-
 nation.
 Anwreiddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwraidd) A being
 unrooted, a ceasing to have root.
 Anwreiddiaw, *v. a.* (anwraidd) To effeminate.
 Anwreiddiawl, *a.* (gwraidd) Unrooted; not rooting
 Anwreiddiedig, *a.* (gwraidd) Not rooted; unrooted
 Anwreiddrwydd, *s. m.* (anwraidd) Effeminateness
 Anwreigiaidd, *a.* (gwreigiaidd) Ineffeminate.
 Anwreigiaw, *v. a.* (gwreigiaw) To ineffeminate.
 Anwreigiawl, *a.* (gwreigiawl) Ineffeminate.
 Anwreigioldeb, *s. m.* (anwreigiawl) Ineffeminate-
 ness, the being unlike a woman.
 Anwres, *a.* (gwres) Without warmth; void of heat
 Anwresawg, *a.* (anwres) Unfervid; not wanton.
 Anwresogrwydd, *s. m.* (anwresawg) Inefferves-
 cence.
 Anwrhydri, *s. m.* (gwrhydri) Unmanliness.
 Anwriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anwr) Emasculation.
 Anwriaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anwr) Emasculation.
 Anwriaw, *v. a.* (anwr) To become effeminate.
 Anwriawg, *a.* (anwr) Without a husband.
 Anwrolaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anwrawl) Invirility.
 Anwroldeb, *s. m.* (anwrawl) Unmanliness.
 Anwrtæth, *a.* (gwrtæth) Without being cultivated
 Anwrtæthiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anwrtæth) A be-
 ing unqualified; incultivation.
 Anwrtæthiadwy, *a.* (anwrtæth) Not to be quali-
 fied, or prepared.
 Anwrtæthiaw, *v. a.* (anwrtæth) To render uncul-
 tivated, to cease cultivating.
 Anwrtæthiawl, *a.* (anwrtæth) Unqualified. *Tir*
anwrtæthiawl, land not manured, or qualified.
 Anwrtæthiedig, *a.* (anwrtæth) Uncultivated.
 Anwrtæthus, *a.* (anwrtæth) Not tending to cul-
 tivate.
 Anwrthblaid, *a.* (gwrthblaid) Without antagonist
 Anwrthbleidiawg, *a.* (anwrthblaid) Unopposing.
 Anwrthbrawf, *a.* (gwrthbrawf) Without refutation
 Anwrthbrofadwy, *a.* (anwrthbrawf) Irrefutable.
 Anwrthbrofedig, *a.* (anwrthbrawf) Unrefuted.
 Anwrthbrofiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anwrthbrawf) A
 being unrefuted or disproved.
 Anwrthdro, *a.* (gwrthdro) Without recurvation.
 Anwrthdröad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anwrthdro) Irre-
 curvation; a being without a contrary turn.
 Anwrthdröadwy, *a.* (anwrthdro) Not recurrible.
 Anwrthdröedig, *a.* (anwrthdro) Unrecurrent.

Anwrthdwyth, *a.* (gwrthdwyth) Inelastic.
 Anwrthdwythiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anwrthdwyth) Inelasticity; not springing back.
 Anwrthddadl, *a.* (gwrthddadl) Without contradiction.
 Anwrthddadlawl, *a.* (anwrthddadl) Uncontradicting.
 Anwrthddadliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anwrthddadl) A being uncontradicted.
 Anwrthddrych, *a.* (gwrthddrych) Without an object, or reflecting counterpart.
 Anwrthddrychawl, *a.* (anwrthddrych) Inobjective.
 Anwrthddrychiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anwrthddrych) A being unobjected; a being unrepresented.
 Anwrtheb, *a.* (gwrtheb) Without a reply.
 Anwrthebawl, *a.* (anwrtheb) Unreplying.
 Anwrthebiad, *s. m.* (anwrtheb) Irreplication.
 Anwrthfyn, *a.* (gwrthfyn) Without receiving back.
 Anwrthfynadwy, *a.* (anwrthfyn) Unreceivable.
 Anwrthfynawl, *a.* (anwrthfyn) Not receiving back.
 Anwrthfyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anwrthfyn) A being unreceived.
 Anwrthgas, *a.* (gwrthgas) Unperverse; tractable.
 Anwrthgasedd, *s. m.* (anwrthgas) Unperverseness.
 Anwrthgasrwydd, *s. m.* (anwrthgas) Unperverseness, a state not untractable.
 Anwrthgil, *a.* (gwrthgil) Unrevolting; unreceding.
 Anwrthgiliad, *s. m.* (anwrthgil) Indefection.
 Anwrthgiliaw, *v. a.* (anwrthgil) To keep from revolting; to cease receding back.
 Anwrthladd, *a.* (gwrthladd) Unresisting; unopposing.
 Anwrthladdadwy, *a.* (anwrthladd) Irresistible.
 Anwrthladdiad, *s. m.* (anwrthladd) Unresistance.
 Anwrthnaid, *a.* (gwrthnaid) Without rebounding.
 Anwrthneidiawl, *a.* (anwrthnaid) Unresilient.
 Anwrthneu, *a.* (gwrthneu) Without rejection.
 Anwrthneugar, *a.* (anwrthneu) Unrefusing.
 Anwrthnysig, *a.* (gwrthnysig) Unrefractory.
 Anwrthnysigrwydd, *s. m.* (anwrthnysig) Unrefractoriness; freedom from ill-nature.
 Anwrthodadwy, *a.* (gwrthawd) Unrejectable.
 Anwrthodawl, *a.* (gwrthawd) Unrefusing; unrefused, or unrejected.
 Anwrthodedig, *a.* (gwrthawd) Unrejected.
 Anwrthodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwrthawd) A being unrejected.
 Anwrthred, *a.* (gwrthred) Without recurrence.
 Anwrthredawl, *a.* (anwrthred) Unretrograde.
 Anwrthrediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anwrthred) A being without recurrence.
 Anwrthryn, *a.* (gwrthryn) Non-resistant.
 Anwrthrynadwy, *a.* (anwrthryn) Irresistible.
 Anwrthrynawl, *a.* (anwrthryn) Unresisting.
 Anwrthrynedig, *a.* (anwrthryn) Uncontroverted.
 Anwrthryniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anwrthryn) A being uncontroverted.
 Anwrthsaf, *a.* (gwrthsaf) Without opposition.
 Anwrthsafawl, *a.* (anwrthsaf) Inopposite.
 Anwrthsafiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anwrthsaf) Inopposition; a ceasing to withstand.
 Anwrthun, *a.* (gwrthun) Not deformed; not ugly.
 Anwrthunawl, *a.* (anwrthun) Undeformed.
 Anwrthuni, *s. m.* (anwrthyn) A being undeformed.
 Anwrthuniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anwrthyn) A being undeformed, a ceasing to be unseemly.
 Anwrthwyneb, *a.* (gwrthwyneb) Without opposition.
 Anwrthwynebadwy, *a.* (anwrthwyneb) Unopposeable.
 Anwrthwynebadwl, *a.* (anwrthwyneb) Unopposing.
 Anwrthwynebedd, *a.* (anwrthwyneb) Irresistibility.

Anwrthwynebiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anwrthwyneb) Inopposition; a ceasing to resist.
 Anwrthwynebrwydd, *s. m.* (anwrthwyneb) Irresistibleness; a state void of opposition.
 Anwrthwynebu, *v.* (anwrthwyneb) To desist from opposing, or resisting.
 Anwrthwynebus, *a.* (anwrthwyneb) Unopposing.
 Anwryd, *a.* (gwryd) Without manliness.
 Anwrygiannus, *a.* (gwrygiant) Unmasculine.
 Anwrygiant, *s. m.* (gwrygiant) Want of vigour.
 Anwrym, *a.* (gwrym) Seamless; without a wael.
 Anwrymder, *s. m.* (anwrym) Want of seams.
 Anwrymiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anwrym) A being unseamed; a being without wael.
 Anwrymiawl, *a.* (anwrym) Being unseamed.
 Anwrys, *a.* (gwrys) Without contention, or strife.
 Anwrysiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anwrys) Incontention.
 Anwrywiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwryw) Emasculation.
 Anwrywiaw, *v. a.* (gwryw) To render emasculate.
 Anwrywiawl, *a.* (gwryw) Unmasculine.
 Anwrywiedig, *a.* (gwryw) Emasculated.
 Anwybod, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwybod) What is not known: *a.* ignorant.

Amhau pob anwybod.

Dubious is every thing unknown.

Adoge.

Anwybodadwy, *a.* (anwybod) Uncognisable.
 Anwybodaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anwybod) Ignorance, unskillfulness.
 Anwybodawl, *a.* (anwybod) Unknowing.
 Anwybodedig, *a.* (anwybod) Unknown.
 Anwybodoldeb, *s. m.* (anwybodawl) Lack of knowledge; a state of ignorance.
 Anwybodus, *a.* (anwybod) Unknowing; ignorant.
 Anwybyddawl, *a.* (gwybydd) Unconscious; not knowing.
 Anwybyddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwybydd) A being without cognizance, or ignorant of.
 Anwybyddiaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwybydd) Inconsciousness; want of cognizance.
 Anwybyddu, *v.* (gwybydd) To become ignorant.
 Anwybyddus, *a.* (gwybydd) Ignorant of.
 Anwych, *a.* (gwyd) Irresolute; not brave or gay.
 Anwychawl, *s. m.* (anwych) Irresoluteness.
 Anwychawg, *a.* (anwych) Not gallant, or bold.
 Anwychder, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anwych) That is without gaiety, or bravery; uncheerfulness.

*Gwna fi'n iach, weddusach wawd,
 O'm anwychder a'm nychdawd.*

Make me well, more pertinent will be the praise, from my ailing, and my suffering.

D. ab Gwilym i Ddwynwen.

Anwychedd, *s. m.* (anwych) Want of bravery.
 Anwychr, *a.* (gwyd) Irresolute; not gallant.
 Anwychrawl, *a.* (anwychr) Tending to be irresolute.
 Anwychu, *v. a.* (anwych) To deprive of bravery.
 Anwychus, *a.* (anwych) Not brave, or courageous.
 Anwyd, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (nwyd) Temper; passion; nature, or disposition; affection. *Dyn ysgafn ei anwyd*, a person of fickle disposition.

Os dyn cynddeiriawg a frath ddyn arall, a'i ddannedd; a'i farw o'r brath, ni's diwyg cenedl yr ynyd; canys o anwyd yr haint y colles efe ei fywyd.

If a raving person should bite another person, that he should die of the wound, the family of the one that is mad shall not make amends; for it was from the nature of the disorder that such a man lost his life.

Welsh Laws.

Anwydaeth, *s. m.* (anwyd) Passionateness.
 Anwydaidd, *a.* (anwyd) Affecting, or disposing.
 Anwydawg, *a.* (anwyd) Affected, or disposed.
 Anwydawl, *a.* (anwyd) By disposition; disposed.

Crefyddwr wyd, anwydawl.

Cred fi, croew yw dy fawl.

*Thou art a religious, naturally,
 Believe me, articulate is thy praise.*

D. ab Gwilym.

Anwydiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anwyd) Disposition.
 Anwydus, *a.* (anwyd) Affecting, or disposing.
 Anwydwyllt, *a.* (anwyd—gwyllt) Of hot temper.

*Anwydwyllt bobl annedwydd
 A'm dwg' yn awr i'm dydd.*

*Violent uncircumspect people
 Bring me now to my appointed day. Gr. ab Gweflyn.*

Anwydd, *s. m.* (gwydd) What tends to be indis-
 tinct; what obscures; reck, or steam; vapour.
 Anwyddaw, *v. a.* (anwydd) To reck; to evaporate.
 Anwyddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anwydd) Evaporation.
 Anwyl, *a.* (gwyl) Unbashful; shameless; dear;
 beloved. *O'r anwyl, swyned y can yr adar!* dear
 me, how melodiously sing the birds. *s. pl. an-*
wyliaid, beloved ones.

Anwyl gâu bawb à gar.

Beloved by every one that loves. Adage.

Anwylâad, *s. m.* (anwyl) A rendering dear.
 Anwylad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anwyl) Endearment.
 Anwylaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anwyl) An endearing.
 Anwylaidd, *a.* (anwyl) Lovely; endearing.
 Anwylâu, *v. a.* (anwyl) To endear; to render lovely
 Anwylaw, *v.* (anwyl) To endear; to become lovely
 Anwylawd, *s. m.* (anwyl) Endearment.
 Anwylawg, *a.* (anwyl) Unabashed; endearing.
 Anwylder, *s. m.* (anwyl) Unbashfulness.
 Anwylddyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (anwyl—dyn) A be-
 loved object; a sweetheart.
 Anwyldd, *s. m.* (anwyl) Unbashfulness, belovedness
 Anwyllfab, *s. m.* (anwyl—mab) A beloved youth.
 Anwyliadwrs, *a.* (gwyliadwr) Unguarded.
 Anwyllwch, *s. m.* (anwyl) Endearingness; fondness.

Anwyllwch i wan eilwaith.

Affection again to the object. Gr. Gryg.

Anwylyd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (anwyl) A beloved ob-
 ject; love; endearment, friendship.

*Pasgen a ddywawd—Pwy bynag à allai esgyn hyn yn ei fedd-
 wl a'i ddwyn ar berffeithdawl ar ei weithred, mi à roddwn fil o
 bunycoedd o artant, a'm anwylyd llyne, a'm cydymeithas hyd
 tra fyddwn byw.*

*Pasgen said—"Whosoever that can consider that in his mind,
 and bring it to perfection in his action, I would give him a thou-
 sand pounds of silver, and also my friendship and society as long
 as I should live. Gr. ab Arthur.*

Anwyll, *a.* (gwyll) Not dark; inobscure; not gloomy
 Anwylllder, *s. m.* (anwyll) Inobscurity.
 Anwyllt, *a.* (gwyllt) Unwild; not violent.
 Anwylltawg, *a.* (anwyllt) Unwild: unferocious.
 Anwylltineb, *s. m.* (anwyllt) A being void of
 hastiness of temper.
 Anwyllyniawg, *a.* (gwyllyniawg) Uncultivated.
 Anwymp, *a.* (gwyp) Unsplendid; unbeauteous.
 Anwympedd, *s. m.* (anwymp) A want of beauty.
 Anwyn, *a.* (gwyn) Without extacy; unimpassioned.
 Anwyndawd, *s. m.* (gwyndawd) That is unblessed.
 Anwynfyd, *a.* (gwynfyd) Without happiness.
 Anwynfydedig, *a.* (anwynfyd) Unblessed.
 Anwyniaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwyniaeth) A
 being without a blessing.
 Anwyniawg, *a.* (gwyniawg) Unimpassionate.
 Anwynieithad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anwyniaeth) A
 depriving of happiness.
 Anwynt, *a.* (gwynt) Without wind; without air.
 Anwyntawg, *a.* (anwynt) Unwindy; calm.
 Anwynwg, *a.* (gwynwg) Without splendour.
 Anwynygiawl, *a.* (anwynwg) Unresplendent.
 Anwyr, *a.* (gwyr) Unoblique; uncurved.
 Anwyradd, *a.* (anwyr) Undevious; not bending.
 Anwyrwag, *a.* (anwyr) Undeviating; undistorted.
 Anwyrawl, *a.* (anwyr) Undistortive; not oblique.
 Anwyrdro, *a.* (anwyr—tro) Without distortion.

Anwyrdröad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anwyrdro) Indistortion
 Anwyrdröedig, *a.* (anwyrdro) Undistorted.
 Anwyrredd, *s. m.* (anwyr) Inobliquity; indistortion
 Anwyrth, *a.* (gwyrth) Without wonder.
 Anwyrthiant, *s. m.* (anwyrth) Unmiraculousness.
 Anwyrthiawl, *a.* (anwyrth) Unmiraculous.
 Anwryf, *a.* (gwryf) Not fresh; impure.
 Anwys, *a.* (gwys) Without citation, or summons.
 Anwysawl, *a.* (anwys) Uncited; unsummoned.
 Anwysedig, *a.* (anwys) Unsummoned; uncited.
 Anwystl, *a.* (gwystl) Without pledge.
 Anwystlawg, *a.* (anwystl) Unpledged.
 Anwystledig, *a.* (anwystl) Unpledged; unpawned.
 Anwystyn, *a.* (gwystyn) Not dried up; unwithered.
 Anwyth, *a.* (gwyth) Without wrath, or ire.
 Anwythawl, *a.* (anwyth) Unwrathful; unferocious
 Anwythlawn, *a.* (anwyth) Unwrathful; not cruel.
 Anwythlonedd, *s. m.* (anwythlawn) A being with-
 out wrath; unferocity.
 Anwythlwrw, *a.* (gwythlwrw) Not of a wrathful
 disposition; not tending to outrages.
 Anwyw, *a.* (gwyw) Not withering, or fading.
 Anwywawl, *a.* (anwyw) Not withering; unfading
 Anwywder, *s. m.* (anwyw) Unfadingness.
 Anwywedig, *a.* (anwyw) Ever-green; unfaded.
 Anwywig, *s. m.* (anwyw) The herb mossy tillœa.
 Anygus, *a.* (anwg) Unfrowning; not lowring.
 Anymadferth, *a.* (ymadferth) Without protection.
 Anymadferthwch, *s. m.* (anymadferth) A being
 unprotected, or destitute.
 Anymadnabod, *a.* (ymadnabod) Being unac-
 quainted.
 Anymadrawdd, *a.* (ymadrawdd) Without con-
 versation.
 Anymadroddawl, *a.* (anymadrawdd) Inconversant
 Anymadroddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anymadrawdd)
 A being without conversing.
 Anymadroddus, *a.* (anymadrawdd) Inconversant.
 Anymanerch, *a.* (ymanerch) Without salutation.
 Anymaraws, *a.* (ymaraws) Impatient, or hasty.
 Anymarbed, *a.* (ymarbed) Incontinent.
 Anymarbediad, *s. m.* (anymarbed) Incontinence.
 Anymarbedus, *a.* (anymarbed) Incontinent.
 Anymarddelw, *a.* (ymarddelw) Without warranty.
 Anymarfer, *a.* (ymarfer) Without accustoming.
 Anymarferawl, *a.* (anymarfer) Unaccustomed.
 Anymarferiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anymarfer) A
 being unaccustomed, a ceasing to be habituated
 Anymarferu, *v.* (anymarfer) To cease from ac-
 customing one's self.
 Anymarfoll, *a.* (ymarfoll) Unconfederate.
 Anymarfolliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anymarfoll) A
 being unconfederate.
 Anymarôus, *a.* (ymarôus) Impatient; not staying.
 Anymarwar, *a.* (ymarwar) Without contention.
 Anymarwedd, *a.* (ymarwedd) Without conduct.
 Anymarweddawl, *a.* (anymarwedd) Not conduct-
 ing or demeaning one's self.
 Anymarweddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anymarwedd)
 A being without good demeanour.
 Anymateb, *a.* (ymateb) Without replying.
 Anymatebawl, *a.* (anymateb) Unresponsive.
 Anymatebiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (anymateb) A
 being unresponsive.
 Anymattreg, *a.* (ymattreg) Without delaying.
 Anymattal, *a.* (ymattal) Without delaying.
 Anymattalgar, *a.* (anymattal) Incontinent.
 Anymattaliad, *s. m.* (anymattal) Inabstinence.
 Anymattalus, *a.* (anymattal) Incontinent, unchaste
 Anymlaid, *a.* (ymblaid) Without faction.
 Anymbleidgar, *a.* (anymblaid) Not factious.

Anymbleidiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anymblaid) A being unfactionous, a ceasing to be a partisan.
 Anymbleidiawl, *a.* (anymblaid) Not tending to be factious or of a party.
 Anymborth, *a.* (ymborth) Without sustenance.
 Anymborthawl, *a.* (anymborth) Unalimentary.
 Anymborthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anymborth) A being without sustenance.
 Anymbrawf, *a.* (ymbrawf) Without attempting.
 Anymbrofawl, *a.* (anymbrawf) Unassayable.
 Anymbrofiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anymbrawf) A being unassayed.
 Anymchwel, *a.* (ymchwel) Without returning.
 Anymchweladwy, *a.* (anymchwel) Unreversible.
 Anymchweledig, *a.* (anymchwel) Unreversed.
 Anymchweliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anymchwel) A being unreversed.
 Anymchwydd, *a.* (ymchwydd) Without swelling.
 Anymchwyddawl, *a.* (ymchwydd) Not swelling out.
 Anymchwyddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anymchwydd) A being without swelling.
 Anymchwyth, *a.* (ymchwyth) Without inflation.
 Anymchwythiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anymchwyth) Disinflation; a ceasing to inflate one's self.
 Anymdaen, *a.* (ymdaen) Without expanding itself.
 Anymdaenawl, *a.* (anymdaen) Inexpansive.
 Anymdaeniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anymdaen) Inexpansion, a ceasing to expand one's self.
 Anymdaith, *a.* (ymdaith) Without journeying.
 Anymdaithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anymdaith) A being without travelling.
 Anymdrech, *a.* (ymdrech) Without contention.
 Anymdrechawl, *a.* (anymdrech) Uncontentious.
 Anymdrechiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anymdrech) A being without contention.
 Anymdro, *a.* (ymdro) Without turning about.
 Anymdröawl, *a.* (anymdro) Not turning back.
 Anymddangaws, *a.* (ymddangaws) Without being unmanifested.
 Anymddangosawl, *a.* (anymddangaws) Not manifesting; that doth not come in view.
 Anymddangosiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anymddangaws) A being not manifested.
 Anymddattawd, *a.* (ymddattawd) Without dissolution.
 Anymddattodawl, *a.* (anymddattawd) Unrelaxed.
 Anymddibynawl, *a.* (ymddibynawl) Independent.
 Anymddibyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (ymddibyniad) Independence.
 Anymddyddan, *a.* (ymddyddan) Without conversing.
 Anymddyddangar, *a.* (anymddyddan) Inconversible, not given to discoursing.
 Anymddiffynadwy, *a.* (ymddiffyn) Untenable.
 Anymddiffynedig, *a.* (ymddiffyn) Undefended.
 Anymddiriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (ymddiried) Diffidence.
 Anymddiried, *v. a.* (ymddiried) To mistrust.
 Anymddiriedawl, *a.* (anymddiried) Mistrustful.
 Anymddiriedus, *a.* (anymddiried) Unconfident.
 Anymddwyn, *a.* (ymddwyn) Without conception.
 Anymddygawl, *a.* (ymddygawl) Undemeaning.
 Anymddygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (ymddygiad) A ceasing to demean one's self; misdemeanour.
 Anymedfryd, *a.* (ymedfryd) Without being renewed, or restored back.
 Anymedliw, *a.* (ymedliw) Without being upbraided.
 Anymedliwiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anymedliw) A being unupbraided.
 Anymegniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (ymegniad) Inexertion.
 Anymegniawl, *a.* (ymegniawl) Not exerting.
 Anymeirgar, *a.* (ymeirgar) Unloquacious.
 Anymeiriach, *a.* (ymeiriach) Without intreaty.

Anymeiriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (ymeiriad) Without altercation.
 Anymeiriawl, *a.* (ymeiriawl) Undeprecating.
 Anymerbyn, *a.* (ymerbyn) Without coming in opposition, or contact.
 Anymerbyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anymerbyn) A being not in contact.
 Anymerbyniawl, *a.* (anymerbyn) Not meeting with.
 Anymerlyn, *a.* (ymerlyn) Without following.
 Anymerlyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anymerlyn) A being without attending.
 Anymfalchiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (ymfalchiad) A being without priding one's self.
 Anymfalchiaw, *v.* (ymfalchiaw) To cease from priding one's self.
 Anymffrost, *a.* (ymffrost) Without bragging.
 Anymffrostiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anymffrost) A being without boasting, or vaunting.
 Anymffrostiawl, *a.* (anymffrost) Not vaunting.
 Anymgadw, *a.* (ymgadw) Inabstinent; incontinent.
 Anymgadwad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anymgadw) Inabstinence, incontinence.
 Anymgais, *a.* (ymgais) Without effort, or attempt.
 Anymganlyn, *a.* (ymganlyn) Without accompanying.
 Anymganred, *s. m.* (ymganred) Inaccompaniment.
 Anymgaru, *v. a.* (ymgaru) To cease from loving mutually.
 Anymgasgl, *a.* (ymgasgl) Not collected together.
 Anymgasgliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anymgasgl) A being uncollected.
 Anymgasglu, *v.* (anymgasgl) To cease from collecting together.
 Anymgeccreth, *a.* (ymgeccreth) Without cavilling.
 Anymgeingar, *a.* (ymgeingar) Not apt to wrangle.
 Anymgeiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (ymgeiniad) A being free from wrangling.
 Anymgeinniaw, *v.* (ymgeinniaw) To cease from wrangling, or brawling together.
 Anymgeintach, *v.* (ymgeintach) To cease cavilling.
 Anymgeisiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anymgais) A being unambitious.
 Anymgeisiaw, *v.* (anymgais) To cease from seeking after; to cease hankering.
 Anymgeisiawl, *a.* (anymgais) Unambitious.
 Anymgel, *a.* (ymgel) Without secreting, or hiding.
 Anymgeledig, *a.* (anymgel) Unsecreted; unhidden.
 Anymgeledd, *a.* (ymgeledd) Without protection.
 Anymgeleddawl, *a.* (anymgeledd) Unprotecting.
 Anymgeleddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anymgeledd) A being unprotected, unsuccoured.
 Anymgeleddu, *v.* (anymgeledd) To cease from succouring or protecting.
 Anymgeleddus, *a.* (anymgeledd) Unprotecting.
 Anymgethrus, *a.* (ymgethrus) Uncontentious.
 Anymgil, *a.* (ymgil) Without receding.
 Anymgiliaw, *v.* (anymgil) To cease from receding.
 Anymgrain, *a.* (ymgrain) Without rolling about.
 Anymgreiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anymgrain) A being without tumbling about.
 Anymgreiniawl, *a.* (anymgrain) Not tumbling about.
 Anymgudd, *a.* (ymgudd) Being unhidden.
 Anymguddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (anymgudd) The state of being unhidden.
 Anymguddiaw, *v.* (anymgudd) To cease from hiding.
 Anymgdyfod, *v. a.* (ymgydfod) To disagree.
 Anymgdydiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (ymgydiad) A being without a junction, or connexion.
 Anymgdydiawl, *a.* (ymgydiawl) Unconjunctive.
 Anymgdyfethl, *a.* (ymgyfethl) Without being mutually ferocious.

Anymgyfred, *a.* (ymgyfred) Incoincident.
 Anymgyfredawl, *a.* (anymgyfred) Not coinciding.
 Anymgyfrediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anymgyfred) Incoincidence; a ceasing to be concurrent.
 Anymgyffred, *a.* (ymgyffred) Incomprehensible.
 Anymgyffrededd, *s. m.* (anymgyffred) Incomprehensibility.
 Anymgyffröad, *a.* (ymgyffröad) That has no self-motion; being void of agitation.
 Anymgyhydr, *a.* (ymgyhydr) Being matchless.
 Anymgyymmod, *a.* (ymgyymmod) Without mutual agreement, or accordance.
 Anymgyynnal, *a.* (ymgyynnal) Incontinent.
 Anymgyynnull, *a.* (ymgyynnull) Without being collected, or gathered together.
 Anymgyynnwys, *a.* (ymgyynnwys) Incontinent.
 Anymgyrch, *a.* (ymgyrch) Without coming together.
 Anymgyrchawl, *a.* (anymgyrch) Incongressive.
 Anymgyrchiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anymgyrch) A being incongressive; a ceasing of mutual access.
 Anymgyttal, *a.* (ymgyttal) without cohabiting or remaining together.
 Anymhwrdd, *a.* (ymhwrdd) Without concussion.
 Anymhyrddawl, *a.* (anymhwrdd) Inconcussive.
 Anymhyrddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anymhwrdd) A ceasing of mutual concussion.
 Anymladdgar, *a.* (ymladd) Uncontentious; peaceable.

Rhaid ei fod—yn dirion, yn anymladdgar.

He must be—patient, not a brawler.

1 Tim. iii. 3.

Anymladdiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymladd) A being without strife, or contention.
 Anymled, *a.* (ymled) Without being expanded.
 Anymledawl, *a.* (anymled) Inexpansive.
 Anymlediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anymled) Inexpansion.
 Anymliw, *a.* (ymliw) Without upbraiding.
 Anymliwiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anymliw) A being without upbraiding, or accusing.
 Anymliwiawl, *a.* (anymliw) Not upbraiding.
 Anymlyn, *a.* (ymlyn) without adhering.
 Anymlynawl, *a.* (anymlyn) Inadherent.
 Anymlyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anymlyn) Inadherence.
 Anymmod, *a.* (ymmod) Without motion.
 Anymmodawl, *a.* (anymmod) Unmoving.
 Anymmodedig, *a.* (anymmod) Unremoved.
 Anymmodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anymmod) Immobility; a ceasing of motion.
 Anymmodrwydd, *s. m.* (anymmod) Immoveableness.
 Anymochel, *a.* (ymochel) Without avoiding.
 Anymochelawg, *a.* (anymochel) Not avoiding.
 Anymoddef, *a.* (ymoddef) Without patience.
 Anymoddefawl, *a.* (anymoddef) Not apt to be patient.
 Anymoddefiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anymoddef) A being without patience, or forbearance.
 Anymofeg, *a.* (ymofeg) Without curiosity.
 Anymofyn, *a.* (ymofyn) Without inquiry.
 Anymofynawl, *a.* (anymofyn) Uninquisitive.
 Anymofyngar, *a.* (anymofyn) Uninquisitive.
 Anymofyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anymofyn) A ceasing to be inquisitive or prying.
 Anymogel, *a.* (ymogel) Incautious; improvident.
 Anymogelawg, *a.* (anymogel) Incautious.
 Anymogeliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anymogel) Incautioness; improvidence.
 Anymogelus, *a.* (anymogel) Incautious; heedless.
 Anymorchest, *a.* (ymorchest) Without emulation.
 Anymorchestawl, *a.* (anymorchest) Inemulatory.
 Anymorchestiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anymorchest) Inemulation; a ceasing to compete.

Anymorchudd, *a.* (ymorchudd) Without being secluded.
 Anymorchuddiawl, *a.* (anymorchudd) Not overshadowing; unsecluding.
 Anymorchwydd, *a.* (ymorchwydd) Without being puffed up.
 Anymorddiwes, *a.* (ymorddiwes) Without being overtaken or come upon.
 Anymosgrain, *a.* (ymosgrain) Not crawling about.
 Anymosgryn, *a.* (ymosgryn) Without being intimidated, or overawed.
 Anymrafael, *a.* (ymrafael) Without contention.
 Anymrafaelgar, *a.* (anymrafael) Uncontentious.
 Anymrafaeliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anymrafael) A being without contention.
 Anymran, *a.* (ymran) Without being divided.
 Anymranawl, *a.* (anymran) Unschismatic.
 Anymraniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anymran) A being without schism.
 Anymreg, *a.* (ymreg) Without imprecation.
 Anymregawl, *a.* (anymreg) Not imprecating.
 Anymregiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anymreg) A being without imprecation.
 Anymrith, *a.* (ymrith) Without disguise, or shew.
 Anymrithiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anymrith) A being undisguised.
 Anymrithiawl, *a.* (anymrith) Undisguised.
 Anymröad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymröad) Unresignation.
 Anymröawl, *a.* (ymröawl) Unresigned; unyielding.
 Anymroddawl, *a.* (ymroddawl) Not giving or resigning of one's self up.
 Anymroddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymroddiad) Inapplication.
 Anymroegar, *a.* (ymroegar) Unassiduous; fluctuant; irresolute.
 Anymröus, *a.* (ymröus) Unresigned; unassiduous.
 Anymryson, *a.* (ymryson) Without contention.
 Anymrysonawl, *a.* (anymryson) Uncontentious.
 Anymrysongar, *a.* (anymryson) Undisputative.
 Anymrysongarwch, *s. m.* (anymrysongar) Uncontentiousness; a state void of dispute.
 Anymrysoniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anymryson) Uncontentiousness.
 Anymsang, *a.* (ymsang) Without pressure.
 Anymsangawl, *a.* (anymsang) Not pressing down.
 Anymserth, *a.* (ymserth) Without scolding.
 Anymserthawl, *a.* (anymserth) Not given to scolding.
 Anymserthiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anymserth) A being unabusive; a keeping free of abuse.
 Anymsyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymsyniad) Inconsideration; a being without contemplation.
 Anymsyniawl, *a.* (ymsyniawl) Inconsiderate.
 Anymsynied, *v.* (ymsynied) To be inconsiderate.
 Anymunawl, *a.* (ymunawl) Uncombined; ununited.
 Anymuniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymuniad) Disunion.
 Anymwad, *a.* (ymwad) Unrenounced; undenied.
 Anymwadiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anymwad) A ceasing to deny one's self.
 Anymwadu, *v.* (anymwad) To cease from denying.
 Anymwahan, *a.* (ymwahan) Without being separate; unseparating.
 Anymwahanawl, *a.* (anymwahan) Not tending to separate; inseparable.
 Anymwahaniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (anymwahan) Inseparability; a ceasing from separation.
 Anymwan, *a.* (ymwan) Without defence, or guard.
 Anymwarchad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymwarchad) A being unprotected, or unguarded.
 Anymwared, *a.* (ymwared) Without deliverance.
 Anymwaredawl, *a.* (anymwared) Not being delivered.

Anymwarediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anymwared) A being undelivered, or unredeemed.
Anymwaredus, a. (anymwared) Not being able to extricate one's self.
Anymwasgawd, a. (ymwasgawd) Without sheltering.
Anymwasgodawl, a. (anymwasgawd) Not being able to shelter one's self.
Anymwasgodi, v. a. (anymwasgawd) To unshelter one's self; to become unsheltered.
Anymwasgodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anymwasgawd) A becoming unsheltered.
Anymweddawl, a. (ymweddawl) Uncomplying.
Anymweddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymweddiad) Uncompliance; a ceasing to conform one's self.
Anymweddu, v. (ymweddu) To cease from complying, or conforming one's self.
Anymweithiawl, a. (ymweithiawl) Unfermentative.
Anymweliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymweliad) A being without visiting.
Anymwisgawl, a. (ymwisgawl) Not apt to be dressy.
Anymwisgiad, s. m. (ymwisgiad) A being not dressy.
Anymwrthryn, a. (ymwrthryn) Without resistance.
Anymwthgar, a. (ymwthgar) Inobstrusive.
Anymwthiad, s. m. (ymwthiad) A being inobstrusive.
Anymwyth, a. (ymwyth) Without chafing one's self.
Anymwythawl, a. (anymwyth) Not given to passion.
Anymwythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anymwyth) A being free from fretting.
Anymyraeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymyraeth) A being without making one's self busy.
Anymyrawl, a. (ymyrawl) Not intermeddling.
Anymyrgar, a. (ymyrgar) Inofficious.
Anymyrgarwch, s. m. (anymyrgar) Inofficiousness.
Anymyriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymyriad) Inofficiousness.
Anymyrus, a. (ymyrus) Inofficious; unimportunate.
Anymysgrain, a. (ymysgrain) Without scraping or crawling along.
Anymysgreiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anymysgrain) A being without scratching or scraping along.
Anymysgwr, a. (ymysgwr) Without branching out.
Anymysgwyd, a. (ymysgwyd) Without shaking one's self.
Anynad, a. (ynad) Peevish, fractious, or petulant.

Rhoes Duw hwy i fynydd i feddwl anynad (anmhwyllog) i wneuthur y pethau ni chyweddant.
 God gave them up to perverse thought, to do the things that were not becoming.
W. Salisbury, Rom. i.

Anynadrwydd, s. m. (anynad) Hastiness; peevishness.
Anynawd, a. (ynawd) Hasty; fractious; petulant.

*Y cof ys ynof ys anynawd y try
 Tragywydd o'm ceudawd,
 Anghenwyd herwydd hir-awd
 Angeu ym edeu am Awd.*
 The memory that is within me, perversely it eternally flows from my bosom: I am fated, after my laborious song of praise, death will visit me for Awd.
Gr. ab M. ab Dafydd.

Anyni, a. (yni) Without vigour, life, or strength.
Anynwst, a. (ynwst) Not moist, wet, or humid.
Anynystriwydd, s. m. (anynwst) Inhumidity.
Anysbaid, a. (ysbaid) Without intervention.
Anysbail, a. (ysbail) Without spoil, or plunder.
Anysbaith, a. (ysbaith) Without circumspection.
Anysbeiawl, a. (ysbai) Unperceivable.
Anysbeidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anysbaid) A rendering incessant or uninterrupted.
Anysbeidiaw, v. (anysbaid) To become incessant.
Anysbeidiawl, a. (anysbaid) Incessant.
Anysbeiliadwy, a. (anysbail) Not to be plundered.
Anysbeiliawg, a. (anysbail) Indepredatory.
Anysbeiliedig, a. (anysbail) Undepredated.
Anysbeithiawl, a. (anysbaith) Uncircumspective.
Anysbeithig, a. (anysbaith) Being not prospective.
Anysblant, a. (ysblant) Without emanation.

Anysblennydd, a. (anysblant) Unresplendent.
Anysborthawl, a. (ysborth) Unsustaining.
Anysborthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ysborth) A being without sustenance, maintenance, or support.
Anysbryd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ysbryd) An apparition.

*Y cnawd anial, cnwd annoeth,
 A'r byd, a'r anysbryd noeth.*
 The unruly flesh, simple its fruit, and the world, and the naked fiend.
Morys ab Rhys.

Anysbrydawl, a. (anysbryd) Unspiritual.
Anysbrydoliaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (anysbrydawl) Unspirituality.
Anysbwys, a. (ysbwys) Unimpressive.
Anysbyddad, a. (ysbyddad) Inhospitable.
Anysbyddawd, s. m. (ysbyddawd) Inhospitality.
Anysbys, a. (ysbys) Unmanifest; uncertain.
Anysbysawl, a. (anysbys) Unmanifested.
Anysbysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anysbys) A being unmanifest; a being uninformed.
Anysbysrwydd, s. m. (anysbys) Want of information; want of being manifest.
Anysgafael, a. (ysgafael) Not laid hold of.
Anysgafaeliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anysgafael) A being without having hold of.
Anysgafala, a. (ysgafala) Not careless, or heedless.
Anysgafalawch, s. m. (anysgafala) A being not careless.
Anysgafn, a. (ysgafn) Not light, or volatile.
Anysgafnder, s. m. (anysgafn) Want of lightness.
Anysgafniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anysgafn) A being without being lightened.
Anysgarth, a. (ysgarth) Without excretion.
Anysgarthawg, a. (anysgarth) Unexcrementitious.
Anysgarthawl, a. (anysgarth) Unexcremental.
Anysgarthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ysgarth) Inexcretion.
Anysgarthlyd, a. (anysgarth) Unexcremental.
Anysgarthlu, v. a. (anysgarth) To cease from excretion.
Anysgawd, a. (ysgawd) Without being overshadowed.
Anysgawn, a. (ysgawn) Not light, or volatile.
Anysgeiniad, s. m. (ysgain) A being unsprinkled.
Anysgeiniawl, a. (ysgain) Unbesprinkled.
Anysgiapiad, s. m. (ysgiapiad) A being unsnatched.
Anysgiapiawl, a. (ysgiapiawl) Unrapacious.
Anysgiapiolrwydd, s. m. (anysgiapiawl) Unrapaciousness.
Anysglyf, a. (ysglyf) Without prey, or booty.
Anysglyfaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (anysglyf) Indepredation.
Anysglyfaethawl, a. (anysglyfaeth) Indepredatory.
Anysglyfaethus, a. (anysglyfaeth) Undepredating.
Anysglyfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anysglyf) A being without depredation.
Anysgöawl, a. (ysgöawl) Unreceding; not starting.
Anysgodawg, a. (anysgawd) Not apt to take shelter.
Anysgodig, a. (anysgawd) Not apt to become secluded.
Anysgoew, a. (ysgoew) Not nimble or quick.
Anysgoewan, a. (anysgoew) Not fickle.
Anysgog, a. (ysgog) Without motion; not motive.
Anysgogawl, a. (anysgog) Immoveable.
Anysgoged, a. (anysgog) Immoveable. *Maen anysgoged*, an immoveable stone.

*Goddef grwn ysgwn anysgoged,
 Goddefwn, gwylwn, gwaelled arnom!*
 Suffering the immovable uplifted heap, we will bear, we will weep, how miserable we are!
Ll. F. Moch.

Anysgogi, v. a. (anysgog) To render immoveable.
Anysgogiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anysgog) Immobility.
Anysgräell, a. (ysgräell) Incombustible.
Anysgrifawl, a. (ysgrif) Not writing, or recording.

Anysgrifedig, a. (ysgrif) Unwritten.
Anysgrud, a. (ysgrud) Not a carcase, or carrion.
Anysgryd, a. (ysgryd) Without tremulation, or trepidation.
Anysgrydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anysgryd) A being without trembling.
Anysgrydiant, s. m. (anysgryd) A ceasing to tremble, or trepitate.
Anysgrydiawl, a. (anysgryd) Not trembling.
Anysgryn, a. (ysgryn) Without quaking.
Anysgrynaw, a. (anysgryn) Untremulous.
Anysgryniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anysgryn) Intrepidity.
Anysgrythyrawl, a. (ysgrythyr) Unscriptural.
Anysguall, a. (ysguall) Not violent, or vehement.
Anysgwn, a. (ysgwn) Without being lifted up.
Anysgwr, a. (ysgwr) Not having a branch.
Anysgwth, a. (ysgwth) Without impulse, or force.
Anysgwthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anysgwth) Impulsion; a ceasing of propulsion.
Anysgwyd, a. (ysgwyd) Without shaking.
Anysgwydadwy, a. (anysgwyd) Not to be shaken.
Anysgwydawl, a. (anysgwyd) Not shaking.
Anysgwydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anysgwyd) A being unshaken.
Anysgyflgar, a. (ysgwfl) Unrapacious.
Anysgyfrith, a. (ysgyfrith) Without appearance of doubt; unfeigned.
Anysgymmod, s. m.—pl. t. au (ysgymmod) Dissension.

Llyw glyw glaif anys gymmod.

The chief is a leader with the sword of dissension.

Bled dyn Fardd.

Anysgymmodi, v. (anysgymmod) To become at variance; to cease agreeing.
Anysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ysiad) A being unconsumed.
Anysiant, s. m. (ysiant) A being undeavoured.
Anysig, a. (ysig) Not bruised; not afflicted.
Anysigiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anysig) A being not bruised.
Anysmala, a. (ysmala) Not fickle, or careless.
Anysmaldawd, s. m. (ysmaldawd) A being without trifling, or levity.
Anysmalâwch, s. m. (ysmalâwch) Untriflingness.
Anysmudawl, a. (ysmudawl) Immoveable.
Anysmudiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ysmudiad) Immobility.
Anysplygawl, a. (ysplyg) Inexplicable.
Anystadl, a. (ystadl) Not ready, or eloquent.
Anystig, a. (ystig) Undiligent, unassiduous.
Anystigrwydd, s. m. (anystig) Inapplication.
Anystlysawl, a. (ystlys) Not lateral, or sideways.
Anystlysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ystlys) A being without a bias to one side.
Anystryw, a. (ystryw) Without subtilty, or craft.
Anystrywgar, a. (anystryw) Not crafty.
Anystrywgarwch, s. m. (anystrywgar) Uncraftiness.
Anystrywiawl, a. (anystryw) Unsubtil; uncrafty.
Anystum, a. (ystum) Without a bend, or turn.
Anystumgar, a. (anystum) Inflexible, not to be bent.
Anystumgarwch, s. m. (anystum) Inflexibility.
Anystumiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anystum) Inflexibility.
Anystumiaw, v. a. (anystum) To render uncurved.
Anystumiawl, a. (anystum) Inflexible; not to be bent.
Anystumiolder, s. m. (anystumiawl) Inflexibleness.
Anystwf, a. (ystwf) Unfruitful; barren; sterile.
Anystwyth, a. (ystwyth) Unpliable; inflexible.
Anystwythadwy, a. (anystwyth) Unpliable.
Anystwythawl, v. a. (anystwyth) To render unpliable.

Anystwythawl, a. (anystwyth) Unpliant.
Anystwythder, s. m. (anystwyth) Unpliancy.
Anystwythdra, s. m. (anystwyth) Unpliantness.
Anystwythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anystwyth) A rendering unpliant.
Anystynadwy, a. (ystyn) Inextensible; expansible.
Anystynawl, a. (ystyn) Unextensive; not reaching.
Anystynedig, a. (ystyn) Unextended; unstretched.
Anystyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ystyn) Inextension.
Anystyr, a. (ystyr) Indeliberate; without study.
Anystyriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (anystyr) Indeliberation.
Anystyriaeth, s. m. (anystyr) Inconsiderateness.
Anystyriaw, v. (anystyr) To become inconsiderate.
Anystyriawl, a. (anystyr) Unsentimental; heedless.
Anystyried, v. (anystyr) To cease from considering.
Anystyriedig, a. (anystyr) Not regarded, or heeded.
Anystyrioldeb, s. m. (anystyriawl) Inconsiderateness.
Anystywallt, a. (ystywallt) Unconstant; unsteady; untoward; unmanageable.
Anystywell, a. (ystywell) Unsteady, unmanageable.
AR, s. f. r.—pl. t. au. The faculty of speaking; the speech.
AR, s. m. r.—pl. t. oedd. A surface; tilth, or ploughed land; *tir ar*, arable land.
Ar, prep. On; upon: *ar lawr*, on the ground; *ar fy ngair*, upon my word; *galwai ar yr Arglwydd*, he called upon the Lord. These are idiomatic expressions: *ar i fyny*, upward; *ar i waered*, downward; *ar gerdded*, going on; *haedda i ar Olwen ei garu*, it was incumbent on Olwen to love him; *aynt guyr Llydaw hyd ar gynghrair*, the men of Brittany entered on a confederacy.

Ar, a prefix, enhancing the signification of words: when joined to a noun, it has the force of *arch*, a chief, in English; of *very*, and *most* in adjectives; and *much*, in verbs. The prefix, in the English, that is most like it is *per*, from the Latin.

A'r, conj. (a—yr) And the; with the. *Hwn a'r llall*, this and the other; *ai ymaith a'r cyfan*, he went away with the whole.

A'r, pronoun relative, (â—yr) Who; that. It often occurs as an expletive.

A'r ni allo trais twyllod.

Who is not able to oppress let him deceive.

Adage.

A'r ni ochel y mwg, ni ochel ei ddrwg.

Who doth not avoid the smoke will not avoid its harm.

Adage.

Ni chaiff barch a'r ni's dylo.

He will not receive honour that doth not deserve it.

Adage.

Arab, a. (ar—ab) Joyous; pleasant; facetious.

Arabawl, a. (arab) Yielding enjoyment; pleasing.

Arabedd, s. m. (arab) Merriment; drollery.

Arabeddiaith, s. f. (arabedd—iaith) Pleasing discourse.

Arabeddu, v. a. (arabedd) To give pleasure; to be facetious; to jest; to dally.

Arabeddus, a. (arabedd) Merry; facetious.

Arabawl, s. f.—pl. arabholion (arab—hawl) A trifling action at law, a suit recommenced without any real grounds, which had been legally determined before.

Welsh Laws.

Arabwr, s. m.—pl. arabwyr, (arab—gwr) A buffoon.

Arad, s. m.—pl. t. au eryd (ar) A plough. *Arad main*, a plough drawn by a single team, or when the horses are not in pairs.

Mon.

Ni nawdd fydd arad heb heieirn, heb had;

Ni bu oleuad cyn Celi cread,

The plough is no sanctuary without the irons, or without seed; there was no light before it was created by the Mysterious One.

Taliesin.

Aradawl, *a.* (arad) Ploughing; arable.
 Aradiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arad) Aration; tillage.
 Aradu, *v. a.* (arad) To plough; to till; to cultivate
 Aradwr, *s. m.*—*pl. aradwyr* (arad—gwr) A
 ploughman.

Aradwy, *a.* (arad) Arable, *s.* a ploughing.

Gwerth aradwy un dydd, dwy geiniawg gyfraith.

The value of one day's ploughing is two pence in law.
Welsh Laws.

Araes *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ar—aes) A cliff.
 Araeth, *s. f.*—*pl. areithiau* (ar) A speech; an
 oration.

Araf, *a.* (rhaf) Slow; soft; mild; placid; still.
Yn araf deg, by degrees, or slowly.

Arafu, *v.* (araf) To become slow, or moderate.
 Arafâad, *s. m.* (arafa) A slackening of a pace.
 Arafaid, *a.* (araf) Rather slow; gentle; moderate
 Arafair, *s. m.* (araf—gair) A gentle word.

Arafau, *v. a.* (arafa) To slacken pace; to grow soft
 Arafedd, *s. m.* (araf) Slowness; gentleness.

Arafeiddiaw, *v. a.* (arafaidd) To slacken pace.

Arafu, *v. a.* (araf) To go slower; to moderate.

Tan gwyllt yw, ac na ellir ei arafu.

Wild is the fire that cannot be moderated. *Welsh Laws.*

Arafwch, *s. m.* (araf) Slowness; mildness.

Bydded eich arafwch yn hysbys i bob dyn.

Let your moderation be manifest to every man. *Phil. iv. 5.*

Arail, *a.* (rhail) Attending, or looking after.

Arail, *v. a.* (rhail) To maintain; to attend; to
 look after or take care of.

I fyw'n gall—
 Ac arail ei dda goreu,
 Rhyw gall hynt, rhag eu llelau.

To live discreetly—and manage his best property, a wise under-
 taking, that it may not be diminished. *S. Phylip.*

Ys gwn arail gofeiliant.

I am acquainted with harbouring of anxiety. *B. Brwynllys.*

Arain, *a.* (ar) Eloquent; pert; witty; tattling.

Arall, *a.* (ar—all) Another; other; not the same;
 different.

Drwg un drwg arall.

If one is bad the other is bad. *Adage.*

Ac o'r parth arall gofalus oedd Caswallawn, canys Nyniaw ei
 frawd oedd yn frathedig, ac yu bedrus am ei fyw.

And on the other hand Caswallon was anxious because his
 brother Nynio was wounded, and uncertain as to his living.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Arallair, *s. m.* (arall—gair) A paraphrase.

Aralledig, *a.* (arall) Diversified; varying; altering
 Aralleg, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (arall) That shows in ano-
 ther form; an allegory.

Arallegawl, *a.* (aralleg) Allegorical; allusive.

Arallegiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (aralleg) An allegorizing

Arallegu, *v. a.* (aralleg) To allegorize.

Arallegus, *a.* (aralleg) Allegorical; allusive.

Arallegwr, *s. m.*—*pl. arallegwyr* (aralleg—gwr)
 An allegoriser; one who speaks figuratively.

Arallfro, *s. m.* (arall—bro) Another, or foreign
 country: *a.* foreign, or of another region.

Aralliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arall) A changing; al-
 teration; a transferring to another; a convey-
 ance. *Aralliad llywodraeth*, an alteration of
 government.

Arallrwydd, *s. m.* (arall) Alteration; alternity.

Wedi ysmudaw o achaws ei draba yn ych a llew ac nid yn gor-
 ffrawl namyn o arallrwydd ei feddwl.

Having been transformed on account of his pride to an ox, and
 a lion, and not bodily, but in the change of his mental faculty.

Hanesion.

Arallu, *v. a.* (arall) To alter, or to change to ano-
 ther; to transfer to another; to invert.

Arallus, *a.* (arall) Altering, or changing; inverting
 Arallwlad, *s. m.* (arall—gwlad) Another country:
a. foreign, of another country.

Nid call i fardd arallwlad.

It is not discreet for a bard to go to another country.

D. ab Gwilym.

Arallwr, *s. m.*—*pl. arallwyr* (arall—gwr) A changer
 Arallydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (arall) One that in-
 verts, or changes to another; a conveyancer.

Aramred *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (amred) A running about
 Aramredawl, *a.* (aramred) Ambulatory.

Aramrediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (aramred) Peram-
 bulation.

Aran, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (ár) A high place; alp. The
 name of several mountains in Britain.

Arangel, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (ár—angel) Archangel.

Aran, *s. m.* (ár—gau) A plain or manifest false-
 hood.

Araul, *a.* (ar—haul) Influenced by the sun; se-
 rene; pleasant. *Lle araul*, an open sunny place

Ni ddaw eiry yn nydd araul,
 Yu y rhiw tywyno'r haul.

The snow will not come in the serene day, on the cliff on which
 the sun shines. *D. Naunmor.*

Araw, *v. a.* (ar) To wait. *Ym araw dy Dduw*, be
 waiting upon thy God.

Araw eto, aur otoew.

Stop awhile, thou of the golden spur. *Iolo Goch.*

Arawd, *s. f.*—*pl. arodion* (ar) The power of
 speech, eloquence; an oration.

Tafawd un arawd ag Aneurin.

A tongue having the eloquence of Aneurin. *Risierdyn.*

Arawd teg o oreu ton.

A fair speech from the best voice. *Sefwyn.*

Arawn, *s. m.*—*pl. aronau* (ar) Eloquence; oratory

Araws, *s. m.*—*pl. arosau* (ar—aws) A staying.

Hir pob araws.

Long is every delay. *Adage.*

Araws, *v. a.* (ar—aws) To stay, or abide; to wait.

Araws, *adv.* (ar—aws) Almost; scarcely; hardly.

Araws agaws i ugain.

Scarcely, nearly to twenty. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Arbai, *s. m.*—*pl. arbeion* (pai) A prospect, or view

Arbais, *s. f.*—*pl. arbeisiau* (ar—pais) An upper
 coat; a woman's safeguard.

Arbaith, *s. m.*—*pl. arbeithiau* (paith) A perspective

Arbawr, *s. f.*—*pl. arborion* (pawr) A kitchen
 garden.

Arbed, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ar—ped) A saving.

Arbed, *v. a.* (ar—ped) To spare; to save.

A arbedodd ei lwyn a golodd ei fwyn.

He that has saved his grove has lost his enjoyment. *Adage.*

Mal ewyn tòn ymlaen tir,
 Yw da'r byd od arbedir.

Like the spray of the wave on the shore are worldly goods when
 hoarded. *W. Cynwal.*

Arbedawl, *a.* (arbed) Sparing; saving; frugal.

Arbededig, *a.* (arbed) That is spared, or saved.

Arbediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arbed) A sparing.

Arbedu, *v. a.* (arbed) To spare, to save.

Arbedwr, *s. m.*—*pl. arbedwyr* (arbed—gwr) A
 sparer.

Arbeiawl, *a.* (arbai) Prospective; open to view.

Arbeithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arbeith) Perspicacity

Arbeithiawg, *a.* (arbeith) Perspicacious.

Arbeithiawl, *a.* (arbeith) Perspective, or optical.

Arbeithig, *a.* (arbeith) Conspicuous; perspicuous

Arbel, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (pel) Convex; what is
 rounded at top, or outwards.

Arbellt, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (pellt) Rounded over.

Arbellus, *a.* (pellus) Compact; round, or close.
 Arben, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (pen) A sovereign.
 Arbenaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arben) Sovereignty.
 Arbenawg, *a.* (arben) Principal, or supreme.
 Arbenawl, *a.* (arben) Sovereign; supreme.
 Arbenawr, *s. m.*—*pl.* arbenorion (arben) A principal
 Yn nghystudd heieirn dur arbenawr.

In the tumult of iron and steel of the chief. *Aneurin.*

Arbenig, *a.* (arben) Principal; sovereign; excellent. *Arbenig milwyr*, the chief of warriors; *tywysogion, ac arbenigion y ddinas*, the princes and principal persons of the city; *arbenig y moch*, the leader of the swine; *y tair gwyl arbenig*, the three principal festivals.

Arbenig Lywiawdr, Bryniawdr breiniawl,
 Erbyniawdr, llywiawdr, llyu bedyddiawl.

Supreme Governor, and privileged Saviour, thou didst receive,
 thou didst govern the baptized host. *Gwalchmai.*

Arbènigedd, *s. m.* (arbenig) Excellency: chiefdom; solemnity.

Arbènigiawl, *a.* (arbènig) Excelling; excellent.

Nid oes ym, Dafydd, dawn orfod ar bawb,
 Arbèniawi hebod—
 Can lonydd byw un dydd bod.

To me there is none, without thee, Dafydd, who art made to
 overcome every one superior, with quietness one day to exist.
G. Ryfel, i D. ab Owain.

Arbènigrwydd, *s. m.* (arbènig) Sovereignty, or the summit; *arbenigrwydd clod*, the summit of fame
 Arberygl, *a.* (ar—perygl) Very dangerous.

Arberygliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arberygl) An endangering, a greatly hazarding.

Arberyglu, *v. a.* (arberygl) To endanger; to hazard
 Arberyglus, *a.* (arberygl) Hazardous; dangerous.

Penteulu a ddylly feddyginiath rady gan y meddyg teulu, eithr ei waed-ddillad, oiid o un o'r tair gweli arberygl; sef yw y rhal hynny, dyrnawd yn mhen hyd yr emmenydd; dyrnawd yn nghorff hyd yr ymysgar, neu dori un o'r pedair colofn.

The patron of the family is entitled to free medicinal aid from the family physician, except his bloody clothes, but with respect to one of the three dangerous wounds; and those are a blow on the head till the brain is laid open, a blow in the body reaching the bowels, or the breaking one of the four limbs. *Welsh Laws.*

Arbetrus, *a.* (petrus) Very dubious, or uncertain; doubtful.

Rhai y sydd arbetrus am feichiogi gwraig, o llygrir, pa beth a ddylir am dano, a'i wynebwarth a'i galanas.

Some are dubious with respect to the pregnancy of a woman, who has been debased, as to what is due for it, whether a compensation for shame of face, or fine for villainy. *Welsh Laws.*

Arbetrusaw, *v. a.* (arbetrus) To doubt; to hesitate

Arbetrusawl, *a.* (arbetrus) Doubting; hesitating.

Arbetrusder, *s. m.* (arbetrus) Dubiousness.

Arbetrusi, *s. m.* (arbetrus) Uncertainty.

Arbetrusiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arbetrus) A doubting
 Arblaid, *s. f.*—*pl.* arbleidian (plaid) A sect.

Arbod, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (pod) Forecast, or foresight

Arbodaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arbod) Anticipation.

Arbodawl, *a.* (arbod) Prepared; preparative.

Arbodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arbod) A preparing.

Arbodus, *a.* (arbod) Preparatory; introductory.

Arbrain, *s. m.*—*pl.* arbreniau (prain) A great feast, or banquet.

Arbres, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (pres) Hurry, haste, or bustle

Arbrestl, *a.* (prestl) Very smart, or witty.

Arbrestledd, *s. m.* (arbrestl) A witty discourse.

Arbrestlawg, *a.* (arbrestl) Discoursing smartly.

Arbrestlu, *v. a.* (arbrestl) To talk smartly.

Arbrid, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (prid) A price, or value.

Arbrin, *a.* (prin) Very scarce; greatly wanting.

Arbrinder, *s. m.* (arbrin) Great scarcity, or want.

Arbrudd, *a.* (prudd) Very thoughtful, or pen-
 sive; serious.

Arbrwy, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (prwy) Equivalence.

Arbrwystl, *a.* (prwystl) Smart; lively; witty.

Arbrwystlaw, *v. a.* (arbrwystl) To discourse wittily

Arbrwystledd, *s. m.* (arbrwystl) Smartness in discourse, or witty conversation.

Arbryd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (pryd) Comeliness.

Arbrydus, *a.* (arbryd) Comely; beautiful.

Arbuch, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (puch) Bent of the mind.

Arbuchiant, *s. m.* (arbuch) The unrestrained bent of the mind, or desire.

Arbwl, *a.* (pwl) Very blunt, or dull; sluggish.

Arbwyll, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (pwyll) Reason.

Arbwyllator, *ger.* (arbwyll) Reasoning; thinking.

Arbwyllaw, *v. a.* (arbwyll) To reason, or to argue.

Arbwyllawg, *a.* (arbwyll) Endowed with reason.

Arbwylleb, *s. f.* (arbwyll) Logick; the art of making right use of the rational faculty.

Arbwylliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arbwyll) A reasoning.

Arbwylleg, *s. f.* (arbwyll) Logick; art of reasoning

Arbwyllog, *a.* (arbwyll) Considerate; thinking.

Arbwyllog, *s. m.* (arbwyll) Ratiocination.

Arbwyllog, *sup.* (arbwyllaw) To be reasoning.

Arbwyllogrwydd, *s. m.* (arbwyllawg) Reasonableness.

Arbwyllogr, *s. m.* (arbwyll—gwr) A reasoner.

Arbwyllydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (arbwyll) A logician.

Arbylder, *s. m.* (arbwl) Extreme bluntness.

Arbyledd, *s. m.* (arbwl) Bluntness; dullness.

Arbylu, *v. a.* (arbwl) To make very blunt.

Arch, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (âr) A request; a demand.

Caru Duw o fryd uniawn,
 Ac erchi archau cyfiawn,
 A bair nef a bydawl ddawn.

To love God with an honest mind, and asking of just demand,
 will insure heaven, and worldly good. *Engl Arthur ac Eliwlad.*

Arch, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* oedd (ar) A trunk, or chest; the trunk, or body of an animal, exclusive of the limbs; a coffin; *Arch Nôe*, Noah's Ark.

Arch, *a.* (ar) Chief or topmost; principal.

Archadw, *v. a.* (cadw) To guard, keep, or protect.

Dorchafad mwg o gudd,
 Nid archatwo ei ddeurudd.

Let him raise smoke from the shade that doth not defend his countenance. *Adage.*

Archadddon, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arch—adddon) Archdeacon.

Hael archadddon gan engylion cynnwyseter.

The generous archdeacon, may he be received by angels. *Taliesin.*

Archafad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (ar—cafad) Exaltation.

Gnawd gan draws lu maws luman archafad yn argad i ar gan.

It is usual to see the perverse with a gay host, and an uplifted banner in the conflict on the plain. *Cynddelw, i H. ab Owain.*

Archafael, *v. a.* (cafael) To ascend; to exalt; to rise

Braint archafael hael heilyn.

Honour will exalt the liberal server of the beverage. *Cynddelw.*

Archan, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (can) A deprecation.

Archangel, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (angel) An archangel.

Archar, *a.* (car) Reprehending; chiding; rebuking

Archawg, *a.* (arch) Having a trunk, or body; chested

Archdeyrn, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arch—teyrn) A monarch

Archdeyrnawl, *a.* (archdeyrn) Monarchical.

Archdeyrnaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (archdeyrn) Monarchy

Archddug, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arch—dwg) Archduke.

Archddugaeth, *s. m.* (archddug) Archdukedom.

Archdduges, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (archddug) Archduchess

Archedig, *a.* (arch) That is demanded; required.

Archedigaeith, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (archedig) a bidding

Archedigawl, *a.* (archedig) Imperative; requiring

Archen, s. f.—pl. t. au (arch) What incloses like a trunk; a shoe.

Mis Rhagfyr tomlyd archen,
Trwm tir, trymluawg huan.

In the month of December dirty is the *shoe*, heavy is the ground, the sun seems drowsy. *Ancurin.*

Archenad, s. m.—pl. t. au (archen) What surrounds the body; apparel; clothing.

Y forwyn ystafell biau gyfrywau y frenines ac ei harchenad.

The chambermaid is intitled to the saddles, and apparel of the queen. *Welsh Laws.*

Archeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (archen) A putting on shoes.

Archennu, v. a. (archen) To put on shoes.

Archenwr, s. m.—pl. archenwyr (archen—gwr) A shoemaker; a dealer in shoes.

Archesgob, s. m.—pl. t. ion (arch—esgob) An archbishop.

Archesgobaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (archesgob) An archbishoprick.

Archesgobawd, s. m.—pl. archesgobodau (arch—esgob) Archiepiscopacy.

Archesgobdy, s. m.—pl. t. au (archesgob—ty) The palace of an archbishop.

Archfain, a. (arch—main) Slender-wasted.

Iwch a fyn gloch, archfain glan.

Like a roe, he will bear the bell, that is neat and slender-bodied. *T. Aled, i Farch.*

Archgrwn, a. (arch—grwn) Round-bodied.

Y march ffyrf archgrwn byr-flew.

The round-bodied powerful steed with a sleek coat. *T. Aled.*

Archiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arch) A demanding.

Archlen, s. f.—pl. t. au (arch—llen) The loin.

Hud arfoll archoll yr archlen.

A wound of a deceitful meeting in the loin. *Cynddelw.*

Archlawd, a. (arch—llawd) Being empty-bellied.

Archlyfn, a. (arch—llyfn) Smooth-bodied. *Emys eirchlyfn*, sleek-bodied stallions.

Archoll, s. m.—pl. t. ion, and erchyll (arch—holl) A wound.

Tostion erchyll, ti yn nhywyll.

Poignant were the wounds thou hadst in the dark. *Gr. Gryg, i Grist.*

Archolladwy, a. (archoll) Vulnerable; that may be cut.

Archollawg, a. (archoll) Having wounds.

Archolledig, a. (archoll) That is wounded, or cut.

Archolli, v. a. (archoll) To vulnerate, or wound.

Ni erchyll enaid ni ddiwyg.

He will not wound a soul that he will not reform. *Adage.*

Archolliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (archoll) A wounding.

Archre, s. pl. aggr. (arch—rhe) Raiment; clothes.

Archreth, s. m.—pl. erchryth (creth) A shivering.

Archro, s. pl. aggr. (arch—rho) Clothes; dress.

Archwa, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (chwa) Steam; a smell.

Tarawai y fath archwa fi o fygfeydd, a thagfeydd ag a'm gorphenasai, oni buasai iddo yn ddysymwth fy achub.

So is a stench of smokes and suffocations, struck me, as would have ended me, if I had not been suddenly saved by him. *Elis Wyn, Bardd Cwsg.*

Archwâad, s. m. (archwa) A sending out stench.

Archwaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwaeth) Savour; taste.

Archwaethedig, a. (archwaeth) Tasted; savoured.

Archwâethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (archwaeth) A tasting.

Archwaethu, v. a. (archwaeth) To taste; to savour.

Archwaethus, a. (archwaeth) Savoury; tasting.

Archware, s. m.—pl. t. on (chware) A playing, or sporting.

Archwr, s. m.—pl. archwyr (arch—gwr) A demander.

Archwyth, s. m.—pl. iaidd (chwyth) A hound.

Archyllu, v. a. (archoll) To wound; to vulnerate.

Pen cred fu weled dy weliau,
Pan yth archyllwyd o'th archollau.

The perfection of faith was to behold thy wounds, when thou wert cut with gashes. *Ein. ab Gwalchmai.*

Archynu, v. a. (cynu) To be springing up.

Y sarff Cartimwth—o hōno yr archynyt lawer o seirph.

The serpent Cartimuth—out of which there sprang up many serpents. *Breuddwyd Pawl.*

Archyth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyth) A belch; a belching.

Ardal, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (tâl) The marches, or borders of a country; a region; a province.

Bid fuan redaint yn ardal mynydd;
Bid y'ngheudawd ofal;
Bid anniwair auwadai.

Let the racer be swift on the border of the mountain; let care fill the bosom; let the inconstant be unchaste. *Llywarch Hen.*

Ardalaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (ardal) A marquesate.

Ardalawr, s. m.—pl. ardalorion (ardal) A marquis.

Ardaleithiawg, a. (ardalaeth) Belonging to a marquesate.

Ardalm, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (talm) Preparation.

Ardalwr, s. m.—pl. ardalwyr (ardal) A marcher, or inhabitant of the marches, or bordering country.

Ardalwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (ardal—gwy) A maritime region; sea coast.

Ni bydd diogelawr y'nghellawr Ardudwy
Yn ardalwy Cymru.

There will be no security in the coverts of Ardudwy, in the maritime region of the Welsh. *Myrddin.*

Ardalydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ardal) A marcher; a marquis.

Ardant, a. (ar—tant) Clamorous; tumultuous.

Dysiau bu gwartheg à amygant,
Ac ydd oedd friger coch, ac och ardant,
Oedd lludwed fyned dydd y daethant.

On Thursday it befel that they guarded the kine, and the hair was red, and there was clamorous woe, and it was lamentable that the day happened when they came. *Taliesin.*

Ardawch, a. (tawch) Hazy and sultry; thick and calm, as when the vapours are exhaled by the sun's heat; tranquil.

Ef oedd—
Llawch ardalweh ardwy rheidusion.

He was the tranquil refuge, the protection of the sons of necessity. *D. Benfras.*

Ardeb, s. m. (âr—teb) A portrait, a likeness.

Ardebed, s. m.—pl. t. au (ardeb) The countenance.

Gweled ardebed y gwyr brychwyn
Rhwyg saeth ferai a haiarn gwyn.

Seeing the aspects of the tawny men between the shafts of arrows and the shining iron. *Taliesin.*

Ardeml, s. m. (teml) What is overspreading.

Ardemiad, s. m. (ardeml) An overspreading.

Ardochi, v. (ardawch) To render hazy, or tranquil.

Mor tawch yn ardawch ardwyad,
Cyn ni fwy o Ddafydd yn amddifad.

May the hazy sea be a thick obscuring refuge if I am not bereaved of good after Dafydd! *D. Benfras.*

Ardraws, a. (traws) Cross; crosswise; across.

Hir-drwyn gwtâ ardraws—
Ni ddwg bwn.

The long-nosed cropt ungainly one, she will not bear a load. *W. Cynwal, i gaseg.*

Ardrem, s. m.—pl. t. au (trem) A prospect.

Ardremiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ardrem) A surveying.

Ardremu, v. a. (ardrem) To behold; to look upon.

Ardremynt, s. m. (ardrem) A purview; survey.

Ardres, s. m.—pl. t. i (tres) Labour, toil, trouble.

Lluest Cadwallawn ar Gaint,
Lloegr arres armes arnaint,
Law ddillwng eilwng aedd fraint.

The host of Cadwallon is encamped on Gaint; the trouble of Lloegr, to them foretold, the liberal hand giving high-sounding honour. *Llywarch Hen.*

Ardresawl, a. (ardres) Laborious; toiling, or busy.

Ardreth, s. f.—pl. t. i (treth) The chief rate, or toll; rent. *Ardreth y brenin*, the land tax.

A llawen yw'r boneddigion,
Sy'n ddeublyg eu hardrethion.

And joyful are the gentry whose *rents* are doubled. *S. Tudur.*

Ardrethadwy, a. (ardreth) Rateable; rentable.

Ardrethawl, a. (ardreth) Rented; that is rated.

Paul a drigal ddwy flynedd yn ei dy ardrethawl, ac à dderbyn-
iai bawb oll à ddoynti i mewn ato gan bregethu teyrnas Duw.

Paul dwelt two years in his *rented* house, and he received all
that came in to him, preaching the kingdom of God.

Acts xxviii. 30.

Ardrethedig, a. (ardreth) Rented; rated, or taxed

Ardrethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ardreth) A renting.

Ardrethu, v. a. (ardreth) To rate; to pay rent.

Hir y'th ardrethir ar drethau o bell,
Hil Cadell, cell cerddau.

Long wilt thou be paid tribute with rates from afar, thou of
the race of Cadell, the fountain of songs.

Cynddelw, i'r argl. Rhys.

Ardrethwr, s. m.—pl. ardrethwyr (ardreth—gwr)

A renter; also an assessor, or tax-gatherer.

Ardrosi, v. a. (ardraws) To lay across; to drive over

Ardrosiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ardraws) A laying across

Ardrwyth, s. m.—pl. t. an (trwyth) Alkahest; an

universal menstruum for resolving bodies to
their first matter.

Ardud, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (tud) Bordering land.

Ardudwy, s. m. (ardud—gwy) A maritime region.

Ardum, s. m. (tum) A form, image, or figure.

Ardumiaw, v. a. (ardum) To form; to organize.

Ardumiawg, a. (ardum) Having a form; formal.

Mae'r arwydd o'r mawr arall,
Y gog ardumiawg o'r dail.

There is a token of a great assiduity, thou formal cuckoo of the
leaves.

D. ab Gwilym.

Ardumiawl, a. (ardum) Organizing, or forming.

Ardwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (twy) Rule; regulation.

Gad ardwy rhad, er Dnw rhi,
Rhwyf y dwfr rh'of à Dyfi.

Grant me a passage free, for the Lord's sake,
Govern the waters between me and Dyfi. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Ardwyad, s. m.—pl. ardwyaid (ardwy) A governor
a manager; a regulator; a director.

Trwch yw'r gwr, arwr ardwyad gwerin
A goreu fab y tad.

Blunt is the man, the hero and protector of the people, and
the best son of the father. *Einiarn Wan.*

Ardwyaw, v. a. (ardwy) To govern, or manage;
to keep regular, or in bounds; to direct.

Gwenllian fu—
A'i haur a'i diawd i'm hardwyaw.

Gwenllian was—with her gold, and her drink ready to supply
me. *L. G. Cothi.*

Llachar fy nghleddyf, lluch ydd ardwy glew;
Llewychedig aur ar fy nghylchwy.

Glittering is my sword, quick to protect the brave; shining is
the gold on my round shield. *Gwalchmai.*

Ardwyawg, a. (ardwy) Governing, or managing.

Toryd yn trwch ardwyawg.

The ruthless pushing shafts were broken. *Taliesin.*

Ardwyawl, a. (ardwy) Managing; governing.

Ardwyedig, a. (ardwy) That is governed.

Ardwyth, s. m.—pl. t. au (twyth) Repelling force.

Ardwythaw, v. a. (ardwyth) To render elastic.

Ardwythawl, a. (ardwyth) Elastic; springing.

Ardwythedig, a. (ardwyth) That is made elastic.

Ardwythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ardwyth) A render-
ing elastic, or springing.

Ardwywr, s. m.—pl. ardwywyr (ardwy—gwr) A
governor, or manager.

Ardymher, s. m.—pl. t. au (tymher) Temperature.

Ardymherawl, a. (ardymher) Depending on the
temperature of the body; temperament.

Ardymheredig, a. (ardymher) That is temperate.

Ardymheriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ardymher) A ren-
dering, or disposing to be temperate.

Ardymheru, v. a. (ardymher) To moderate.

Ardymherus, a. (ardymher) Temperate; moderate

Ardymherusrwydd, s. m. (ar—tymherus) Tem-
perament; temperateness; due moderation.

Ardymhyr, s. m.—pl. t. au (ar—tymhyr) Temper-
ature; temper, constitution, or disposition of
the body; temperament.

Ardymhyr eryr, neu walch.

The disposition of the eagle, or the hawk. *L. G. Cothi.*

Arwydd cyffredin hindda,
Eryr, rhydd ardymhyr da.

A sign of a settled fine weather is the eagle, an open fine tem-
perature. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Ardyst, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tyst) An open witness.

Ardystiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ardyst) Protestation;
declaration; a witnessing.

Ardystiaw, v. a. (ardyst) To certify, to witness.

Ardystiawl, a. (ardyst) Protesting; declaratory.

Ardystiolaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (ardystiawl) Pro-
testation; a public testimony, or declaration.

Ardystioli, v. a. (ardystiawl) To make protestation.

Ardystu, v. a. (ardyst) To protest; to certify.

Ardystwr, s. m.—pl. ardystwyr (ardyst—gwr) A
certifier; a protester; a witness.

Ardystydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ardyst) A testifier.

Ardwyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tywyn) Luminary.

Ardwynig, a. (ardwyn) Illumined; evident.

Ardd, s. m.—pl. t. au (ar) What is turned up;
ploughed land; arable.

Arddadgan, v. a. (dadgan) To denounce, or set forth

Arddadganawl, a. (arddadgan) Denouncing; re-
citing.

Arddadganiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arddadgan) De-
nunciation.

Arddadgudd, s. m.—pl. t. iau (dadgudd) Apocalypse

Arddadguddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arddadgudd) A
revealing.

Arddadguddiaw, v. a. (arddadgudd) To reveal.

Arddadguddiawl, a. (arddadgudd) Apocalyptical.

Arddadl, s. m.—pl. arddadlau (dadl) Debate; plea.

Arddadlawl, a. (arddadl) Disputative; disputations

Arddadledig, a. (arddadl) That is disputed.

Arddadledd, s. m. (arddadl) Debate; disputation

Arddadliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arddadl) A pleading.

Arddadlu, v. a. (arddadl) To plead; to debate.

Arddadlwr, s. m.—pl. arddadlwyr (arddadl—gwr)
A pleader; a counsellor.

Tri anhebgor cenedl: pencenedl, a'i dialwr, a'i harddadiwr.

The three indispensables of a family: its patron, avenger, and
its advocate. *Welsh Laws.*

Arddal, s. m. (dàl) A holding, or supporting up.

Arddal, v. a. (dàl) To support, raise, or hold up.

Arddaliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arddal) A supporting up.

Arddaly, v. a. (daly) To bear up, hold, or support.

Arddaly nef arddunluf yn edlid.

To support heaven I will earnestly implore. *P. Moch.*

Arddamchwa, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (damchwa) An
overwhelming, overthrowing, or turning upside
down.

**Arddamffrwd, s. m.—pl. arddamffrydiau (dam-
ffrwd)** A pouring down on all sides.

Arddamffrydiaw, v. a. (arddamffrwd) To pour
upon all around, to stream over on every side.

Arddamffrydiawl, a. (arddamffrwd) Pouring upon
all sides, or flowing over in a torrent.

Arddamlewych, s. m. (damlewych) A light on all
sides.

Arddamlewychawl, *a.* (arddamlewych) Illuminating on every side; revealing.
 Arddamlewychiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arddamlewych) A shining upon every side; a revelation.
 Arddamlewychu, *v. a.* (arddamlewych) To illumine on all sides; to reveal completely.
 Arddamnawdd, *s. m.*—*pl.* arddamnoddau (damnawdd) Protection on all sides.
 Arddamnoddawl, *a.* (arddamnawdd) Protecting on all sides, or affording a secure defence.
 Arddamnoddi, *v. a.* (arddamnawdd) To protect on all sides.
 Arddamnoddiaid, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arddamnawdd) A protecting on every side.
 Arddamsach, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (damsach) A skipping about.
 Arddamsang, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (damsang) A dancing or treading about.
 Arddamwain, *s. m.*—*pl.* arddamweiniau (damwain) A contributing to on all sides; what comes by fate.
 Arddamweinaw, *v. a.* (arddamwain) To come by contributing causes, or fortune; to happen.
 Arddamweinawl, *a.* (arddamwain) Contributing to all sides; coming eventually; happening by chance.
 Arddanneddawl, *a.* (arddant) Gag-toothed.
 Arddansawdd, *s. m.*—*pl.* arddansoddion (dansawdd) Ontology; metaphysics, or science of being.
 Arddansoddawl, *a.* (arddansawdd) Metaphysical.
 Arddansoddi, *v. a.* (arddansawdd) To investigate abstract principles, ideas, or immaterial existence.
 Arddansoddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arddansawdd) A treating of abstract ideas; ontology.
 Arddansoddiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arddansawdd) The science of metaphysics.
 Arddansoddwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* arddansoddwyr (arddansawdd—gwr) One that treats of metaphysics, or ontology.
 Arddant, *s. m.*—*pl.* arddannedd (dant) Gag-tooth.
 Arddangaws, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (dangaws) Indication
*Bre uchel braint arddangaws,
 Lle trydar Llech Ysgar llys.
 A lofty hill indicating honour, a place of clamour, the court of
 Llech Ysgar. Cynnddelu.*
 Arddangaws, *v. a.* (dangaws) To indicate; to represent.
 Arddangosadwy, *a.* (arddangaws) Demonstrable.
 Arddangosawl, *a.* (arddangaws) Demonstrative.
 Arddangosedig, *a.* (arddangaws) That is demonstrated, or indicated.
 Arddangosiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arddangaws) Indication
 Arddangosiadawl, *a.* (arddangosiad) Indicative.
 Arddangosiadus, *a.* (arddangosiad) Demonstrative.
 Arddangosrwydd, *s. m.* (arddangaws) Conspicuousness.
 Arddangoswr, *s. m.*—*pl.* arddangoswyr (arddangaws—gwr) A demonstrator.
 Arddarmain, *s. m.* (darmain) Prognostication.
 Arddarmain, *v. a.* (darmain) To forbode; to indicate
 Arddarmerth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darmerth) A providing
 Arddarmerth, *v. a.* (darmerth) To prepare.
 Arddarmerthedd, *s. m.* (arddarmerth) Preparation
 Arddarmerthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arddarmerth) A preparing before hand.
 Arddarmerthu, *v. a.* (arddarmerth) To prepare.
 Arddarpar, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darpar) A being in readiness, or prepared.
 Arddarparawl, *a.* (arddarpar) Preparatory, or previous.

Arddarparedig, *a.* (arddarpar) That is prepared.
 Arddarpariad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arddarpar) Preparation.
 Arddawd, *s. m.*—*pl.* arddodion (dawd) What is placed on; or added to; a prefix, or adjunct.
 Arddawn, *s. m.*—*pl.* arddonian (dawn) A distinguished natural gift; endowment.
 Arddawr, *s. m.*—*pl.* arddorion (ardd) A plougher.
 Arddedig, *a.* (ardd) Tilled, or ploughed; cultivated
 Arddeddf, *s. f.*—*pl.* arddeddfau (deddf) Institute.
 Arddeddfawl, *a.* (ardddeddf) Ceremonial; ritual.
 Arddedfawd, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (dedfawd) Ceremony; rite
 Arddedfodawl, *a.* (ardddedfawd) Ceremonial, or ritual
 Arddedodi, *v. a.* (ardddedfawd) To establish a custom
 Arddel, *a.* (dèl) Very morose, sullen, or surly.
 Arddeledawg, *a.* (deledawg) Superb; sumptuous
 Arddelw, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dyelw) An avouchment; a warranting; a challenging, or laying claim to; a claiming; *gwneuthur arddelw*, to make a defence; *bod ar arddelw un*, being claimed by one; *cael arddelw ar le*, to obtain tidings of a place.

O delai dyn a'i ladrad yn ei law, rhaid iddo geisiaw arddelw cyfreithlawn i fwrw ei ladrad oddiwrtho.

Should a person come with his theft in his hand, he must obtain a lawful avouchment in order to put the theft from him.
Welsh Laws.

Arddelw, *v. a.* (dyelw) To avouch, or challenge; to lay claim to; to make a warranty.

Arddelwad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arddelw) Avouchment
 Arddelwadwy, *a.* (arddelw) Claimable; avowable
 Arddelwedig, *a.* (arddelw) Avouched; professed.
 Arddelwi, *v. a.* (arddelw) To avouch; to make a claim

Arddelwaf o'th nawdd rhag tawdd tanawl

I will claim thy protection against the fiery dissolution.
Gwalchmai.

Arddelwydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (arddelw) An avoucher; a claimant, or one who claims a right to a thing
 Arddelwyddiad, *s. m.*—*pl.* arddelwyddiaid (arddelwydd) A claimant or an assertor of right.
 Arddeml, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (dyeml) An edging, or sharpening; keenness.

*Gweilwon gweil
 Ac arddeml gledlyfal.*

Pale the lips from the sharpened edge of the destructive sword.
Aneurin.

Ardderch, *a.* (dyerch) Aloft; that is exalted, or raised
 Ardderchaf, *a.* (ardderch) Dignifying; advancing.
 Ardderchafad, *s. m.* (ardderch) Advancement.
 Ardderchafadwy, *a.* (ardderchafad) That may be elevated: that may be advanced, or augmented
 Ardderchafael, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ardderch) An exalting; ascending; advancement. In law, the augmenting of a fine or penalty; and in those cases where the injury required, it was done by adding a third, generally to the common fine.

Gwerth—imp, pedair ceiniawg heb ardderchafael hyd galangauaf rhagwyneb gwedy ydd implier; o hyu allan dwy geiniawg bob tymhauwr a dderchafael arnei, yn ei arweddo ffrwyth; ac yna tri ugaint yw ei gwerth.

The price of a graft is four-pence without augmentation until the first day of the ensuing winter after it is grafted; from that time forward two-pence every season is to be advanced on it, until it bears fruit; and then it is worth sixty pence. *Welsh Laws.*

Ardderchafael, *v. a.* (ardderch) To exalt to elevate

Brysis Arthur!—i ein ardderchafael ni oll; a hyd pan ardderchafych tithau, ni ochelwn ninnau gymmeryd gweliaw nac angeu o bydd raid.

Hasten Arthur!—to exalt us all; and whilst thou art exalting, we will not avoid receiving wounds, nor death, if there shall be a necessity.
Gr. ab Arthur

Ardderchafawl, *a.* (ardderchaf) Supereminent; superior.

Ardderchafedig, *a.* (ardderchaf) Advanced, or exalted highly.

Ardderchafiad, s.m.—pl. t. au (ardderch) Exaltation
Ardderchafiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (ardderch) Supereminence.

Ardderchafu, v. a. (ardderchaf) To elevate highly.

Pa achaws yd ardderchafasawch chwi fyfneied ar uwchelder aurhydedd?

For what reason have you ever exalted me to the summit of honour?
Gr. ab Arthur.

Ardderchafwr, s. m.—pl. ardderchafwyr (ardderchaf—gwr) An elevator, or one that exalteth
Ardderchator, ger (ardderch) Exalting, or elevating
Ardderchawg, a. (ardderch) Excellent: exalted.
Ardderchawl, a. (ardderch) Exalting; excelling.
Ardderchedig, a. (ardderch) That is exalted, or elevated.

Ardderchedd, s. m. (ardderch) Excellence; precedence.

Ardderchitor, sup. (ardderch) To be elevated, or uplifted.

Ardderchogi, v. a. (ardderchawg) To render excellent.

Gwedi gweled o Wenddolau Madawg ei mab yn oedran y gallai yntan fod yn frenin, hi a roddes wialen y deyrnas yn ei law; ac ei hardderchoges ei yn frenin.

When Gwenddolau saw that Madog, her son, was of age able to be a king, she gave the sceptre of the kingdom into his hand, and exalted him to be king.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Ardderchogrwydd, s. m. (ardderchawg) Magnificence.

Tri ardderchogrwydd cerdd: godidawg iaith, godidawg ystyr, a godidawg grebwyll.

The three excellencies of song; elegant language, dignified subject, and dignified invention.
Barddas.

Arddiad, s.m.—pl. t. au (ardd) A ploughing; aration
Arddiffryd, v. a. (diffryd) To afford protection.

Oni llas Ardderch; yn arddiffryd llu
 Y llas eu can fy mryd!

Is not Ardderch slain!—In defending a host was slain the beloved of my soul!
Cynddelw, m. teulu O. Gwynedd.

Arddigon, s.m.—pl. t. au (digon) Excess; superfluity
Arddigonawl, a. (arddigon) Superabundant; satiating.

Arddigonedd, s. m. (arddigon) Superfluity; copiousness.

Arddigoni, v. a. (arddigon) To render superfluous
Arddigoniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arddigon) A superabounding, a rendering superfluous.

Arddigonoldeb, s. m. (arddigonawl) Superabundance; superfluence.

Arddigor, s. m.—pl. t. au (digor) A habit. *H. S.*

Arddisgyn, v. a. (disgyn) To befall; to happen.

O derfydd i ddyn wneuthur sarâd, neu argywedd ar arall, pa argywedd bynag fo, os yn amddiffyn rhag y neb â argywedd, neu â sarâd; os arddisgyn y weithred o'r cyfielyb fodd ar y ceisier ei argyweddu yntau, ni ddyl y gyfraith ei luddiaw.

If a person has committed an insult or injury on another, whatever injury it be, if in protecting himself against the one that is injured, or insulted, if the act, in the same manner should fall on him who is attempted to be injured, the law ought not to hinder him.
Welsh Laws.

Arddisgynawl, a. (arddisgyn) Befalling, or happening.

Arddisgynedig, a. (arddisgyn) Befalling; or coming upon.

Arddisgyniad, s.m.—pl. t. au (arddisgyn) A befalling
Arddisum, a. (disum) Diminutive; very small.

Arddisumig, a (arddisum) Very diminutive, or small

Arddiwes, v. a. (diwes) To overtake; to come upon

Arddodadwy, a. (arddawd) Imposeable; prefixable

Arddodawl, a. (arddawd) Prepositive; prefixing.

Arddodedig, a. (arddawd) That is prefixed.

Arddodedigawl, a. (arddodedig) Prefixing; adjunctive.

Arddodi, v. a. (arddawd) To lay on; to prefix.

Nid arddodes ei forddwyd dros Foel Maelwr,
 Meirch o genedl mor greiddawl.

He did not lay his thigh on Moel Maelor, of a breed of steeds so gay and so fiery.
Taliesin.

Arddodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arddawd) A preposition; a prefix; adjunction: *arddodiad dwylaw*, the imposition of hands.

Arddolef, s. f.—pl. t. au (dolef) A great outcry.

Arddoloch, s. m.—pl. t. au (doloch) Extreme woe.

Arddoniant, s. m.—pl. arddoniannau (arddawn) Superior endowment; excellence.

Arddoniaw, v. a. (arddawn) To bestow excellence

Arddoniawl, a. (arddawn) Greatly gifted; excellent

Arddoriaeth, s. m. (arddawr) Agriculture.

Arddosbarth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dosbarth) Discretion.

Arddosbarthawl, a. (arddosbarth) Discretive.

Arddrud, a. (drud) Intrepid; very bold, or daring

Arddrud walch gorfaelch goradain.

A daring hawk proudly towering on the strongest wing.
Cynddelw.

Arddrws, s. m.—pl. arddrysau (drws) The lintel of a door.

Yr ymchludd mwyn ei gwg
 Dan arddrws y dyn oer-ddwg.

She with the kind look has secluded herself within the door of the ill-natured churl.
D. ab G. eilym.

Arddrych, s. m.—pl. t. au (drych) A prospect.

Arddrychawl, a. (arddrych) Surveying, or overlooking.

Arddu, a. (du) Very black, or dark; sable; gloomy.

Terfysg llew dewr-ddysg, lid arddu gatgun,
 Tarf can rwyf Alun yn rhyfelu.

The tumult of a lion, boldly taught, a chief of battle; whose anger is gloomy, a panic-striking prince of Alun in the war.
Gr. ab Maredudd, i D. ab Gronw.

Arddu, v. a. (ardd) To plough; *odid à ardd*, except that ploughs.
Adage.

Arddasoch i chwi ddrygioni.

Ye have ploughed for yourselves wickedness. *Hosea x. 13.*

Pwy bynag à arddo dir yn anghyfarch, taled bedair ceiniawg i'r neb bieufo y tir; a cheiniawg am bob cwys à ardder, ac anghyfarch i'r brenin.

Whoever that ploughs land illicitly, let him pay four-pence to him who owns the land, and a penny for every furrow that shall be ploughed, as contempt, to the king.
Welsh Laws.

Arddnaw, v. a. (arddu) To blacken over; to overcast.

Arddnawl, a. (arddu) Blackening; gloomy; darkening.

Arddufrych, a. (arddu--brych) Dark brown; murrey

I guddio'r croen, a'r gwddw crych,
 A'r ddwyfion oer arddufrych.

To hide the skin, and the rough neck, and the breast, cold and swarthy.
Iolo Goch.

Arddull, s.m.—pl. t. au (dull) Form; figure, or image

Arddulledig, a. (arddull) That is delineated; imitated

Arddulliad, s.m.—pl. t. au (arddull) Imitation, or copy

—Eryr Gwydien,
 Gwyddug deus amug a'i waen,
 Arddulliad diwylliad ei berchen.

The eagle of Gwydien, did the woods not protect his mead whose culture was an imitation of its owner.
Aneurin.

Arddulliawg, a. (arddull) Imitative; figurative.

Arddulliwr, s. m.—pl. arddullwyr (arddull—gwr) An imitator, a copyer.

Arddun, a. (dyun) Sublime; grand; unique; simple

Boneddicaf ar yr holl fesurau ydynt y naw gorchan, am fod colofnau arddun a godidawg yn blaenori ar y rhai cynhieth.

The most noble of all the measures are the nine primary elements, because the principles that are simple and unadorned precede those that are compounded.
Barddas.

Arddunaw, v. a. (arddun) To dignify; to honour.

Manyled meiuwen mál yd iolir,
 Mál yd arddunaf ym arddunir.

How inquisitive the slender fair how she is praise!; as I am honoured I will honour.
Cynddelw, i Efa v. Madawg.

Arddunawg, a. (arddun) Having a simplicity; grand

Y gorchanau—à elwir yn arddunogion am yr under ansawdd y sydd arnynt.

The primary elements are denominated *simplified ones*, because of the unity of structure that they have. *Barddas.*

Arddunawl, a. (arddun) Dignifying; majestic; unique.

Arddunedig, a. (arddun) Dignified; sublime; grand

Ardduniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arddun) A dignifying

Ardduniant, s. m.—pl. ardduniannau (arddun) Sublimity; honour; dignity.

Arddunedig ddyn è ddwg ei ffyniant
Ardduniant moliant, mal yd glywir.

The dignified fair one meets with prosperity, honour, and praise, so as to be heard afar. *Cynaddellw, i Eva.*

Arddwlw, s. m.—pl. arddylyon (dwlw) A prevailing passion; or inclination.

Arddwil, s. m.—pl. arddyllion (dwlw) Gloom; a lowring

Arddwr, s. m.—pl. arddwyr (ardd--gwr) A ploughman

Arddwriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arddwr) Agriculture

Arddwrn, s. m.—pl. arddyrnau (dwrn) The wrist.

Arddwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (dwy) Rule, management.

Arddwyad, s. m.—pl. arddwyaid (dwy) A governor; a manager, adjuster, or regulator; a guardian

Arddwyaw, v. a. (arddwy) To manage; to guard.

Taith i ddyn! tithau à ddaw,
I'r ddaiar i'rh arddwyaw.

The journey of man! thou wilt likewise come to the earth to be guarded. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Arddwyawg, a. (arddwy) Managing; guarding.

Arddwyawl, a. (arddwy) Managing; guarding; ruling.

Arddwyn, s. f. (dwyn) Perfection of love; the goddess of beauty and complacency.

Arddwyrain, v. (dwyrain) To become exalted, high, or lifted up.

Addfwyn gaer y sydd yn arddwyrain,
Gochawn ei meddud, ei molud gywrain.

A pleasant city there is *lifting itself on high*, I should have its mead, and its elegant praise. *Taliesin, Mic Dinbych.*

Arddwyre, v. a. (dwyre) To extol; to elevate, or lift.

Arddwyreaf fi hael o hil Gruffudd.

I will *magnify* the generous one of the race of Gruffudd. *Lt. P. Moch.*

Arddyar, a. (dyar) A tumult; an uproar, or outcry

Arddychweliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arddychwel) Preposition.

Arddyelw, s. f.—pl. t. au (dyelw) A claiming, or challenging; avouchment.

Arddyfod, v. a. (dyfod) To be upon, or forward.

Arddyfodawl, a. (arddyfod) That is approaching.

Arddyffysg, a. (dyffysg) Very fleeting, or hastening

Arddyg, s. m.—pl. t. au (dwg) An archduke.

Arddyges, s. f.—pl. t. au (arddyg) Archduchess.

Arddylawg, a. (arddlw) Ruled by the will; impulsive.

Arddyled, s. f.—pl. t. ion (arddlw) Obligation.

Arddygraff, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dygraff) An impression

Arddygraffawl, a. (arddygraff) Impressing, or printing distinctly; orthographical.

Arddygraffiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arddygraff) A making a true impression of a character.

Arddygraffu, v. a. (arddygraff) To impress a character truly; to write a correct orthography.

Arddyledawg, a. (arddyled) Ruled by the will; incumbent; being a duty; under obligation.

Arddyledawg canu cyman o fri;
Twri tan, a tharan, a rhyferthi,
Gwryd ardderchawg marchawg mysgi,
Rhuddfedel rhyfel à eiddau.

It is *incumbent* to sing of so much honour;
The tumult of fire, thunder, and torrents;
The glorious heroism of a protecting warrior;
The ruddy reaping of war thou dost pant for. *Ancurin.*

Arddyledogi, v. a. (arddyledawg) To render very incumbent, or obligatory.

Arddyledus, a. (arddyled) Highly incumbent.

Arddylyed, s. f.—pl. t. ion (arddlw) Subserviency to the will; obligation; incumbency.

Arddylyedawg, a. (arddylyed) Having an obligation, or being under a superiority of the will; incumbent.

Arddylyedogi, v. a. (arddylyedawg) To render highly obligatory, or incumbent.

Arddylyedogrwydd, s. m. (arddylyedawg) Incumbency.

Arddylyedus, a. (arddylyed) Incumbent; being a duty.

Arddylyn, v. a. (dylw) To adhere, to keep close to
Arddylynawl, a. (arddylyn) Adherent; following upon.

Arddylyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arddylyn) Adhesion

Arddylynu, v. a. (arddylyn) To adhere closely to.

Arddyllest, s. f.—pl. t. au (arddlw) A veil of darkness.

Arddylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arddlw) A being enveloped in darkness.

Arddymchwel, v. a. (dymchwel) To overwhelm.

Arddymchweliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arddymchwel) An overwhelming.

Arddymchwelyd, v. a. (arddymchwel) To overwhelm.

Arddymgais, s. m.—pl. arddymgeisiau (dymgais) The making a great effort.

Arddymgeisiaw, v. a. (arddymgais) To make a great effort, struggle, or endeavour.

Arddymgeisiawl, a. (arddymgais) Making a violent effort, attempt, or endeavour; struggling hard.

Arddymnawdd, s. m.—pl. arddymnodau (dymnawdd) The giving safe protection or refuge.

Arddymnodawl, a. (arddymnawdd) Affording sure protection, or sanctuary.

Arddymnoddedig, a. (arddymnawdd) Securely protected.

Arddymnoddi, v. a. (arddymnawdd) To guard securely.

Arddymnoddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arddymnawdd) A securing of protection.

Arddyoresgyn, v. a. (dyoresgyn) To effect a conquest.

Arddyoresgynawl, a. (arddyoresgyn) Effecting a conquest; subjugating, or overcoming.

Arddyoresgyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arddyoresgyn) The effecting a conquest; a subjugation.

Arddyorfod, v. a. (dyorfod) To effect an overthrow

Arddyorfodawl, a. (arddyorfod) Being able to overcome.

Arddyorfodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arddyorfod) The effecting an overthrow.

Arddyormes, s. f.—pl. t. au (dyormes) A molesting

Arddyormesawl, a. (arddyormes) Causing great molestation, or disturbance.

Arddyormesu, v. a. (arddyormes) To cause great molestation.

Arddyorphen, v. a. (dyorphen) To effect a conclusion.

Arddyrch, a. (dyrch) That is lifted up, or exalted.

Arddyrchaf, a. (arddyrch) Exalting; dignifying.

Arddyrchafad, s. m. (arddyrchaf) Supereminent.

Arddyrchafael, s. m.—pl. t. au (arddyrchaf) Exaltation; advancement; augmentation.

Arddyrchafael, v. a. (arddyrchaf) To exalt; to augment.

Arddyrchafawl, a. (arddyrchaf) Supereminent.

Arddyrchafedig, a. (arddyrchaf) Highly exalted.

Arddyrchafiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arddyrchaf) Elevation.

Arddyrain, *v. a.* (dyrain) To be very wanton.

Arddyre, *s. m.* (dyre) Lechery; wantonness.

Arddyrnawl, *a.* (arddwrn) Relating to the wrist.

Arddysbaid, *s. m.*—*pl. arddysbeidiau* (dysbaid) Discontinuity, or discontinuance.

Arddysbeidiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arddysbaid) Discontinuation; a making a cessation.

Arddysbeidiaw, *v. a.* (arddysbaid) To discontinue.

Arddysbeidiawl, *a.* (arddysbaid) Tending to discontinue.

Arddysbeiliaw, *v. a.* (arddysbel) To brandish about.

Arddysbel, *s. m.* (dysbel) A brandishing aloft.

Arddysbwyll, *s. m.* (dysbwyll) Reasoning faculty.

Arddysbwylliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arddysbwyll) Ratiocination, or deducing consequences.

Arddysbydd, *s. m.* (dysbydd) A quick exhausting.

Arddysbyddadwy, *a.* (arddysbydd) Exhaustible.

Arddysbyddawl, *a.* (arddysbydd) Soon exhausting.

Arddysbyddedig, *a.* (arddysbydd) Soon exhausted.

Ni thrainc, ni ddaiinc, nid arddysbydd,
Ni wyw, ni wellig, ni phlyg, ni chrydd.

He will not die, he will not run away, he will not exhaust, he will not fade, he will not fail, he will not bend, he will not shake. *Taliesin.*

Arddysg, *s. m.* (dysg) Classical learning; literature.

Arddysgaid, *a.* (arddysg) Classical; correctly learned.

Arddysgawr, *s. m.* (dysgawr) A violent screaming.

Arddysgiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arddysg) Literature.

Arddysglaer, *a.* (dysglaer) Resplendent.

Arddysgleirdeb, *s. m.* (arddysglaer) Resplendency.

Arddysgleiriaw, *v. a.* (arddysglaer) To throw a splendour.

Arddysgogan, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (dysgogan) A prognostic.

Arddysgoganawl, *a.* (arddysgogan) Prognosticating.

Arddysgoganiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arddysgogan) Prognostication, vaticination.

Arddysgogannu, *v. a.* (arddysgogan) To prognosticate.

Arddysgori, *v. a.* (arddysgawr) To scream violently.

Arddysgwyl, *v. a.* (dysgwyl) To be in expectation.

Arddysgwyliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arddysgwyl) A being in expectation.

Arddysgyfrith, *s. m.* (dysgyfrith) A congeniality of form or figure.

Arddysmeg, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (dysmeg) Confabulation.

Arddysmegawl, *a.* (arddysmeg) Confabulatory.

Arddysmegu, *v. a.* (arddysmeg) To confabulate.

Arddystaw, *a.* (dystaw) Very silent or tranquil.

Arddystewi, *a.* (arddystaw) To become tranquil.

Arddystreuliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dystraul) A lavishing, or squandering about.

Arddystreuliaw, *v. a.* (dystraul) To lavish, or consume much on every side.

Arddystru, *a.* (dystru) Very sorry, or greatly vexed.

Yrp Llyddawg, o Llychlyn, a ddoai yma, yn oes Cadial mab Eryu, i erchi cymhorth yr ynys hon; ac nid archai o bob prif-gaer, namyn cymaint ag a ddalai ganto iddi; ac ni ddoai ganto i'r gaer gyntaf, namyn ei, a Mathutafwr ei was; ac ardastru fu gan wyr yr ynys hon rodai hyny iddo.

Yrp the warlike, of Llychlyn came here in the time of Cadial the son of Eryu, to request the aid of this island; and he asked not from every principal city but so many as came with him into each; and he brought to the first city only himself and Mathutafwr his servant; and wretchedly sorry were the people of this island for giving him his request. *Trioedd.*

Arddystrych, *a.* (dystrych) A scattering or breaking into particles.

Arddystyll, *s. m.* (dystyll) A double distilling.

Arddystylliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arddystyll) Double distillation.

Arddystylliaw, *v. a.* (arddystyll) To double distil.

Arddystyr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dystyr) A contemplating.

Arddystyrawl, *a.* (arddystyr) Contemplative.

Arddystyriaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arddystyr) Contemplation, or meditation.

Arddystyrn, *v. a.* (arddystyr) To contemplate.

Arddysylliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dysylliad) A surveying.

Arddysylln, *v. a.* (dysylln) To survey, or view.

Arddyunaw, *v. a.* (dyunaw) To make an agreement.

Arddyunawl, *a.* (dyunawl) Concordating; unitive.

Arddyundeb, *s. m.* (dyundeb) Accordance; union.

Arddyniant, *s. m.*—*pl. arddyuniannau* (dyuniant) Sublimity; dignity.

Arddywal, *a.* (dywal) Very ferocious; frenetic.

Arddywalder, *s. m.* (arddywal) Extreme ferocity.

Arddywyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oedd* (dywyn) Great splendour.

Arddywystl, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (dywystl) That is in the state of hostage.

Arddywystlaw, *v. a.* (arddywystl) To give hostage.

Areb, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (âr) The faculty of speaking.

Arebawl, *a.* (areb) Fluent in speech; smart; witty.

Arebiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (areb) The art of speaking.

Arebu, *v. a.* (areb) Witty in discourse; fluent.

Arebydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (areb) A facetious person.

A cheldw wyneb arebydd,
A chyda llyth byth ni bydd.

And he will keep in countenance the wit, and with the mean he will never be. *D. ab Ieuan Ddu.*

Aredig, *s. m.* (arad) A ploughing; tillage.

O'r tri rhyw ddadannodd y cyntaf yw dadannodd ar ac aredig, a thaf, ac anloedd.

Of the three sorts of proofs of inheritance, the first is of arable land and ploughing, houses and implements. *Welsh Laws.*

Aredig, *v. a.* (arad) To plough; to till.

Y dref wen rhwng Tren a Thrafal,
Oedd gnodach ei gwaed
Ar wyneb gwellt, nog aredig braenar.

The fair town between Tren and Traval, more common was its blood on the grass than the ploughing of the fallow. *Llywarch Hen.*

Aredd, *s. m.* (âr) Agriculture; culture; tillage.

Areglydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (rheglydd) Great merit.

Morgant—
Gwenwyn ei addwyn gwan adrywant,
Areglydd defnydd dyoddefiant llafn,
Llyfn ei deutu, llym ei hangant.

Morgant—Ah, distraction! torn away, pierced by the destructive shaft; too high a desert for the torture of the gleaming blade encompassed with sharpness. *O. Cyfeiliawg.*

Areiliad, *s. m.*—*pl. areiliaid* (arail) A guardian; a looker after. *Areiliad wyf*, I am a shepherd.

Areiliaw, *v. a.* (arail) To attend, or look after.

Areiliawg, *a.* (arail) Attending to, or guarding.

Areiliawr, *s. m.*—*pl. areilwyr* (arail—gwr) A looker after; a shepherd.

Areithfa, *s. f.*—*pl. t. an* (araeth—ma) Oratory.

Areithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (araeth) A haranguing.

Areithiaw, *v. a.* (araeth) To harangue; to speechify.

Areithiawl, *a.* (araeth) Rhetorical; oratorical.

Areithiedig, *a.* (araeth) That is harangued.

Areithiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. areithwyr* (araeth—gwr) An orator, a maker of speeches.

Areithydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (araeth) An orator.

Areithyddawl, *a.* (areithydd) Oratorical; rhetorical.

Areithyddes, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (areithydd) A female orator.

Areithyddiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (areithydd) Oratory.

Aren, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (gren) A kidney.

Arein, *a.* (âr) Eloquent; pert; witty; tattling.

Pe bai gënyf synwyr pen,
A medru'n arein iethus
Adrawdd y saith gelfyddyd—

If I were possessed of common sense, and could eloquently describe the seven sciences. *Gofalus.*

Arciniawl, *a.* (arain) Tending to be eloquent.

Areinrwydd, s. m.—(arain) Eloquence ; fine language
Aresgob, s. m.—*pl. t. ion* (esgob) Archbishop.
Aresgobaeth, s. m. (aresgob) Archbishoprick.
Aresgobawd, s. m.—*pl. aresgobodau* (aresgob) Archbishoprick, or archiepiscopacy.
Aresgobawl, a. (aresgob) Belonging to an archbishoprick.
Aresgobty, s. m.—*pl. aresgobtai* (aresgob—ty) An archbishop's palace.
Arenledd, s. m. (araul) Serenity ; pleasantness.
Arf, s. m.—*pl. t. au*, and *eirf* (ar) A weapon ; a tool ; *tynu arfau*, to blazon arms ; *arfau gwynion*, white armour.

Arf doeth yw pwyll.

Reason is the *weapon* of the wise. *Adage.*

Tri arf cyfreithiawl ; cleddyf, a gwaew, a bwa â deuddeg saeth.

The three lawful *arms* : a sword, a spear, and a bow with twelve arrows. *Welsh Laws.*

Erfyniaf, o's af i son,
 Genych gael arfau gwynion.

I beseech, if I may mention it, to have from you a suit of *white armour*. *T. Prys.*

Arfaeth, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (maeth) What is matured or reared ; design ; purpose.

Celfydd celed ei arfaeth.

Let the ingenious hide his *design*. *Adage.*

Nid ei arfaeth a byrth dyn,
 Namyn ei dynged a'i herlyn.

It is not man's *purpose* that supports him, but his fate that attends him. *Adage.*

Arfaethadwy, a. (arfaeth) Designable.

Arfaethawl, a. (arfaeth) Designative ; intentional.

Arfaethedig, a. (arfaeth) Designed ; invented.

Arfaethiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (arfaeth) Designation.

Arfaethu, v. a. (arfaeth) To design, or purpose.

Arfeddyd yw i'm bryd, prydu iddi,
 Arfaethwn, dyfwn dyffrynt Dyfi ;
 Ac â fynwy Duw nid egrgyt iddaw,
 Arfeiddiaw, treiddiaw trag Eryri.

It is natural to my mind to sing her praise : I *design*, and I may come to the vale of Dyfi ; and what God pleaseth, it is not difficult for him, that I may adventure, that I may pass onward towards Eryri. *Llywelyn Fardd.*

Arfaethus, a. (arfaeth) Designing ; inventive.

A gweisionain ffaeth bid arfaethus.

And the pert young youths let them be *ready in design*. *Myrddin.*

Arfaethwr, s. m.—*pl. arfaethwyr* (arfaeth—gwr) A designer, or inventor.

Arfaid, s. m. (baid) What is full of life ; a wolf.

Arfaidd, s. m.—*pl. arfeiddiau* (baidd) An adventurous act or great enterprise.

Arfaidd—ydd ysym eddiaw â'r grair ;
 Ni's arfaidd llew adar lloer.

An *adventure* I have this day vowed to perform : the lion will not dare the birds of the moon. *Cynddelw.*

Arfail, s. m.—*pl. arfeiliau* (mail) Ruin ; destruction.

Arfal, s. m. (ar—mal) Toll for grinding.

Arfânawl, a. (mânawl) Impressive ; imprinting.

Arfânu, v. a. (mânu) To impress a mark, to print.

Arfanwl, a. (manwl) Very accurate, or correct.

Celenig rudd aur a'm rhoddai Riryd,
 Nym rhoddes â fal lai ;
 Nid arfanwl fudd fyddai,
 Nid â'r fan-arch ym parchai.

A present of the ruddy gold was given me by Riryd ; he gave me nothing less ; he was not *over-accurate* in his bounty ; it was not upon small request that he would honour me. *Cynddelw. m. R. Flaidd.*

Arfarw, s. m.—*pl. arfeirwon* (marw) A being dead

Arfarawl, a. (arfarw) On the point of death.

A phau ytoeddynt yn gadael traeth Lisbi, drwy ddirlawr dymhestl, ni welid wynt o hyny allan ; gwedy hyny hagen i dywedid eu bod yn arfarawl.

And when they were leaving the shore of Lisbi, through a tremendous storm, they were not seen from that time forward ; but it was said that they were *dead*. *Ysadori Dared.*

Arfaul, s. m.—*pl. arfeuliau* (bail) A quick glance.
Arfawd, s. f.—*pl. arfodau* (arf) The stroke of a weapon : an endeavour to strike.

Ni bydd o wr, o bai dda,
 Ond arfawd yn y dyrfa.

There is of a man, though powerful, but merely a *stroke* in the crowd. *T. Aled.*

Arfawg, a. (arf) Armed : in arms, or bearing arms ; *yr arfawg*, the hedge-mustard.

Arfawg â gaffo rybudd.

Armed is he that is warned.

Adage.

Arfawl, a. (armed) ; arming ; warring.

Arfawr, s. m.—*pl. arforion* (arf) A soldier.

Arfderydd, a. (arf—terydd) Using a weapon violently quick.

Arfdy, s. m.—*pl. arfdai* (arf—ty) Armoury.

Cipiai fi i fyni i entrych nefoedd trwy fro y mell t a'r taranau,
 a holl arfdai gwynias yr wybr.

He snatched me up to the height of the heavens, through the region of the lightnings and the thunder, and all the glowing *armories* of the sky. *Ellis Wyn—Bardd Cwsg.*

Arfedig, a. (arf) That is furnished with arms.

Arfedigaeth, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (arfedig) Armature.

Arfedd, s. m.—*pl. t. ion* (medd) What is inherent, or on the mind ; purpose ; determination ; use.

Och roi dan erchwyn clo clod ;
 Awch heb arfedd, och heb orfod !

Alas ! that the pillar of fame should be laid under the turf ! it is violence without *purpose*, it is endless woe ! *Gr. ab Gw-flyn.*

Arfedd, v. a. (medd) To intend, or purpose ; to use
Arfeddator, ger. (arfeddiad) Purposing, or intending.

Arfeddawg, a. (arfedd) Purposing ; determined.

Arfeddawl, a. (arfedd) Intent upon ; purposing.

Arfeddiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (arfedd) A purposing, or intending.

Arfeddior, sup. (arfedd) To be purposing, or designing.

Arfeddu, v. a. (arfedd) To intend, or purpose ; to use
Arfeddyd, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (arfedd) What is inherent to the mind ; providence ; design ; purpose ; usage ; custom. *Sil.*

Rhyfedd, o chai d'arfeddyd,
 Fod cwys o Bowys heb yd.

If thou hadst thy *purpose* it would be a wonder that a sorrow of Powys should be without corn. *Guto'r Glyn.*

Arfeichiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (mach)) A giving bail.

Arfeichiaw, v. a. (mach) To give bail, or security.

O bydd un â holl lofruddiaeth, yna arfeichier ef i ddylid ei hawl.

If one should prosecute murder, then he must be bound to follow his cause. *Dedaf Rhuddlan.*

Arfeiddiadwy, a. (arfaidd) That may be encountered.

Arfeiddiedig, a. (arfaidd) That is encountered.

Arfeiddiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (arfaidd) An adventuring

Arfeiddiaw, v. a. (arfaidd) To adventure to dare.

Ys dir o'i waren difuriaw pob twr ;
 Ys anhawd i wr ei arfeiddiaw.

It is true, from his playing, every tower was dismantled ; it is dangerous for a man to dare him. *Llygad Gwr, i R. Maclawer.*

Arfeiddiawl, a. (arfaidd) Adventurous, or daring.

Arfeiddus, a. (arfaidd) Adventuring ; hazarding.

Arfeiliad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (arfail) A destroying.

Arfeiliaw, v. (arfail) To fall to dust ; to decay.

Adnewyddu â orug y ceurydd â arfeilynt ag adeilad arall o newydd.

He re-constructed the walls that were *decaying*, with another building that was new. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Arfeiliawg, a. (arfail) Falling to dust, or decaying

Arfeilyn, s. m.—*pl. t. ion* (meilwn) Sashoons, a kind of leather bandages for the small of the leg, used for preserving boots from wrinkling.

Arfel, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (mal) A design; a portraiture.
 Arfeliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arfel) A portraying.
 Arfelu, *v. a.* (arfel) To make a likeness, or image.
 Arfelydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (arfel) A portrayer.
 Arfelyddu, *v. a.* (arfel) To portray, or delineate.
 Arfer, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (mer) Use; custom; manner; fashion; maxim.

Pob gwlad yn ei harfer.

Every country agreeable to its custom.

Adage.

Deuparth tref ei harferion.

Two thirds of a town are its customs.

Adage.

Arfer, *v. a.* (mer) To use; to accustom, or inure.
 Arferadwy, *a.* (arfer) That may be accustomed to.
 Arferawl, *a.* (arfer) Customary; usual, common.
 Arferedig, *a.* (arfer) That is used; accustomed.
 Arferedigaeth, *s. m.* (arferedig) Customariness.
 Arferedigawl, *a.* (arferedig) Customary.
 Arfergar, *a.* (arfer) Fond of custom; modish.
 Arfergarwch, *s. m.* (arfergar) Modishness.
 Arferiad, *s. m.* (arfer) Usage; a being accustomed.
 Arferiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arfer) An accustoming.
 Arferoldeb, *s. m.* (arferawl) Customariness.
 Arferolrwydd, *s. m.* (arferawl) Customariness.
 Arferu, *v. a.* (arfer) To use; to inure; to be wont.

Tri pheth a gynnydd awen: ei hiawu arfer, ei mynych arfer, a llwyddiant o'i harfer.

Three things improve genius: right use, frequent use, and prosperity from its use.

Bardos.

Arferwr, *s. m.*—*pl. arferwyr* (arfer—gwr) Practitioner, one who is habituated.

Arferyd, *v. a.* (arfer) To use; to accustom, or inure.

Arfgell, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oedd* (arf—cell) Armoury.

Arfiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arf) An arming.

Arflodenad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (blodenad) Reflorescence.

Arflodenaw, *v. a.* (blodenaw) To reblossom.

Arflodenawg, *a.* (blodenawg) Reblossoming.

Arfod, *s. f.*—*pl. t. an* (bod) Convenient time; opportunity; season; occasion; *nid oes geni arfod yn awr*, I have no opportunity at present. *Sil.*

Trwy dderbyniad groesawgar o'm poen ewyllysgar i, yn y cyfieithiad o'r llyfryn hwn; a than ei ddarlennu ar eich arfod goron, a chalonau hawddgar, na ddeliwch ar fy aneirif gamsynladau.

By a kind reception of my willing labour in the translation of this little book, and whilst reading it at your best convenience, with affectionate hearts, be not obstructed by my numerous mis-conceptions.

Sion Trefredyn.

Arfodadwy, *a.* (arfod) That may be opportune.

Arfodawg, *a.* (arfod) Having an opportunity.

Arfodawl, *a.* (arfod) Occasional; opportune.

Arfodedig, *a.* (arfod) That is made seasonable.

Arfodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arfod) A becoming seasonable; opportune.

Arfodig, *a.* (arfod) Occasional; convenient; timely.

Arfodigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arfodig) Opportunity.

Dygaf i'm harfodigaeth,

Fwa yw sad i fwrw saeth.

I will carry, for my occasion, a firm yew bow to cast the arrow.

D. Derllysg.

Arfodogaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arfodawg) Opportunity, or convenient season.

Arfodus, *a.* (arfawd) Dexterous at striking; prompt.

Arfoel, *a.* (moel) Bald on the top; bald-pated.

Arfoelaid, *a.* (arfoel) Baldish; tending to be bald.

Gwae—heu oerfelawg arfoelaid ei dalen.

Woe to the chilly old man with his baldish forehead.

Ieuan Tew.

Arfoledd, *s. m.* (arfoel) Baldness; nakedness.

Arfoeli, *v.* (arfoel) To become bald-headed.

Arfoelni, *s. m.* (arfoel) Baldness of the crown.

Arfogaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arfawg) Armature.

Arfogaethu, *v. a.* (arfogaeth) To put on armour.

Ni ddichyn holl arfau Gwenethia arfogaethu ofn.

All the armour of Venice will not suffice to harness fear.

H. Perri—Ital. Proverb.

Arfogai, *s. m.*—*pl. arfogeion* (arfawg) One armed at all points; the palmer, or canker-worm.

Arfogedig, *a.* (arfawg) Harnessed, or armed.

Arfogedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arfogedig) Armament.

Arfogi, *v. a.* (arfawg) To put on armour; to harness; to arm; to put men to arms.

Arfogiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arfawg) An arming.

Arfogwl, *s. f.* (bogwl) A dried horse-skin tied to a staff, with pebbles in it, used to scare cattle.

Arfogwr, *s. m.*—*pl. arfogwyr* (arfawg—gwr) An armed man, one who puts on armour.

Arfoledd, *s. m.* (moled) Exultation; a great rejoicing.

Arfoleddawl, *a.* (arfoledd) Greatly exulting.

Arfoleddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arfoledd) Great triumph.

Arfoleddu, *v. a.* (moled) To exult, or rejoice greatly.

Arfoleddwr, *s. m.*—*pl. arfoleddwyr* (arfoledd—gwr) One that exults or triumphs.

Arfoliannawl, *a.* (arfoliant) Encomiastic.

Arfoliannu, *v. a.* (arfoliant) To praise greatly.

Arfoliannus, *a.* (arfoliant) Encomiastic; praising.

Arfoliant, *s. m.*—*pl. arfoliannau* (moliant) Encomium.

Arfloch, *a.* (moloch) Troublesome; molesting.

Molaf—

Ei drylew yn rhiw,

Ei dorf dryllwyn wiw,

Ei darian dryllw droch,

Ei barau, ei arfau arfloch.

I will praise his ardency on the pass; his gallant and dexterous host; his shield stained and broken; his spears, and his ever-restless arms.

Cynnddelw, i O. Cyfeiliawg.

Arfoll, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (moll) Entertainment; reception; a welcome; a connection; contract.

Gweithred cadarn cadw arfoll.

It is the duty of the mighty to keep a contract. *Llywarch Hen.*

Pasgen, trwy gadarnid arfoll, a addewys cywiraw pob peth iddo megys i haddawsaf.

Pasgen, under the obligation of a contract, promised to fulfil every thing to him, as he had agreed.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Arfolladwy, *a.* (arfoll) That may be entertained.

Arfollawg, *a.* (arfoll) Cheering; entertaining.

Arfolledig, *a.* (arfoll) That is cheered; entertained; made welcome.

Arfolladigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arfolledig) A welcoming, or entertaining.

Ymdderchafael a wnaent y Saeson—ac ymroddi i enrhydeddu anwired a chamweihredoedd tros hygarwch, a hynawsder; arfolladigaeth diafwl ymlaen engyl lleufer.

The Saxons became arrogant—and gave themselves up to honour iniquity, and unjust actions, in return for complacency and kindness; a receiving of the devil in preference to the angels of light.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Arfolli, *v. a.* (arfoll) To entertain hospitably; to welcome; to receive; to connect, or make a contract: also, to conceive; *Gwreigedd gwedi yr afollont*, women after they have conceived.

Yr eiddo ei hun nid arfollynt ef.

His own they received him not.

Dafydd Ddu.

Meiryg, wedi ei ddawed ef rhag bron Macsen, ef a arfolles yn anrhydeddus y gauddo tros ei holl gydfarchogion.

Meiryg, when he came into the presence of Maximus, was received very honourably by him in the name of his fellow-soldiers.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Arfolliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arfoll) Kind reception, or entertainment; a connection, engagement.

Arfolliadeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arfoll) A fostering, or entertaining; kind reception.

Arfollwr, *s. m.*—*pl. arfollwyr* (arfoll—gwr) A confederate, or one that unites himself to another.

Arfor, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (mor) Seaside. a. maritime

Dygoch llawr dwy.gadfaur faran,
Un am fro Alun, elfydd cân, a Frainc;
Un frawdus fal Camlan;
A'r ail yn Arfon, arfor fan.

Two ample-fronted battles stain'd the ground.
For Alun's dale so fair, was one, with France;
Another, one most fierce like Camlan rag'd;
The second was on Arvon's sea-girt shore. *Ll. P. Moch.*

Arforawl, a. (arfor) Maritime; seafaring.

Arfordir, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (arfor--tir) Maritime land

Cynnullaw â wnaî Caswallawn holl ieuentyd yr ynys, ac yng-
hych yr arfordir araws dawedigaeth Iwl Ceisar, a'i llynges can-
ddo.

Caswallon collected together all the youths of the island, and
about the maritime parts he waited the coming of Julius Cæsar
with his fleet. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Arfordref, s. f. (arfor—tref) A maritime town.

Arfordwy, s. f. (arfor—twy) A maritime region.

Gwesti gwledd gwledig arfordwy,
Gwesti gwyr yn gwastad gwarwy—

The entertainment of the banquet of the ruler of the sea-coast,
where men are entertained with continual sports—
Cynddelw, i O. Cyfeiliawg.

Arfaint, s. m.—pl. arfreinniau (braint) Prerogative

Arfreinniad, s. m. (arfaint) A making a prerogative

Arfreinniaw, v. a. (arfaint) To make a prerogative.

Arfreinniawl, a. (arfaint) Enjoying prerogative.

**Arfreinioledd, s. m. (arfreinniawl) Enfranchise-
ment.**

Arfri, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (bri) High dignity.

Arfriawg, a. (arfri) Highly dignified, or honoured.

Arfriawl, a. (arfri) Highly honouring.

Arfrig, s. m.—pl. t. au (brig) The top branch.

**Arfrisg, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (brisg) The impression
of footsteps; a track.**

Arfrith, a. (brith) Variegated over the surface.

Arfrithaw, v. a. (arfrith) To variegate over.

Arfrithawg, a. (arfrith) That is variegated over.

Arfrithawl, a. (arfrith) Variegated, or striped over

Arfrithedd, s. m. (arfrith) A being variegated over.

Arfriw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (briw) External wound.

Arfriwaw, v. a. (arfriw) To wound externally.

Arfriwedig, a. (arfriw) Wounded externally.

Arfroch, s. f. (broch) A foaming; indignation.

**Arfrochell, s. f.—pl. t. au (arfroch) A surfing, or
foaming of the water; a tempest.**

**Arfrochi, v. a. (arfroch) To foam, or to rave
violently.**

Arfrud, s. m.—pl. t. iau (brud) A chronicle.

Arfrudiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arfrud) Chronology.

Arfrudiaw, v. a. (arfrud) To record events.

Arfrudiawl, a. (arfrud) Chronological.

**Arfrwth, s. m.—pl. arfrythau (brwth) A violent
impulse, or force; an assault.**

Arfrwydr, s. f.—pl. t. au (brwydr) Front of battle.

**Arfrwydraw, v. a. (arfrwydr) To fight in the
front of battle.**

Pen arfrwydr, ar frys arlwy blys bleiddiawr,
A gwaywawr uch gwregys.

When he tears, quickly is the luscious feast of wolves prepar-
ed, and the spears are above the girdle. *Cynddelw.*

Arfrwydrawl, v. (arfrwydr) Fighting in front.

**Arfrwydrin, a. (arfrwydr) Fighting in the front
of battle, forward in fighting.**

Arfrwyn, s. m. (brwyn) Sorrow, or grief; great pain.

Arfrwyniaw, v. a. (arfrwyn) To ach in the extreme.

**Arfrych, a. (brych) Brinded; that is browned
over.**

Arfrychni, s. m. (arfrych) Freckledness.

**Arfrythawd, s. m.—pl. arfrythodion (arfwrth) A
making a violent assault.**

Arfrythwch, s. m. (arfwrth) A fierce assault.

Arfu, v. a. (arf) To arm; to prepare for battle.

**Arfuchedd, s. f.—pl. t. au (bunchedd) High, or
fashionable life.**

Arfurthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (burthiad) Impulsion.

Arfurthiaw, v. a. (burthiaw) To impel.

Arfwlch, s. m.—pl. t. arfylechan (bwlch) A gap over.

Arfwll, s. m.—pl. t. arfyllau (mwill) Ardency.

The name of the sword of Trystan.

Arfwr, s. m.—pl. arfwyr (arf—gwr) Armourer.

Arfwriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bwriad) Designation.

**Arfyd, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (byd) High life; the
haut ton.**

Arfydiaw, v. a. (arfyd) To live a high life.

Arffed, s. f.—pl. t. au (ffed) The lap; the fore-part.

Morwyn ieuanc mab yn arffed.

The young lass was a boy in the lap. *Adage.*

Tri thrigfa bywyd, pen, cwl, ac arffed.

The three seats of life; the head, the breast, and the abdo-
men. *Trioedd.*

Arffedaidd, s. f.—pl. arffedeidian (arffed) A lapful.

**Arffedawg, s. m.—pl. arffedogion (arffed) A fosterer;
one that hath the tuition of a ward; a guardian.**

Yn bedwar-ar-ddeg y caiff etifedd ddewis ei arffedawg.

At fourteen an heir shall choose his guardian. *Welsh Laws.*

Arffedogaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arffedawg) Wardship

Dygaf i'm arffedogaeth,
Fwa yw sad i fwrw saeth.

I will bear for my protection, the strong yew bow to throw the
dart. *T. Derllys.*

Arffordd, s. f.—pl. arffyrdd (ffordd) The high road

Arfforddawl, a. (arffordd) Itinerant; also evident.

**Arfforddi, v. a. (arffordd) To lead on the way;
to direct.**

Argadw, v. a. (cadw) To guard, or protect.

**Argae, s. f.—pl. t. au (cae) An inclosure; a fence;
a dam; a lock in a river; argae coed, a kind
of play; argae ymadrawdd, epilogue; tri argae
gwaed y sydd, there are three stoppages of
blood; tri argae tersyn y sydd, there are three
boundary fences. *Welsh Laws.***

Lle mae argae â'r Gymmro.

Where there is restriction on a Welshman. *Bleddyn Fardd.*

Argaead, s. m. pl. t. au (argae) An inclosing.

Argaeadawl, a. (argaead) Tending to close up.

Argaeadrwydd, s. m. (argaead) Astringency.

Argaeawl, a. (argae) Astringent; astringent.

Argaëedig, a. (argae) Inclosed; closed up.

**Argaëdigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (argaëedig) Ob-
struction.**

Argaëdigaeth cyfraith, pryd na allo dyn holi tir, am ollwng
amser ei hawl heibio.

The obstruction of law is when a man cannot prosecute his claim
for land, by having suffered the time of action to elapse.
Welsh Laws.

Argaëedigawl, a. (argaëedig) Obstructive.

Argaeoldeb, s. m. (argaewl) Obstructiveness.

Argaeth, a. (caeth) In bondage; captive; enslaved

Argaethedig, a. (argaeth) That is made captive.

Argain, a. (cain) Very fair; precious.

Argais, s. m.—pl. (argeisiau (cais) An effort to obtain

Argaled, a. (caled) Very hard, rigid, or obdurate

**Argalediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (argaled) A render-
ing hard.**

**Argaledu, v. a. (argaled) To harden; to make
obdurate.**

A ydyw eich calonau eto genwch wedi'r argaledu?

Are your hearts still more hardened? *W. Salisbury.*

Argan, a. (can) Very bright, shining.

**Argan, v. a. (can) To throw light upon; to dis-
cover.**

Megis ystyren yn argan pob dirgelwch.

Like a star that illuminates every secrecy. *H. Perri.*

Arganfod, s. m.—pl. t. au (canfod) Perception; a fascination.

Arganfod, v. a. (canfod) To behold; to discover; to look on with an evil eye; to bewitch; to fascinate.

Arganlyn, v. a. (canlyn) To accompany; to follow.

A'r Arglwydd â gydweithiai ag wynt, ac â gadarnâi y gair ag arwyddion yn arganlyn.

The Lord co-operated with them, and strengthened the word, accompanying it with miracles. *W. Salisbury.*

Arganlynawl, a. (arganlyn) Accompanying.

Arganu, v. a. (argau) To discover; to elucidate.

Derwyddon doethur,
Darogewch i Arthur;
Ysid y sy gynt,
Neu'r mi argenynt.

Druids of wisdom, foretell to Arthur what is, and what is before; did they not discover me? *Taliesin.*

Argau, v. a. (cau) To enclose; to coop.

Argaw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (caw) A tying up.

Argawdd, s. m.—pl. argoddion (cawdd) An insult.

Arged, s. f.—pl. t. ion (ced) A signal benefit.

Argeiniaw, v. a. (argain) To make very fair.

Argeisiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (argais) The making an effort, or attempt; an endeavouring.

Argeisiaw, v. a. (argais) To make an effort.

Argeisia, gwylia gilwg
I bawb dro, gwybydd y drwg.

Endeavour, beware a grudge to any one, at any time, and know its evil. *H. Llwyd Cynfal.*

Argeisiedig, a. (argais) Attempting; endeavouring

Argeithig, a. (argaeth) Captive; that is enslaved.

Ef gwnai argeithig peithig arfodiawg,
Ys dysgrain y'ngbad, dysgrain yn aelwyd.

He would cause to be enslaved the naked warrior; he that is base in the battle, is base on the hearth. *Aneurin.*

Argeithin, a. (argaeth) Slavish; servile; restricted

Argeithiw, a. (argaeth) In captivity, or bondage.

Argel, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cel) A sequestered place.

Bedd Llia Wyddel yn argel Ardudwy,
Dan y gwellt a'r gwywel;
Bedd Epynt yn nyffrynt Gewel.

The grave of Llia the Gwyddelian is in the retreat of Ardudwy, under the grass and withered leaves; the grave of Epynt is in the vale of Gewel. *E. y Beddau.*

Argelawg, a. (argel) That is hiding; concealing.

Argeledd, s. m. (argel) Seclusion; secrecy.

Argeliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (argel) A concealing.

Argelu, v. a. (argel) To conceal; to seclude.

Argelwch, s. m. (argel) Concealment; dissimulation.

Nid achludd eur-gudd argelwch;
Argel cardd cerddorion wolwch.

He will not secrete the concealment of the golden treasure; the panegyric of minstrels will eclipse the detractor. *Cynddelw, i'r Argl. Rhys.*

Argenawl, a. (argau) Enclosing; inwrapping.

Argeuedig, a. (argau) That is enclosed, or shut up.

Argeuedd, s. m. (argau) Inclosure; a pent up state

Arglawdd, s. m.—pl. argloddiau (clawdd) Embankment.

Gwen wrth Lawen yd welas;
Neithwyt: Arthur ni thechas,
Aer adrawdd arglawdd gorlas.

Gwen I have seen by the Llawen last night: Arthur fled not: the embankment of Morlas shews the marks of the slaughter. *Llywarch Hen.*

Argledr, s. m.—pl. t. au (cledr) A protector.

Yssid ym Arglwydd argledr cad, a tharf,
A therfyn ar gywlad.

There is to me a Lord, the support of battle, and its scatterer, and the keeper of the confines of his native country. *Cynddelw.*

Argledrawg, a. (argledr) Protecting; defending.

Argledriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (argledr) A covering over; protection.

Argledru, v. a. (argledr) To defend; to sustain.

Erglyw o'm gweddi, Celi culwydd,
Argledr o honaf, naf nawdd hywydd,
Argleidriad, meidriad, medr o'm awydd.

Hearken to my prayer, Mysterious One, abounding with love; defend me, my Saviour, the ever-willing refuge; protector, thou who art able to form, form my affections. *Ein. ab Gwalchmai.*

Argledrydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (argledr) A defender.

A'n Harglwydd, yn argledrydd,
A'n rhoddes gred a bedydd.

And our Lord, who was a protector, that gave us faith and baptism. *Llywelyn Fardd.*

Argledd, s. m.—pl. t. au (cledd) A cutter.

Argleidriad, s. m.—pl. argleidriaid (argledr) A protector; a patron.

Ys imi rwydd arglwydd argleidriad.

There is to me a liberal lord and a protector. *Ein. ab Gwgawn.*

Arglod, s. m.—pl. t. au (clod) Fame; renown.

Arglodig, a. (arglod) Very famous; renowned.

Arglodig Gwendyd gwyn assymedd pawb,
Prydain allweddawr oll yn eiddiau.

Renowned is Gwendyd, giving happy enjoyment to every one; the key of Britain, possessing all things. *Gwalchmai.*

Arglodus, a. (arglod) Famed; greatly praised.

Argloddiaid, s. m.—pl. t. au (arglawdd) An embanking.

Arglud, s. f.—pl. t. au (clud) A vehicle, or carriage

Argludaw, v. a. (arglud) To carry upon, or over.

Argludawl, a. (arglud) Portable; carrying on.

Argludiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arglud) Deportation.

Argludd, a. (cludd) Covered over; obscure; gloomy

Arglwyd, s. f.—pl. t. au (clwyd) A covering hurdle.

Arglwyden, s. f. dim. (arglwyd) A covering hurdle.

Arglwydd, s. m.—pl. t. i (clwydd) Lord, he that governs, or has dominion; a master. In the *Silurian*, arglwydd is sacredly appropriated as a title of the Deity, and arlwydd is applied to temporal dignities.

Arglwydd â gymhell.

A lord compelleth.

Adage

Arglwydd pawb ar ei eiddo.

Every body is a lord over his own.

Adage.

Arglwyddawl, a. (arglwydd) Appertaining to the Lord; *yr arglwyddawl weddi*, the Lord's Prayer

Mabinogion.

Arglwyddes, s. f.—pl. t. au (arglwydd) A lady.

Yr amdo—

Oes hir i'r arglwyddes hon,

A'i rhoes wyneb yr hinon.

The shroud—long life to this lady who gave it, whose countenance is like the serene weather. *Ieuan Tew.*

Arglwyddiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arglwydd) Dominion.

O derfydd i'r arglwyddiaeth na ato iawn i ddyn am dir a dal—

If it should happen that the government should refuse justice to a man for an estate. *Welsh Laws.*

Arglwyddiaethad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arglwyddiaeth) A holding dominion; a governing.

Arglwyddiaethawl, a. (arglwyddiaeth) Domineering.

Arglwyddiaethu, v. a. (arglwyddiaeth) To have dominion; to govern; to bear rule; to domineer

Arglwyddiaethus, a. (arglwyddiaeth) Having sway.

Arglwyddiaidd, a. (arglwydd) Domineering; despotic.

Arglwyddiaw, v. a. (arglwydd) To domineer.

Arglwyddieiddrwydd, s. m. (arglwyddiaidd) Lordliness.

Arglwyddwialen, *s. f. pl. arglwyddwial* (arglwydd—gwyalen) A rod of dominion; sceptre

Gwraig ag arglwyddwialen briodasawl erni.

A woman that is under a matrimonial dominion rod: or a woman under coverture, or under a court baron. *Welsh Laws.*

Arglybod, *v. (clybod)* To hear of; to get notice of

Arglyd, *a. (clyd)* Very warm; comfortable.

Arglydrwydd, *s. m. (arglyd)* Comfortableness.

Arglyw, *s. m. (clyw)* The hearing; the sense of hearing.

Arglywed, *v. a. (arglyw)* To hear of.

Arglywedig, *a. (arglyw)* That is heard, or attended

Argnaw, *s. m. (cnaw)* A chewing; mastication.

Argnif, *a. (cnif)* Fierce toiling, or labour.

Argnoedig, *a. (argnaw)* That is chewed.

Argnoi, *v. a. (argnaw)* To chew; to masticate.

Argnwd, *s. m.—pl. argnydiau (cnwd)* A great crop

Argnydiawg, *a. (argnwd)* Having a great crop.

Argnwyf, *s. m.—pl. t. on (cnwyf)* A great rupture

O diengyd a'th welwyf,
O'th ryleddir a'th gwynwyf,
Na choll wyneb gwyr argnwyf.

If thou shouldst escape may I see thee; if thou art slain may I mourn thee; lose not the countenance of the men of conflict. *Llywarch Hen.*

Argoch, *a. (coch)* Reddening; blushing; ruddy.

Argochedd, *s. m. (argoch)* Ruddiness; a reddish hue

Argochi, *v. a. (argoch)* To redden; to blush.

Argochiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (argoch)* A reddening.

Argodded, *s. m.—pl. t. au (argawdd)* A great offence

Argoddedig, *a. (argodded)* That is publicly insulted.

Argoddi, *v. a. (argawdd)* To insult; to offend.

Argoddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (argawdd)* The act of offending or insulting.

Argoddiant, *s. m. (argawdd)* Offensiveness; insult

Argoed, *s. f.—pl. t. ydd (coed)* A surrounding wood. Many places, from their being situated amidst woods, are called *Argoed*: camps were fortified, on emergencies by felling trees to surround them; and one so constructed was called *Argoed*.

Argoedwys, *a. (argoed)* Surrounded with woods.

Argoel, *s. f.—pl. t. ion (coel)* An omen, or token.

Argoel yw, ni lywir gwlad,
Oni chair ofn a chariad.

It is a current belief, that a country cannot be governed, if fear and love be not insured. *R. Ll. R. Rhys.*

Argoeliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (argoel)* Implication.

Argoeliaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au (argoel)* Implication.

Argoeliaeth eglur yw hyn, nad ych chwi eto yn Nghrist; canys pe baech chwi ynddo ef, efe a fyddai ynoch chwithau.

It is a manifest implication, that you are not yet in Christ; for if you were in him, he would be in you likewise. *Sion Trefredyn.*

Argoeli, *v. a. (argoel)* To render apparent; to imply

Argoeliaw, *v. a. (argoel)* To portend; to foretoken.

Argoeliawg, *a. (argoel)* Ominous; portending.

Argoeliedig, *a. (argoel)* That is implied; portending

Argoelus, *a. (argoel)* Prognostic, portending.

Argof, *s. m.—pl. t. ion (cof)* Remembrance.

Argofiaw, *v. a. (argof)* To call to memory.

Pan fyddoent wedi yfed, nid argofiant garu, na chyfeillion, na brodyr.

After they have drank they will not think of loving, nor friends, nor brothers. *1 Esdras iii. 22.*

Argofiawl, *a. (argof)* Remembering; thinking of.

Argofiedig, *a. (argof)* That is remembered.

Argofiwr, *s. m.—pl. argofwyr (argof)* Remembrancer.

Argoll, *a. (coll)* Total loss; perdition; destruction.

Argolladwy, *a. (argoll)* Perishable; fleeting.

Argollaw, *v. (argoll)* To perish; to be totally lost.

Neu fi gogwn ryfel ydd argollawr;
Er maint a gollwyf ei argollaw!

Do I not know a war wherein he perished; for all that I may lose by his perishing! *Taliesin.*

Argolledig, *a. (argoll)* That is made to perish.

Argolli, *v. a. (argoll)* To lose utterly; to condemn.

Argolliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (argoll)* A perishing.

Argon, *s. f.—pl. t. au (con)* The top, or capital.

Argoned, *a. (argon)* Elevated; exalted; dignified

Argonedd, *s. m. (argon)* Loftiness; altitude.

Argoniant, *s. m. (argon)* Exaltation; magnificence.

Argor, *s. m.—pl. t. au (cor)* A standing in a circle.

Cadeir-gainc dderw, coed argor,
A fydd crin yn min y mor.

The spreading branch of the oak, a wood of a towering circle, will be decayed on the sea-shore. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Argosb, *s. m.—pl. t. ion (cosb)* Punishment.

Llywelyn glodfawr fawr, a'i feibion,
Llyna wr arwr i argosbion.

Llywelyn greatly renowned, and his sons; behold a man, a hero for punishments. *D. Benfras.*

Argosbawl, *a. (argosb)* Punitive, or punitory.

Argosbedig, *a. (argosb)* That is punished; castigated

Argosbi, *v. a. (argosb)* To chastise, or castigate.

Argrad, *s. m. (crad)* Chief of glory; a. very glorious

Hil Cynfyn—niw dychryn cad,
Cyfaian argrad cymhwy erlyn.

The race of Cynan—unterrified by the battle, the conflict of glory spreading affliction. *O. Cyfeiliawg.*

Ardwy cad argrad eurgraid teyrnaidd,
Teyrn-gerdd orddyfnaid.

The director of the battle, glorious in flaming gold, and princely, the encourager of royal songs. *Ll. P. Moch, i R. ab Owain.*

Argraff, *s. f.—pl. t. oedd (craff)* An impression; a print or stamp; an inscription.

Argraffadwy, *a. (argraff)* Impressible.

Argraffawl, *a. (argraff)* Impressive; printing.

Argraffdy, *s. m.—pl. t. au (argraff—ty)* A printing house.

Argraffedig, *a. (argraff)* That is impressed; printed.

Argraffiad, *s. f.—pl. t. au (argraff)* An impression.

Argraffu, *v. a. (argraff)* To print; to imprint.

Argraffwasg, *s. f.—pl. argraffweisg (argraff—gwasg)* A printing press.

Argraffwr, *s. m.—pl. argraffwyr (argraff—gwr)* A printer.

Argraffydd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion (argraff)* A printer.

Argraffyddawl, *a. (argraffydd)* Relating to printing

Argraffyddiaeth, *s. m. (argraffydd)* A printer's art.

Argraidd, *s. m.—pl. argreiddiau (craidd)* A furrowing.

Argrain, *s. m.—pl. argreiniau (crain)* A trampling

Argrap, *s. m.—pl. t. iau (crap)* A skimming over.

Argrapiaw, *v. a. (argrap)* To skim over slightly.

Argre, *s. f.—pl. t. au (cre)* Origin, or commencement

Argread, *s. m.—pl. t. au (argre)* Origination.

Argreawl, *a. (argre)* Primeval; primitia; prior.

Argreu, *v. a. (argre)* To originate; to arise from.

Argred, *s. m.—pl. t. ion (cred)* A token, or sign.

Argrediad, *s. f.—pl. t. au (argred)* A giving credence to, a crediting.

Argredd, *s. f.—pl. t. au (credd)* A predominant passion.

Argreiddiaw, *v. a. (argraidd)* To furrow the surface

Argreiniaw, *v. a. (argrain)* To trample upon.

Argreth, *s. f.—pl. t. au (creth)* A prevailing passion

Argrom, *a. (crom)* Protuberant, or prominent.

Argron, *a. (cron)* Convex; rounded outwardly.

Argrwm, *a. (crwm)* Protuberant, or prominent.

Argrwn, *a. (crwn)* Convex; round outwardly.

Argrwydr, s. m.—pl. argrwydrau (crwydr) A wandering, or strolling about.

A chryd gryd argrwydr, a brwydr bryder,
A charw Deifr gan irain crain creulonder.

And a shivering tremor of *flight*, and the dread of conflict, and the stag of Deifr borne by the ravens, wallowing in cruelty.
Gr. ab Meredudd, m. T. ab Gronw.

Argrwydrad, s. m.—pl. au (argrwydr) A straying.

Argrwydraw, v. a. (argrwydr) To wander about.

Argrwydrawl, a. (argrwydr) Itinerant, straying.

Argrwydriad, s. m.—pl. argrwydriaid (argrwydr)

A straggler, a vagrant.

Argrwydrus, a. (argrwydr) Strolling about.

Argrych, a. (crych) Curled, ruffled, or frizzled over

Argrychiad, s. m. (argrych) A curling the surface.

Argrychu, v. a. (argrych) To curl the surface.

Argryd, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cryd) Tremulation.

Argrydu, v. a. (argryd) To tremble, or to shudder.

Argrymedd, s. m. (argrwm) Protuberance.

Argrymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (argrwm) A protuberating

Argryn, a. (cryn) Tremulous; quivering.

Argryndawd, s. m. (argryn) Tremulosity.

Argrynedd, s. m. (argrwn) Convexity; globosity.

Argryniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (argrwn) A convexing.

Argrynitor, sup (argryn) To be causing tremulation

Grym afrddawl Ercwl argrynitor.

The active power of Hercules to produce a trembling.

Cynddelw.

Argrynnu, v. a. (argryn) To trepidate, or tremble.

Argu, a. (cu) Very precious; lovely; charming.

Arguaidd, a. (argu) Very precious; lovely.

Arguaw, v. a. (argu) To make lovely; to become lovely.

Arguawl, a. (argu) That is very endearing.

Argudeb, s. m. (argu) Great fondness; endearment.

Argudd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cudd) A covering.

Pell ei fysgi, a'i argudd,
Gweryd Machawe a'i cudd,
Hir-wynlon bysedd Beidiawg rudd.

Compact is his defence, and his seclusion, the sod of Machawe doth hide him, white and long the fingers of the ruddy Beidiog.

Taliesin.

Arguddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (argudd) A covering over

Arguddiaw, v. a. (argudd) To cover over.

Arguedd, s. m. (argu) Endearingness; loveliness.

Argur, s. m. (cur) Extreme pain; agony.

Arguriaw, v. a. (argur) To grieve or pain greatly.

Arguriedig, a. (argur) Paining extremely.

Argwl, s. m. (cwl) A great fault, or crime.

Argwll, s. m.—pl. argylloedd (cwl) Heave of the breast.

Argwn, s. m.—pl. argynau (cwn) A capital or top

Argwsg, s. m. (cwsg) A doze; a light sleep.

Argydgam, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydgam) Mimickry.

Argydgamu, v. a. (argydgam) To mimick.

Argyfedd, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfedd) A carousing.

Yr medd argyfedd, nid gofyged taith
Daeth i feirdd o'i fyned.

To the carousing of mead the journey is void of celebrity to the bards since he is gone.

Prydydd Bychan.

Argyfenw, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfenw) Paronomasia; a figure whereby words nearly alike in sound, but of different meanings, are designedly used; a pun.

Argyfenwad, s. m.—pl. t. au (argyfenw) The using of the paronomasia; agnomination; a punning.

Argyfenwai, s. m.—pl. argyfenweion (argyfenw) One that useth the paronomasia.

Argyfenwi, v. a. (argyfenw) To use the paronomasia

Argyfiaw, v. a. (cyfiaw) To equalize; to make even.

Argyfiawl, a. (cyfiawl) Equivalent; equal to.

Argyfle, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (cyfle) Locality.

Argyflëad, s. m.—pl. t. au (argyfle) Location.

Argyflëawl, a. (argyfle) Placing upon.

Argyflëu, v. a. (argyfle) To place together.

Argyfludd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyfludd) An impediment.

Argyfluddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (argyfludd) A hindering.

Argyfluddiaw, v. a. (argyfludd) To impede.

Argyfluddiawl, a. (argyfludd) Impeding; retarding

Argyflwg, a. (cyflwg) Conspicuous, or manifest.

Argyflygawl, a. (argyflwg) Rendering conspicuous.

Argyflygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (argyflwg) A rendering conspicuous.

Argyfneth, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (cyfneth) A corroborative; an additional strength.

Argyfnethawl, a. (argyfneth) Corroborative.

Argyfnethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (argyfneth) Corroboration.

Argyfnethu, v. a. (argyfneth) To corroborate.

Argyfnod, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfnod) Conjuncture.

Argyfor, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfor) Surcharge; excess.

Argyforawl, a. (argyfor) Redundant; superfluous

Argyfrad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfrad) A joint plotting of mischief, a treasonable conspiracy.

Argyfradwch, s. m. (argyfrad) A treasonable confederacy.

Argyfraid, s. m.—pl. argyfreidiau (cyfraid) A principal requisite.

Argyfrain, v. a. (cyfrain) To mangle; to drag.

Gwelais gadau geirw, a rhudd feirw rai,
Oedd rydd i fleiddiau eu hargyfrain.

I saw rough conflicts and the prostrate ruddy dead; the wolves were at liberty to mangle them.

Cynddelw.

Argyfran, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyfran) Allotment.

Argyfranawl, a. (argyfran) Communicative.

Argyfranedig, a. (argyfran) Communicating.

Argyfraniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (argyfran) Communication, contribution.

Argyfranu, v. a. (argyfran) To contribute.

Argyfrau, s. m.—pl. t. on (cyfrau) Paraphernalia; a portion, or dowry.

Ymogel ddwyn gwraig atat yn enw ei hargyfrau.

Beware of taking to thyself a wife for the sake of her portion.

Cato Gymmraeg.

Argyfred, a. (cyfred) Running over together.

Argyfredeg, v. a. (argyfred) To run over together.

Argyfrediad, s. m. (argyfred) A running over together.

Argyfredawl, a. (argyfred) Pacing together.

Argyfreidiawl, a. (argyfraid) Chiefly requisite.

Argyfreiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (argyfrain) A mangling.

Argyfreiniaw, v. a. (argyfrain) To mangle; to drag

Argyfres, s. f.—pl. t. iau (cyfres) Uniformity.

Argyfresawl, a. (argyfres) Uniform; ranged in order.

Argyfresiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (argyfres) A rendering uniform or orderly.

Argyfresu, v. a. (argyfres) To render uniform.

Argyfreu, s. m.—pl. t. on (cyfren) Portion.

Argyfrin, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cyfrin) Consciousness.

Argyfrith, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cyfrith) Imagery.

Argyfrwydd, a. (cyfrwydd) Very expeditious.

Argyfrwyddaw, v. a. (argyfrwydd) To expedite.

Argyfrwyddawl, a. (argyfrwydd) Expeditious.

Argyfrwyddiad, s. m. (argyfrwydd) Expedition.

Argyfyrd, s. m. (cyfyrd) Exertion of the mind.

Mwyaf tacr argyfyrd
A chweris yn wyd.

The greatest of importunate mental exertion sported in the world.

Taliesin.

Argyffin, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cyffin) An abutment.

- Argyffiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (argyffin) An abutting.
 Argyffrawd, *s. m.*—*pl. argyffrodion* (cyffrawd) Apprehension, or sensation of fear.
 Argyffre, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (cyffre) A stock to commence.
 Argyffred, *v. a.* (cyffred) To comprise.
 Argyhoedd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyhoedd) A reprimand.
 Argyhoeddadwy, *a.* (argyhoedd) Reprehensible.
 Argyhoeddawl, *a.* (argyhoedd) Reprehensive.
 Argyhoeddedig, *a.* (argyhoedd) That is reprimanded.
 Argyhoeddi, *v. a.* (argyhoedd) To reprimand.
 Argyhoeddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (argyhoedd) Reprehension; admonition, or reproof.
 Argyhoeddus, *a.* (argyhoedd) Reprehensible; culpable.
 Argyhoeddwr, *s. m.*—*pl. argyhoeddwr* (argyhoedd—gwr) A reprimander; an admonisher.
 Argyhudd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyhudd) A public accusation.
 Argyhuddadwy, *a.* (argyhudd) Impeachable.
 Argyhuddaw, *v. a.* (argyhudd) To impeach.
 Argyhuddawl, *a.* (argyhudd) Impeaching.
 Argyhuddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (argyhudd) Impeachment.
 Argyhused, *a.* (cyhused) Publicly defaming.
 Argyhused, *v. a.* (cyhused) To defame publicly.
 Argyhusedd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyhusedd) A slandering publicly; defamation.
 Argyhuseiddiawg, *a.* (argyhusedd) Defamatory.
 Argylchawl, *a.* (cylch) Alternate; by rotation.
 Argylchedd, *s. m.* (cylch) Alternity; rotation.
 Argylchu, *v. a.* (cylch) To go alternately.
 Argyllaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyllaeth) A yearning; an ardent desire, or longing; mourning.
 Am ei sawr golled mae f'argyllaeth.
 For his great loss is my mourning. *T. Alced.*
 Argyllid, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (argwll) Longing; desire.
 Argyllig, *a.* (argwll) Having a longing or desire.
 Argyllwch, *s. m.* (argwll) A longing; a panting after.
 Argymeriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cymeriad) Paragoge.
 Argymeryd, *v. a.* (cymeryd) A receiving upon.
 Argymhell, *v. a.* (cymhell) To constrain.
 Argymhellawl, *a.* (argymhell) Impulsive.
 Argymhelledig, *a.* (argymhell) Impelled onward.
 Argymhelliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (argymhell) Impulsion; compulsion.
 Argymhen, *a.* (cymhen) Very eloquent.
 Argymhenawl, *a.* (argymhen) Tending to be eloquent.
 Argymheniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (argymhen) Disputation.
 Argymhenu, *v. a.* (argymhen) To hold an argument; to debate, or dispute.
 Ac am hyn â argymhenwyd,
 Nid gwiw gwneuthur llw ond llwyd.
 And as to what has been debated, it is needless to make any colour but grey. *D. ab Gwilym.*
 Argymhenus, *a.* (argymhen) Disputing.
 Argymhenwr, *s. m.*—*pl. argymhenwr* (argymhen—gwr) A debater, a disputant.
 Argymhwyll, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (cymhwyll) A reasoning
 Argymhwyllaw, *v. a.* (argymhwyll) To collect ideas together; to reason.
 Argymhwylliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (argymhwyll) Ratiocination.
 Argymhwys, *a.* (cymhwys) Equable, or uniform.
 Argymhwysaw, *v. a.* (argymhwys) To render equable or uniform; to make an equipoise.
- Argymid, *a.* (cymid) Causing contention.
 Argymig, *a.* (cymig) Sociable together.
 Argymmediw, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cymmediw) A token of respect; a complimentary present.
 Argymmrys, *a.* (cymmrys) Mutually hurrying.
 Argymu, *v. a.* (cymu) To accord with, or to agree.
 Argynan, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynan) A clamour.
 Ai dy gysul cyrchu bran,
 Can ddiwg ac argynan;
 Marw meibion Urien achlan!
 Is it for advice thou goest to the raven,
 That sings harmlessly the chief of clamour;
 Are all the sons of Urien dead? *Llywarch Hen.*
 Argynawl, *a.* (argwn) Highly elevated, or exalted.
 Argynddelw, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cynddelw) Archetype
 Argynddl, *s. m.*—*pl. argynddylan* (cynddl) the leading impulse of the mind; a characteristic
 Argynddylan, *s. m.* (argynddl) One that is influenced by a prevailing passion; a remarkable character.
 Argynddylig, *a.* (argynddl) Influenced by a prevailing passion; characteristical.
 Argynfelyn, *a.* (cynfelyn) That is tipt with yellow or gold.
 Dywallaw di'r eorn argynfelyn,
 Aurhyddus feddw o fedd gorewyn.
 Do thou pour out the horn with the yellow top, honourably
 drunk with frothy sparkling mead. *O. Cyfeiliawg.*
 Argyngreddf, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cyngreddf) Congeniality
 Argynghrair, *s. m.*—*pl. argynghreiriau* (cynghrair) Confederacy; conjuration.
 Argynghroeg, *a.* (cynghroeg) Very much covered.
 Ymdaith â orug oni ddoai i fewn—maes argynghroeg.
 He travelled until he came into a luxuriant field.
Br. Ronabrey—Mabinogion.
 Argynghryn, *a.* (cynghryn) Trembling mutually.
 Argynghyd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (cynghyd) Cogitation.
 Argynfyl, *s. m.* (cynfyl) The beginning of strife.
 Argyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (argwn) Elevation.
 Argynnal, *v. a.* (cynnal) To uphold, or sustain.
 Argynneddf, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cynneddf) A principle
 Argynnelw, *s. m.* (cynnelw) An original trait.
 Argynnelwad, *s. m.* (argynnelw) A characterizing.
 Argynnelwi, *v. a.* (argynnelw) To characterize.
 Argynneiliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (argynnal) A maintaining, or upholding.
 Argynneiliaeth, *s. m.* (argynnal) Maintenance.
 Argynneilwad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (argynnal) Maintenance.
 Argynnif, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (cynnif) Excess of pain.
 Argynnil, *a.* (cynnil) Very saving; niggardly.
 Argynnrych, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynnrych) A chief object.
 Argynnrychawl, *a.* (argynnrych) Representing.
 Argynnull, *v. a.* (cynnull) To collect together.
 Argynnulliad, *s. m.* (argynnull) Heaping together.
 Argynnwyrain, *v. a.* (cynnwyrain) To elevate highly
 Argynnwyre, *a.* (cynnwyre) Elevating highly.
 Argynnwys, *a.* (cynnwys) Very comprehensive.
 Argynnwys, *v. a.* (cynnwys) To comprize much.
 Argynnwysawl, *a.* (argynnwys) Very comprehensive
 Argynnwysiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (argynnwys) A comprizing much.
 Argynnydd, *s. m.* (cynnydd) Great increase.
 Argynnyddawl, *a.* (argynnydd) Much increasing.
 Argynnyddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (argynnydd) Augmentation; a greatly increasing.
 Argynnyddu, *v. a.* (argynnydd) To increase greatly
 Argynnyg, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cynnyg) A venture.
 Argynnyg, *v. a.* (cynnyg) To hazard, or to venture
 Argynnygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (argynnyg) A venturing.
 Argynnygiawl, *a.* (argynnyg) Venturing.

Argynnyrch, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cynnyrch) Great produce.

Argynnyrchawl, *a.* (argynnyrch) Very productive

Argynnyrchriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (argynnyrch) A producing much.

Argynnyrchu, *v.* (argynnyrch) To produce much.

Argynnyred, *v. a.* (cynnyred) To frequent often.

Argynnysgaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynnysgaeth) A great endowment.

Argynnysgaethawl, *a.* (argynnysgaeth) Greatly endowed or provided for.

Argynrain, *s. m.*—*pl. argynreinion* (cynrain) The meeting of spear points; front of conflict.

Argynrain, *v. a.* (cynrain) To push foremost with the spear; to go first in the tumult.

Cynt o fwyd i frain,
Nog yr argynrain
Cu cyfaillt Owain.

Sooner will the ravens have food than will the spear be pushed foremost by the beloved friend of Owain. *Aneurin.*

Argynrhithiawl, *a.* (argynrith) Preconceiving.

Argynrith, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cynrith) Perception.

Argynwyrain, *v. a.* (cynwyrain) To elevate highly.

Argynwyre, *a.* (cynwyre) Highly elevated.

Argyrch, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyrch) Onset; assault.

Argyrchawl, *a.* (argyrch) Assaulting.

Argyrchiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (argyrch) A setting upon

Argyrchu, *v. a.* (argyrch) To set or come upon.

Argyrchynawd, *s. m.* (cyrchynawd) A resorting to

Argyrchynawl, *a.* (cyrchynawl) Resorting to.

Argyrchyniad, *s. m.* (cyrchyniad) A journeying to

Argyrchynu, *v. a.* (cyrchynu) To resort, or travel over

Argyrraith, *s. f.*—*pl. argyrraithiau* (cyrraith) A mere pretence or colour of law.

Argyrrith, *a.* (cyrith) Very niggardly, or sparing

Argysbell, *a.* (cysbell) Very compact or close.

Argysdadl, *a.* (cysdadl) Comparative.

Argysdadliad, *s. m.* (argysdadl) Equalization.

Argysdadlu, *v. a.* (argysdadl) To equalize.

Argysellt, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cysellt) A fair opportunity.

Argysgawd, *s. m.* (cysgawd) An overshade.

Argysgodawl, *a.* (argysgawd) Overshadowing.

Argysgodi, *v. a.* (argysgawd) To shelter over.

Argysgodiad, *s. m.* (argysgawd) A covering over.

Argysgu, *v. a.* (argwsg) To doze, or sleep lightly.

Argysni, *s. m.* (cysni) Drowsiness; sleepiness.

Argysteg, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cysteg) Great tribulation

Argystrin, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cystrin) Great secrecy.

Argystudd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cystudd) Great affliction.

Argystuddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (argystudd) A tormenting to excess.

Argystuddiaw, *v. a.* (argystudd) To vex sorely.

Argystuddiawl, *a.* (argystudd) Sorely vexing.

Argystwy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (cystwy) Chastisement

Argystwyad, *s. m.* (argystwy) A chastising greatly

Argystwyaw, *v. a.* (argystwy) To chastise much.

Argystwyawl, *a.* (argystwy) Castigatory; punitive.

Argyswrw, *s. m.* (cyswrw) Trepidation; dread.

Dos heb argyswrw ar llwrw i'r lle.

Go without timidity onward to the place. *Ll. P. Moch.*

Argysyru, *v. a.* (argyswrw) To tremble with fear.

Argythradd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (cythradd) Great perturbation or trembling.

Argythraddaw, *v. a.* (argythradd) To perturbate greatly.

Argythraddawl, *a.* (argythradd) Perturbatory.

Argythraddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (argythradd) Perturbating to excess.

Argythwy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (cythwy) Astonishment

Argywain, *v. a.* (cywain) To carry upon or over.

Argywedd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cywedd) Depression; detriment; damage; mischief.

Argyweddawl, *a.* (argywedd) Detrimental.

Argyweddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (argywedd) A detrimmenting.

Argyweddu, *v. a.* (argywedd) To oppress; to do harm; to hurt.

Nid argywedda melldith, onid i'r a'i haeddo.

A curse will do no harm, but to him that deserves it. *Adage.*

Argyweddus, *a.* (argywedd) Oppressiveness; painful.

Erci à orng i bob un, ar neilltu, ddawed ato o'i ystafell yn dawel, ac heb ffröst; canys efe a ddywedai ei fod yn argyweddus o'i ben, o delynt llawer y'uglyd onaddynt.

He desired of each of them separately, to come to him from his chamber silently, and without noise; for he said that he was pained in his head, if many of them should come together.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Argyweddych, *s. m.* (argywedd) Oppressiveness.

Argyweithas, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cyweithas) Intercourse

Argyweithi, *s. m.* (cyweithi) Free connexion, or commerce.

Argyweithl, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyweithl) Public reproach

Argywydd, *part.* (cywydd) In presence; facing.

Neu's dwg yn gelfydd.
Dyfrau argywydd;
Gwiawn à leferydd,
A ddyfu, ddyfydd.

But if he ingeniously bring the requisites forward, Gwion will declare what has been, what will be. *Taliesin.*

Arhaedd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (haedd) A reaching over

Arhaeddawl, *a.* (arhaedd) Attaining to; meriting.

Arhaeddiant, *s. m.*—*pl. arhaeddiannau* (arhaedd) A surmounting; a reaching over.

Arhaeddu, *v. a.* (arhaedd) To attain to; to surmount

Nis arhaedduw neb nis dloes daiar,
Ni wyddyt py dreiglynt yn mhob aber.

No body will attain to any thing, but what earth will deprive; they know not what may be passing in every outlet. *Taliesin.*

Arhawl, *s. f.*—*pl. arholion* (hawl) Interrogatory, or question; an action at law.

Cynnellis y brenin yn ei law ei hun heb gyfran i neb herwydd cyfraith—cynnal arholion breninawl goruchel a berthyno at y goron, y brenin ac ei aelodau.

The king held in his own hand, without a participation to any one according to law, the administering of the actions of royal prerogative appertaining to the crown, the king, and his members. *Welsh Laws.*

Arhel, *v. a.* (hel) To hunt, or look after; to pursue

Arhelfa, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (arhel) A hunting after.

Arhoew, *a.* (hoew) Very sprightly or nimble.

Teg dy gaf, àr haf, arhoew fanon dwf,
I dyfu i'm gofion;
Tawl hawl hylwyth ofalon,
Taith hyder maith, hoewder Mon?

Fair I find thee in summer, of sprightly angelic growth, to cause in me longing thoughts to spring; lessen the claim of crouching cares, and let me have a journey of anxious hope, thou charmer of Môn. *Gr. ab Maredudd.*

Arhoewder, *s. m.* (arhoew) Great sprightliness.

Arhoewedd, *s. m.* (arhoew) Sprightliness; agility

Arhoewi, *v.* (arhoew) To be very sprightly.

Arholedig, *a.* (arhawl) That is interrogated.

Arholi, *v. a.* (arhawl) To interrogate; to discourse

Arholiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arhawl) A disquisition.

Arholiedydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (arholiad) An interrogator.

Arholwr, *s. m.*—*pl. arholwyr* (arhawl—gwr) An examiner; a criticiser.

Arhud, *s. f.*—*pl. t. iau* (hud) A lure, or decoy.

Arhudaw, *v. a.* (arhud) To allure, or fascinate.

Arhudawl, *a.* (arhud) Fascinating; enticing.

Arhudiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arhud) Fascination.

Arhudd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (hudd) An over-shade.

Arhuddaw, *v. a.* (arhudd) To shade over; to cover

Arhuddawl, *a.* (arhudd) Umbrageous; sheltering.
 Arhuddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arhudd) A shading over
 Arhuddiant, *s. m.* (arhudd) Umbrosity; a shelter.
 Arhul, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (hul) A covering, or case.
 Arhuliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arhul) A covering over
 Arhuliaw, *v. a.* (arhul) To cover over.
 Arhun, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (hun) A doze, or slight sleep.
 Arhunaw, *v. a.* (arhun) To doze; to sleep lightly.
 Arhwyl, *s. f.*—*pl. t. iau* (hwyl) A progress.
 Arhwyliaid, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (arhwyl) Progression,
 or a disposition to attain an end.
 Arhwyliaw, *v. a.* (arhwyl) To make a progress.
 Arhyder, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (hyder) Over boldness.
 Arhyll, *a.* (hyll) Very horrid, or frightful.
 Ariad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ar) A ploughing; aration.
 Ariad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ariad* (ar) A reciter; a songster.
 Arial, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gal) Pleasantness; live-
 liness; vigour; activity; wantonness; mirth.

Sil.

A'i ddr yn frwd o arial
 And his belly warmed with vigour. *S. Ceri, i darw.*

O nerth, ac arial calon,
 A braich, ac ysgwydd, a bron.
 With strength, and vigour of heart, arm, shoulder, and breast.
Gr. Llwyd.

Arial, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gal) A wonder; amazement.
 Ariala, *v.* (arial) To become lively or playful.
 Arialu, *v. a.* (arial) To enliven; to invigorate.
 Arialus, *a.* (arial) Vigorous; lively; lusty; wanton.
 Arian, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oedd* (ariant) Silver; money.
Arian rhif, or *arian bath*, current money, or
 coin. In the laws, it is often used for a penny;
 which was a silver coin very common in former
 times. *Arian byw*, quicksilver. *Arian* is a
 name in botany: *arian gwiawn*, or *arianllys*,
 rhubarb; *arian y gweirwyr*, *arian gwion*, or
arian y cor, rattle, or fluxwort.

Arianoedd, neu aur ennyd,
 A wna'r gau yu wir i gyd.

Silver, or gold, a good round sum,
 Will make a falsehood truth entire. *W. Lley.*

Ariandag, *s. m.* (arian—tag) Silver quinsy; bribery
 Ariandal, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arian—tal) Payment in
 money. *Welsh Laws.*
 Ariandalu, *v. a.* (ariandal) To make a payment
 in money, or in specie.
 Ariandlws, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ariandlysau* (arian—tlws)
 Silver prize, or medal; the reward of merit
 given to the victor in poetical competitions;
 and also in sports, or games. The prize for
 poetry was a silver chair; and for music, a
 silver harp.
 Ariandlysawg, *a.* (ariandlws) Having won prizes.
 Ariangan, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oedd* (arian—can) Silver coin.

Tew am lew trylew traul ariangan.

Profuse around the dexterous chief the waste of silver gifts.
Cynddelw.

Ariangar, *a.* (arian—car) Loving money; covetous
 Ariangarwch, *s. m.* (ariangar) The love of money.
 Arianglawdd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ariangloddiau* (arian-
 clawdd) A silver mine.
 Arianllais, *s. m.*—*pl. t. arianlleisiau* (arian—llais)
 Silver sound; a fine, or melodious tone.

Ag arianllais gwyr unlef.

With the silver tone of men's united voices. *L. G. Cothi.*

Arianlliw, *a.* (arian—lliw) Silver-coloured.
 Arianllu, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oedd* (arian—llu) A
 hired force.
 Arianllwyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. i* (llwyn) Silver-bush.
 Arianllys, *s. m. aggr.* (arian—llys) Meadow-rue.

Arianna, *v. a.* (ariant) To save or get money.

Y da à el yn dy waith,
 Wedi'r el y daw'r eilwaith;
 Dy ran, o'd ei arianna,
 Dy wlad oll à dal y dà.

The good thou in thy work dost give, though gone, again it
 will return, if bent on getting wealth, thy country wholly will
 repay. *Ior. Fynglwyd.*

Ariannaid, *a.* (ariant) Silvery; silvered over.
 Ariannaidd, *a.* (ariant) Silvery; of the nature
 of silver.
 Ariannawg, *a.* (ariant) Abounding with silver;
 having a store of money; monied; wealthy.

Ariannawg fydd yr enwir,
 A'i aur à wna ei air yn wir.

Wealthy will the wicked be, and his gold will make his word
 to be true. *W. Cynwal.*

Ariannawl, *a.* (ariant) Having the quality of silver.
 Ariannedig, *a.* (ariant) That is silvered over.
 Ariannell, *s. f.* (ariant) A silver hue.
 Arianniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ariant) Argentation.
 Ariannin, *a.* (ariant) Silvery; made of silver.
 Ariannu, *v. a.* (ariant) To lay over with silver.
 Ariannus, *a.* (ariant) Silvery; tending to be silver.
 Ariannwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ariannwyr* (ariant—gwr) Mo-
 ney changer.

Dechreuai fwrw allan y rhai à werthynt, ac à brynynt—ac a
 ymchwelai drestiau yr ariannwyr.

He began to cast out those that sold and that bought—and
 overturned the boards of the money-changers. *Mark xi. 15.*

Ariannydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (ariant) A money
 scrivener, a money-dealer.
 Arianof, *s. m.*—*pl. t. aint* (arian—gof) Silversmith.
 Arianrod, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (arian—rhod) The con-
 stellation, called the northern crown.
 Arian, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ariannoedd* (air) Silver. *Ar-
 iant cwynos*, or *ariant y gwestfau*, supper
 money, or lodging money; which was paid by
 the gentry and freeholders to the maintenance
 of the officers of the court. *Arian gwastrod-
 ion*, money of the equeries, which was paid by
 the king's tenants in villainage once a year,
 to furnish provender for his horses. *Arian
 dyodwy*, money of increase: when payment
 was made in kind, certain sums were added to
 the value of cattle under rate: thus a cow that
 had a second calf, had eight pence added to
 her value to bring her to par. *Arian cywlad*,
 naturalization fine. *Arian arddelw*, claim
 money, *Arian gwaith*, work money; *arian
 moch*, swine money; *arian pentai*, house, or
 shed money; these three terms occur in the
 charter of North Wales.

O'i arian gormant gorym drud-ran;
 O'i alaf, a'i aur, a'i arian cân.

Of his over abundant silver I enjoyed an ample share; of his
 wealth, and his gold, and his current money. *Ll. P. Moch.*

Arianwaith, *s. m.* (arian—gwaith) Silver work.
 Ariar, *a.* (ar) Noisy; making a great din.

Dyn ni char, ariar oror,
 Ei chan rhwng llettring a chor.

Noisy is the place, man likes not the song, between the stairs
 and the choir. *D. ab Gwilym, i gloch eglwys.*

Ariawl, *s. f.*—*pl. t. arioloedd* (ar—iawl) Entreaty.
 Arien, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oedd* (air) Dew; hoar-frost.

Gwen lliw arien ar Eryri—
 A'm gwân.

The fair one of the colour of the hoar on Snowdon wounds me.
Gwalchmai.

Cyflw dy ben ac arien gauaf;
 Gwares Duw dy angen;
 Pwy wledych wedy Urien?

Of the same colour is thy head as the hoar of winter; God has
 supplied thy necessity; who will reign after Urien? *Myrddin.*

Arienawg, *a.* (arien) Bedewed; dewy; hoary.

Arienawl, *a.* (arien) Besprinkled with dew.
 Arienu, *v. a.* (arien) To sprinkle with hoar.
 Aries, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (ar) A foreboding; portending.
 Arioli, *v. a.* (ariawl) To intercede; to deprecate.
 Ariolig, *a.* (ariawl) Intercessory, or mediating.
 Ariolwch, *s. m.* (ariawl) Intercession; mediation.
 Arlachar, *a.* (llachar) Very glaring, or glittering.
 Arlad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llad) A sacrifice.
 Arladen, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arlad) A consecrated wafer.
 Arlafan, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llafan) A great enormity; a cursed action; massacre.

Berw o lif, buarlafan,
 Bwrw twr o waed Robert Hên.

The tears gush out! great was the enormity, to cast down the bulwark, of the race of the venerable Robert. *I. Brwynnawg.*

Arlafanad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arlafan) The committing a heinous action; a massacreing.
 Arlafar, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llafar) The faculty of speech; *a.* perspicuous in speaking.

Yn arlafar war wawr ddiodid,
 Yn orlawen wen a weinyddid.

The eloquent gentle incomparable fair; with pleasure was the maid attended. *Ior. Fychan.*

Arlafariad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arlafar) Enunciation.
 Arlafur, *s. m.* (llafur) Great labour, or toil.
 Arlain, *s. m.—pl. arleiniau* (llain) The foremost rank, a front-rank.

Gwae fi—
 Weled dy ddaered ddywrys
 Yn arlain brwydr anarlwys.

Woe is me! to see thy interment caused by strife in the front of the battle, where the carnage was endless. *Gr. Llwyd ab Dafydd.*

Arlais, *s. m.—pl. arleisiau* (glas) The temple.

—Difal oedd o,
 Am arlais gwyn roi morlo.

Blameless was he, in putting on the white temple what was like the seal skin. *B. Brwynllys.*

Arlam, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llam) A spring leap.
 Arlamawl, *a.* (arlam) Springing forward.
 Arlamiad, *s. m.* (arlam) A leaping forward.
 Arlamu, *v. a.* (arlam) To bound, or spring up.
 Arlan, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (glàn) A brink, or bank.
 Arlanastr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llanastr) A dispersion, or scattering.
 Arlanestriad, *s. m.* (arlanastr) Dispersing abroad.
 Arlanastru, *v. a.* (arlanastr) To disperse abroad.
 Arlanw, *s. m.* (llanw) An overflow; a high flood.
 Arlas, *a.* (glas) Blue-tipt; topt with blue.
 Arlasu, *v. a.* (arlas) To tip with blue.
 Arlathr, *a.* (llathr) Smooth surfaced; polished.
 Arlathraid, *a.* (arlathr) Glittering, or glaring.
 Arlathraidd, *a.* (arlathr) Highly polished; shining.
 Arlathrawl, *a.* (arlathr) Of a high polish.
 Arlathriad, *s. m.* (arlathr) A high polishing.
 Arlathru, *v. a.* (arlathr) To polish highly.
 Arlaw, *a.* (llaw) At hand; contiguous; hard by.

Caerau difuriaw, cad arlaw eur-lew,
 Arleng glyw glew difraw.

Walls dismantling, a golden lion at hand when the battle rages; chief of a mighty host, bold and dauntless. *Cynddelw.*

Arlawch, *s. m.* (llawch) Safe protection, or refuge
 Arlawd, *s. m.* (llawd) Pomp, pageantry.
 Arlawdd, *s. m.—pl. arloddion* (llawdd) Great praise

Yn arlawdd hir-gawdd a hwyr geblid,
 Yn arlaw anaw yn a rênid.

In flattery a great reproach is not soon reprehended, already was the muse on us bestowed. *Ior. Fychan, i ferch.*

Arlech, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (llech) A retreat; concealment
 Arlechiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arlech) A seclusion.
 Arlechu, *v. a.* (arlech) To seclude, or conceal.

Arlechwedd, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llechwedd) The side of a hill.

Arled, *s. m.* (lled) Expansion, or a spreading out.
 Arledawl, *a.* (arled) Extending; expanding.

Arlediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arled) An extension.
 Arledrith, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (lledrith) Allurement.
 Arledrithiaw, *v. a.* (arledrith) To take a deceiving form.

Arledrithiawl, *a.* (arledrith) Bewitching; deceiving
 Arledu, *v. a.* (arled) To expand; to extend.

Arleddf, *a.* (lleddf) Very soft, or gentle.

Arlef, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llef) An exclamation.

Arlefain, *v. a.* (arlef) To acclaim; to rejoice.

Arlefariad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arlafar) Enunciation.

Arlefaru, *v. a.* (arlafar) To enunciate.

Ni bygeillied ei wartheg;
 Ni's arlefair neb.

His kine have not been looked after; nobody has made mention of him. *Afaon, i Gadwallawn.*

Arlefasawl, *a.* (llefas) Daring; intrepid, or bold.

Arlefasiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llefas) Enterprize.

Arlefasu, *v. a.* (llefas) To dare, or hazard.

Nid arluddiaw rhi rhy ellir,
 Nid er lles, nid erllefesir.

The chief cannot be obstructed; not with advantage will he be dared. *Cynddelw, i H. ab Owain.*

Arleisiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arlais) The function of the temples.

Arleisiawg, *a.* (arlais) Relating to the temples.

Arleithig, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (lleithig) A high throne.

Arlemain, *v. a.* (arlam) To prance, or leap about.

Arlemitior, *sup.* (arlam) To be prancing about.

Arlen, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (llên) A covering veil; envelopement.

Neud arllen arien Eryri welthion
 Neud uchel gwen-don gwyn-dir Enlli.

Is not Snowdon already veiled with a silver hoar, is not the white wave very loud, by the blessed land of Enlli! *Bleddyn Fardd.*

Arlenwi, *v. a.* (arlanw) To overflow; to fill over.

Arleng, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (lleng) Front rank.

Arleng torf rhag twrf cammawn,
 Mal twrf ebyr yn llyr llawn.

The foremost rank of the host before the din of conflict, like the din of inlets when the flood overflows. *Cynddelw.*

Arles, *s. m.* (lles) Great benefit, advantage.

Arlesawl, *a.* (arles) Very beneficial, or advantageous

Arlesg, *a.* (llesg) Very weak; enervated; enfeebled

Arlesgawl, *a.* (arlesg) Tending to enervate.

Arlesgu, *v. a.* (arlesg) To enfeeble, or to enervate.

Arlesiant, *s. m.* (arles) A great advantage.

Arlesin, *a.* (arlas) That is tipt with blue; covered with verdure.

Cyn dalar dyfn-las arlesin,
 Gwr a wnaeth o'r dwf y gwin—
 A nawdd.

Ere I go to the deep earth clad with green, he that hath made the water into wine grant protection. *D. Benfras.*

Arlethr, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (llethr) A great steep.

Arlethrid, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (arlathr) Coruscation.

Arlethu, *v. a.* (llethu) To over-lay, or to crush.

Arleufer, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (lleufer) Illumination.

Arlith, *s. m.—pl. t. oedd* (llith) Allurement.

Arlithiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arlith) An enticing.

Arlithiaw, *v. a.* (arlith) To entice, or allure.

Arliw, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (lliw) A glazing, or laying on the upper colours.

Arliwiau, *v. a.* (arliw) To glaze, or colour over.

Arlochi, *v. a.* (arlawch) To guard, or protect safely.

Arlochiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arlawch) A protection.

Arloes, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (lloes) An emptying.

Arloes, *a.* (lloes) Empty; emptied, or poured out.

Arloesedig, *a.* (arloes) That is emptied; voided.
 Arloesi, *v. a.* (arloes) To empty: to evacuate.
 Arloesiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arloes) An evacuation.
 Arlog, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llog) Compound interest.
 Arlogi, *v. a.* (arlog) To have compound interest.
 Arlôn, *a.* (llôn) Merry to excess; very sprightly.
 Arlônaid, *a.* (arlôn) Enchanting; charming.

Awn i lwyni arlônaid—
 Yno dan bren ni'n cennydd
 Hen eiddig—

We will repair to the *joyous* groves, there beneath the trees we shall not be seen by the old jealous one. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Arlôni, *v. a.* (arlon) To please greatly; to enchant.
 Arloniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arlon) Pleasing to excess.
 Arlosg, *a.* (llog) Singed, or slightly burnt over.
 Arlosgawl, *a.* (arlosg) Tending to singe over.
 Arlosgiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arlosg) A singeing.
 Arlost, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (llost) The stock, or shaft of a weapon: the butt end.
 Arlostawg, *a.* (arlost) Having a shaft, or staff.
 Arluad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (lluad) An obstructing.
 Arluaw, *v. a.* (lluaw) To obstruct, or hinder.

Hefelys y llong na's arly estrawn
 Hyd esgyr ei wyr o ddaly iawn.

Similar is he to the ship, which the stranger cannot obstruct whilst his men will depart from holding the right. *Afaon, i Gadwallawen.*

Arluawl, *a.* (lluawl) Tending to stop, or obstruct.
 Arluch, *a.* (lluch) Radiating, or glancing of rays.
 Arluched, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (arluch) Radiation of light.
 Arluchedig, *a.* (arluch) Radiated, or having rays.
 Arluchiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arluch) Radiation.
 Arluchiaw, *v. a.* (arluch) To radiate; to fling over.
 Arluchiawl, *a.* (arluch) Radiating; darting rays.
 Arlud, *a.* (llud) Full of care, anxiety, or trouble.
 Arludd, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (lludd) A hindering, or disquieting; what renders unquiet.

Tri arludd tir; hawl yu nadlau, neu ddr aradr, neu losgi ty ar y tir.

The three molestations of land; a cause in dispute, or the breaking of a plough, or the burning a house on the land. *Welsh Laws.*

Arluddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arludd) Interception.
 Arluddias, *v. a.* (arludd) To retard; to let, or hinder.
 Arluddiaw, *v. a.* (arludd) To retard; to cumber.

O's ammodwy Duw y dewr orchorddion,
 Ni's arluddion' gwynt a thônawr.

If God should covenant with the brave borderers, we shall not be able to obstruct the wind and the waves. *Afaon, i Gadwallawen.*

Arluddiawl, *a.* (arludd) Intercipient, or obstructive.
 Arluddiwr, *s. m.—pl. arluddwyr* (arludd—gwr) An obstructor, one who hinders or retards.
 Arlun, *s. m.* (llun) A portrait; a copy.
 Arluniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arlun) A portraying, or copying of an object.
 Arluniaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arlun) Prefiguration.
 Arluniaethu, *v. a.* (arluniaeth) To prefigure.
 Arluniaw, *v. a.* (arlun) To portray; to delineate.
 Arluniawg, *a.* (arlun) Having a form; imaginary.

Petrusiad yw dull arluniawg yn gofyn cynghor ar araeth betrus-lawg.

Hesitation is a figure descriptive of the asking of advice in a speech doubtfully. *H. Perri.*

Arluniawl, *a.* (arlun) Tending to resemble.
 Arluniedig, *a.* (arlun) That is portrayed.
 Arlwg, *s. m.—pl. arlygon* (llwg) Perspective.
 Arlwm, *a.* (llwm) Very bare, naked, or exposed.
 Arlwnc, *s. m.—pl. arlynciau* (llwnc) A gulp.
 Arlwrw, *s. m.—pl. arlyryau* (llwrw) A deposit.
 Arlwrw, *adv.* (llwrw) Towards; forwards.
 Arlwy, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (llwy) A mess; a preparing; provision. *Arlwy o luniaeth*, a mess of food.
 Arlwyad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arlwy) Preparation.

Arlwyant, *s. m.—pl. arlwyannau* (arlwy) Preparation. *Arlwyannau mawrion*, great preparations.
 Arlwyaw, *v. a.* (arlwy) To prepare, or provide; to cook victuals.

Ac efe a arlwyai iddynt arlwy fawr.

And he provided for them a great feast. *2 Kings, vi. 23.*

Arlwyawl, *a.* (arlwy) That is prepared, or provided.
 Arlwybr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ar—llwybr) A track; a print, or mark; a footstep.

Nid oedd arno na gwaed na'i arlwybr.

There was on him neither blood nor the least trace of it. *Mabinogion.*

Ni chafad arwydd pechawd, na'i arlwybr arni.

There was not found the sign of sin, nor the semblance of it on her. *Ll. G. Hergest.*

Arlwydd, *s. m.—pl. t. i* (llwydd) One causing to prosper; a lord; a lord of a manor; a master.
 Arlwyddaw, *v. a.* (arlwydd) To effect, to prosper.

Morwyn a welais mor drybelid—
 Yn arlwydd arwydd ar a boenid.

A maiden I beheld so passing fair prospering her sign on the one that was tortured. *Ior. Fychan.*

Arlwyddedig, *a.* (arlwydd) That is produced, or brought to perfection.

Arlwyddes, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (arlwydd) A lady.
 Arlwyddiaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arlwydd) Dominion.
 Arlwyddiaethu, *v. a.* (arlwyddiaeth) To exercise dominion; to govern.

Arlwyddiaethus, *a.* (arlwyddiaeth) Domineering.
 Arlwyddyn, *s. m.* (arlwydd) A lordling.
 Arlwys, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llwys) A cleansing out.
 Arlwysaw, *v. a.* (arlwys) To purge, or cleanse.

Gwadrn Oddaith—ei wynt ef a arlwysia ffordd i Arthur yn y lludd.

Gwadrn Oddaith, it was his breath that cleared the way of Arthur, where there was obstruction. *H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.*

Arlwyth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llwyth) A burden.
 Arlwythaw, *v. a.* (arlwyth) To burden, or to load.
 Arlwythawl, *a.* (arlwyth) Burdensome.
 Arlwythiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arlwyth) A burdening.
 Arlwywr, *s. m.—pl. arlwywyr* (arlwy—gwr) A provider; a caterer.

Arlydan, *a.* (llydan) Superficial; on the surface.
 Arlydander, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arlydan) Superfice.
 Arlydaniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arlydan) Distention.
 Arlydau, *v. a.* (arlydan) To distend; to dilate.
 Arlyfasawl, *a.* (llyfas) Adventurous; daring; bold.
 Arlyfasiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llyfas) Venturesomeness.
 Arlyfasu, *v. a.* (llyfas) To adventure; to dare.
 Arlygawl, *a.* (arlwg) Perspective; optical.
 Arlym, *a.* (llym) Very sharp, pungent, or piercing.
 Arlymder, *s. m.* (arlym) Pungency; sharpness.
 Arlymu, *v. a.* (arlym) To render very sharp.
 Arlyn, *a.* (glyn) Adherent; sticking on.
 Arlynadwy, *a.* (arlyn) That can, or may adhere.
 Arlynawl, *a.* (arlyn) Adherent; adhering.
 Arlyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arlyn) Adherence; *adhesion.

Arlyniawg, *a.* (arlyn) Dependent; consequent.
 Arlynnu, *v. a.* (arlyn) To fasten upon; to adhere.
 Arlynwr, *s. m.—pl. arlynwyr* (arlyn—gwr) An adherer, an adherent or dependant.

Arlyre, *a.* (llyre) Lying along, prone, prostrate.
 Arlyriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llyriad) Prostration.
 Arlys, *s. m.—pl. t. oedd* (llys) A supreme court.
 Arlysawl, *a.* (arlys) Belonging to the high court.
 Arlysenw, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llysenw) Cognomen.
 Arlyth, *a.* (llyth) Very mean; base, low, or vile.
 Arlythyr, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (llythyr) Superscription.
 Arlythyrawl, *a.* (arlythyr) Superscribed.
 Arlythyriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (arlythyr) Superscription.

Arlythyru, *v. a.* (arlythyr) To superscribe.
 Arlyw, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (llyw) A governor; director.
 Arlywel, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (llywel) The extremity, or the farthest point of sight.
 Arlywiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arlyw) A governing.
 Arlywiaw, *v. a.* (arlyw) To govern, or guide.
 Arlywiawd, *s. m.* (arlyw) Government.
 Arlywiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* arlywwyr (arlyw—gwr) A governor, a director.
 Arlywodraeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arlywodwr) Government; directorship.
 Arlywodraethu, *v. a.* (arlywodraeth) To govern.
 Arlywodwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* arlywodwyr (arlywiawd—gwr) A governor.
 Arlywydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arlyw) A president.
 Arlywyddiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arlywydd) Dominion.
 Arlladlys, *s. pl. aggr.* (arlad) The centaur.
 Arllawd, *s. m.* (llawd) Pomp, pageantry.
 Arlleniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (llen) An elucidation.
 Arma, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (âr—ma) A prophecy; an omen.
 Armæg, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (mæg) A prophecy.
 Armael, *s. m. aggr.* (mael) The second milk.
 Armain, *v. a.* (arma) To portend, or prognosticate.
 Armäu, *v. a.* (arma) To declare; to prophesy.

Y sawl y sydd yn medd armäaf fi,
 Traethaf, armäaf ormaint ei yni.

He that is in the grave I will sing of, I will describe, I will declare the greatness of his vigour. *Meilir.*

Armeiliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (armael) A milking of the second milk.

Armeiliaw, *v. a.* (armael) To milk the second milk.

Armell, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (mell) What is covered with points; a hedgehog.

Cant armell i'm arfed
 A phyn-mwnt cathed.

A hundred urchins in my lap, and five millions of cats. *Taliesin.*

Armerth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (merth) A preparing, or providing; the making of bread. *Diwrnawd armerth, baking day. Sil.*

Armerth â gair, Mawrth, ac Iau,
 Adar duon dri-diau.

There will be a preparing for Tuesday, and Wednesday, and black game for three days. *R. Nanmor.*

Armerth, *v. a.* (merth) To provide; to make, or bake bread. *Sil.*

Armerthawl, *a.* (armerth) Preparatory; previous.

Armerthedig, *a.* (armerth) That is prepared.

Armerthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (armerth) Preparation.

Armerthu, *v. a.* (armerth) To prepare, or provide.

Armes, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (arma) A presage; omen.

Arylle ysgwyd aur yn armes cynnygn
 Yn nghynlf rhyddodes.

The golden shield of protection, a presage of the foremost toller, into the conflict he brought. *Ll. P. Moch, i R. ab Owain.*

Arn, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (ar) A piece, or fragment.

Arnabod, *s. m.* (nabod) Recognition, cognizance.

Arnad, *pron. prep.* (arn) Upon, or on thee. *Arnawch, arnoch, and arnochwi, upon you.*

Caraf eilon mygr malth arnadudd,
 Elliwed asserw, a seirch cystudd.

I love the sweet musicians, that long upon them have the clear plaintive murmurs, and the trappings of woe. *Gwalchmai.*

Arnaf, *pron. prep.* (arn) Upon or on me. Also *arnof, arnawfi, and arnwyf. Arnaf, or arnom, upon us.*

Pan ddel dydd y farn arnaf,
 A chosb am bechawd, a cham.

When the day of judgment shall come on us, and punishment for sin, and iniquity— *Dr. S. Cent.*

Arnawdd, *s. f.*—*pl.* arnoddau (ar—nawdd) Ploughbeam.

Arno, *pron. prep.* (arn) Upon or on him. *Arnaddu, arnaddynt, and arnynt, upon them.*

Hen hawdd gorfod arno.

The aged, it is easy to be master on him. *Adage.*

Ac ydd oedd gwyr Groeg yn rhyfely arno yn wastad.

And the Grecians were warring upon him continually.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Arnod, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (nod) A mark, or character.

Arnodi, *v. a.* (arnod) To remark, note, or observe.

Arnodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arnod) Annotation.

Arnodydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (arnod) Annotator.

Arnoddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (nawdd) Protection.

Arnoeth, *a.* (noeth) Exposed out; naked, or bare.

Arnoethder, *s. m.* (arnoeth) Nudity, or nakedness.

Arnoethi, *v. a.* (arnoeth) To denudate; to expose.

Arnoethiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arnoeth) Denudation.

Arnwyd, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (nwyd) Essential quality.

Arnwydus, *a.* (arnwyd) Essential; constitutional.

Arnwyf, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (nwyf) Vigour; spirit.

Arnwyfawg, *a.* (arnwyf) Envigorative.

Arnwyfre, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (nwyf) The higher current of ether; the empyrium.

Arnwyth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (nwyth) A predominant quality; oddity.

Arnwythas, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (arnwyth) Oddity.

Arnwythus, *a.* (arnwyth) Whimsical, or fanciful.

Arnyfed, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (nyfed) Disposition.

Arnyfel, *s. m.* (nyfel) Ardour; temper.

Aro, *adv.* of intreaty (ar) Pray do! *Dyre yma, aro dyre! do come here! Sil.*

Arobaith, *s. m.*—*pl.* arobeithiau (gobaith) Expectation; an earnest looking for.

Arobeithiaw, *v. a.* (arobaith) To expect; to hope.

Arobrid, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gobrid) Desert; merit.

Arobrwy, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (gobrwy) A reward.

Arobrwyaw, *v. a.* (arobrwy) To reward.

Arobryn, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gobryn) Desert; merit.

Arobryn, *v.* (gobryn) To deserve, or merit.

Caer ysydd gulwydd, ni gryn;

Gwyn ei fyd yr enaid a'i harobryn.

A city there is kindling love, it will not fall, it will not shake; blessed is the soul that shall deserve it. *Taliesin.*

Arobrynawl, *a.* (arobryn) Meritorious; deserving.

Arobryniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arobryn) A deserving

Arobrynu, *v.* (arobryn) To deserve; to merit.

Arodawr, *s. m.*—*pl.* arodorion (arawd) A rhetorician

Aer daer derfysg darf arodorion.

A battle of severe tumult scattered by the weapon of the orators. *Cynnddelw.*

Arodrudd, *a.* (godrudd) Afflictive; troublesome

Arodrydd, *a.* (arawd—rhydd) Free of speech.

Ni bydd arodrydd ar odre Prydain

Prydyddion arwyre.

There will be none eloquent on the borders of Britain of the exalted bards. *Ll. P. Moch.*

Aroddef, *v. a.* (goddef) To endure, bear, or suffer

Aroddefawl, *a.* (aroddef) Passive; suffering.

Aroddefiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (aroddef) Passiveness

Arodden, *v. a.* (goddeu) To be intent.

Aroed, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (oed) Assignment.

Aroedi, *v. a.* (aroed) To make an appointment.

Aroediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (aroed) Assignment.

Arofn, *s. m.*—*pl.* arofnau (ofn) Terror, or dread.

Arofnawg, *a.* (arofn) Dreading; timid.

Arofydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (ofydd) A graduate disciple.

Arofyddiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arofydd) Discipline of a higher order.

Arofynd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (gofyn) Intent; design.

Arofyn, v. a. (gofyn) To intend, or design.

*Teulu Owain llary llu, oedd anhun trais
Yn eu traws arofyn.*

*The family of Owain the mild host, the turbulent in oppression
was unjustly designing on them. O. Cyfeiliawg.*

Arofynawl, a. (arofyn) Intentional.

Arofyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arofyn) Intention.

Arofynwr, s. m.—pl. arofynwyr (arofyn—gwr)

One that has a design, or intends to do any act.

Arogan, s. f.—pl. t. au (gogan) A prophecy.

Aroganawl, a. (arogan) Portending; ominous.

Aroganu, v. a. (arogan) To portend, or presage.

Arogl, s. m.—pl. aroglau (rhogl) Odour, scent, or smell; perfume.

Aroglaberth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arogl—aberth) A burning of incense.

Aroglber, a. (arogl—per) Odoriferous; aromatic

Aroglarth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arogl—arth) Incense

Aroglarthawl, a. (arogldarth) Incense-burning.

Aroglarthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arogldarth) A burning of incense.

Aroglarthu, v. a. (arogldarth) To burn incense.

Aroglarthwr, s. m.—pl. aroglarthwyr (arogldarth—gwr) One that burns incense.

Arogledig, a. (arogl) Endowed with smell.

Arogledigaeath, s. m.—pl. t. au (arogledig) The sense of smelling.

Arogledd, s. m. (arogl) Odour, scent, or smell.

Arogleuaw, v. a. (arogl) To smell, or to scent.

Arogleuber, a. (arogl—per) Aromatic.

Arogli, v. a. (arogl) To smell; to yield a scent.

Arogliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arogl) A smelling.

Arogliedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (arogliad) One that smells, a smeller.

Aroglus, a. (arogl) Odorous; perfuming.

Aroglwr, s. m.—pl. aroglwyr (arogl—gwr) A smeller

Arolo, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (golo) A covering, or shading

*Dyfrysiais innau yn arolöoedd i Eingyl;
Dyfrdedd yn Lloegr rhag llwybr fy llaw.*

*I also hastened with shrouds for the Angles; lamentations were
in Lloegria from the path of my hand. Gwalchmai.*

Arolöad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arolo) A covering over.

Arolöi, v. a. (arolo) To cover; to overwhelm.

Arolwch, s. m. (golwch) Earnest entreaty or request

Arolwg, s. m.—pl. arolygon (golwg) A survey.

Arolychu, v. a. (arolwch) To entreat earnestly.

Arolygawl, a. (arolwg) Surveying or looking over

Arolygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arolwg) A surveying.

Arolygu, v. a. (arolwg) To overlook, or survey.

Arolygwr, s. m.—pl. arolygwyr (arolwg—gwr) An overseer, or surveyor.

Aroll, s. m.—pl. t. au (oll) A cleft, rift, or split.

Arolli, v. a. (olli) To split, divide, or lay open.

Aronan, s. m.—pl. t. au (arawn) An orator.

Arosadwy, a. (araws) Able to stay or tarry.

Arosawl, a. (araws) Staying; tarrying; lingering.

Arosi, v. a. (araws) To stay, or tarry; to wait, or expect; to dwell, or abide; *aroswch oni ddelo hi yma*, tarry till she comes here.

Nid erys Malldraeth ar Owain.

The sands of Malldraeth will not stay for Owain. Adage.

Arosiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (araws) A tarrying.

Arosrwydd, s. m. (araws) A delaying, or tarrying.

Arostwng, v. a. (gostwng) To subjugate, or subdue

Arostyngawl, a. (arostwng) Subjective.

Arostyngedig, a. (arostwng) That is subjected.

Arostyngedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arostyngedig) Subjection; a state of humiliation.

Arostyngu, v. a. (arostwng) To subject; to overcome

Arpar, s. m.—pl. t. au (par) What is in order.

Arparadwy, a. (arpar) Preparable; to be prepared

Arparaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arpar) Preparedness.

Arparawl, a. (arpar) Preparatory; preparative.

Arparedig, a. (arpar) That is prepared.

Arpariad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arpar) Preparation.

Arparu, v. a. (arpar) To prepare, or provide.

*Moli rhi rhybueh yn arpar,
Molawdr maws uid moes ei gydpar.*

*For praising the chief, earnestly in preparing is the sweet
panegyrist; there exists not his fellow. Llywelyn Fardd.*

Arsad, a. (sad) Firm, dense, or solid; permanent.

Arsaf, s. m.—pl. t. au (saf) A station, stand, or post

Arsafiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arsaf) Situation.

Arsain, s. f.—pl. arseiniau (sain) A peal.

Arsang, s. m.—pl. t. au (sang) Imposition; pressure, the instep; also a spell, or charm.

*Na fid yt au ddwywau. Yn y gair hwnw ydd arch Duw Dad
ollgyfoethawg na wneir rhuiian, nac arfangau, na chyfarwyddod-
au, na swynau gwaharddedig gan yr eglwys.*

*Thou shalt have no false gods. In that expression God the
Father Almighty commandeth that there should not be done
any mysteries nor impositions, exorcisms, nor charms forbidden
by the Church. Ll. Gwyn Hergerst.*

Arsangai, s. m. (arsang) The instep.

Arsangawd, s. m.—pl. arsongodion (arsang) A pressing down, or treading upon.

Arsangiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arsang) A trampling.

Arsangu, v. a. (arsang) To tread, or press down.

Arsar, s. m.—pl. t. on (sar) Offence, or insult.

Arsardd, s. m.—pl. t. au (sardd) Wrath.

Arsarddain, a. (arsardd) Abounding with wrath.

Arsarddu, v. a. (arsardd) To offer an insult; to offend

Arsarig, a. (arsar) Perverse; rebellious.

Arsathr, s. m.—pl. t. au (sathr) A treading upon.

Arsathrawl, a. (arsathr) Trampling, or treading.

Arsathriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arsathr) A treading, or trampling upon.

Arsathru, v. a. (arsathr) To trample, or tread upon

Arsawd, s. m.—pl. arsdodion (sawd) Opposition.

Arsawr, s. m.—pl. arsaawriau (sawr) Savour.

Arsedd, s. f.—pl. t. au (sedd) A session or sitting.

Arseddawl, a. (arsedd) Sedentary; apt to be sitting

Arseddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arsedd) A sitting upon.

Arsefyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (sefyddiad) A stationing

Arsefyll, v. a. (sefyll) To stand upon.

Arseibiant, s. m. (seibiant) Leisure, or rest from work.

Arseiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (seiniad) A resounding.

Arseiniaw, v. a. (arsain) To resound; to ring.

Arseiniawl, a. (arsain) Resounding; sonorous.

Arseliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (seliad) Perspicacity.

Arselu, v. a. (selu) To descry; to perceive.

Arsenw, s. m.—pl. t. au (senw) Agnomen.

Arserth, a. (serth) Very steep, or abrupt.

Arserthedd, s. m. (arserth) A great declivity.

Arserthu, v. a. (arserth) To render very abrupt.

Arsill, s. f.—pl. t. au (sill) A component part.

Arstain, v. a. (stain) To reverberate; to echo.

Arsteiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arstain) Reverberation

Arsteiniawl, a. (arstain) Reverberating; echoing.

Arswl, s. m.—pl. arsyllon (swl) A prospect, or view.

Arswll, s. m.—pl. arsyllon (swll) A steadfast looking on; a stare.

Arswllt, s. m.—pl. arsylltau (swllt) Compactness.

Arswn, s. m.—pl. arsyniau (swn) A great noise.

Arswyd, s. m.—pl. t. au (swyd) Dread; terror.

Arswydaw, v. a. (arswyd) To dread; to stand in awe; to apprehend; to be afraid.

Arswydawl, a. (arswyd) Dreadful; fearful; terrible

Arswydfa, s. m.—pl. t. au (arswyd—ma) A place of terrors; hell.

Arswydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arswyd) A dreading.

Arswydolrwydd, s. m. (arswydawl) Dreadfulness.

Arswydus, a. (arswyd) Dreadful; fearful; awful.

Yr hwn sydd ofnus ac arswydus dychwyled, ac ymadawed y bore o Fynydd Gilead.

He that is fearful and *timorous* let him return, and let him depart in the morning from Mount Gilead. *Judg. vii. 3.*

Arswydd, s. f.—pl. t. au (swydd) An ostensible office.

Arswyddawg, a. (arswydd) Ostensible. Also *s. m.—pl. arswyddogion.* One in an ostensible situation.

Arswyddogaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arswyddawg) Ostensibility, or superior office.

Arswyn, s. f.—pl. t. ion (swyn) Felicity: charm.

Arswynawl, a. (arswyn) Very comforting, or soothing; enchanting.

Arswyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arswyn) Felicitation.

Arswys, s. m.—pl. t. ion (swys) Torture, or pain.

Arswysawg, a. (arswys) Poignant; severe.

Arsyberw, a. (syberw) Arrogant; pompous.

Arsyberwyd, s. m. (arsyberw) Arrogance; pomposity.

Arsyfyd, a. (syfyd) Instantaneous; immediate.

Arsylw, s. m.—pl. t. on (sylw) A keen look; a stare.

Arsylwad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arsylw) A staring, or looking earnestly.

Arsylwedd, s. m.—pl. t. au (sylwedd) Substance.

Arsylweddawl, a. (arsylwedd) Substantial.

Arsylweddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arsylwedd) Substantiation.

Arsylwedddoldeb, s. m. (arsylweddawl) Substantiation.

Arsylweddu, v. a. (arsylwedd) To substantiate.

Arsyllawg, a. (arsyll) Looking, or gazing earnestly.

Arsylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arsyll) A gazing.

Arsylln, v. a. (arsyll) To look earnestly; to gaze.

Arsyllwr, s. m.—pl. arsyllwyr (arsyll—gwr) A gazer.

Arsŷn, a. (sŷn) Stounded; stupified, or amazed.

Arsŷnawl, a. (arsŷn) Astonishing; stupefactive.

Arsŷniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arsŷn) Perception; consideration, meditation.

Arsŷnied, v. a. (arsŷn) To consider, or think upon.

Arsŷnu, v. a. (arsŷn) To consider; to be astonished.

Arsŷth, a. (syth) Rigid; upright; set strait up.

Arsŷthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arsŷth) A rendering rigid.

Arsŷthu, v. a. (arsŷth) To make upright; to become rigid, to become upright or erect.

Artaith, s. m.—pl. arteithiau (taith) Torment; torture.

Arteithfa, s. f. (artaith—ma) A place of torment.

Arteithglwyd, s. f.—pl. t. au (artaith—clwyd) A rack; instrument of torture.

Arteithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (artaith) A tormenting.

Arteithiaw, v. a. (artaith) To torture; to torment.

Arteithiawl, a. (artaith) Tormenting; excruciable.

Arteithiwr, s. m.—pl. arteithwyr (artaith—gwr) A tormentor.

Arteithydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (artaith) A torturer.

Arth, s. m.—pl. t. od (ar) A bear.

Nerth arth yn ei breichiau.

The strength of the bear is in her fore legs. *Adage.*

Yr arth sy belfa gyfarthfa, am ei bod yn gig hely o'r penaf, ac am na bydd fawr ymild arni, am na's gall gerdded ond yn araf, ac ni bydd ond ei baeddu, a'i chyfarth, a'i lladd.

The bear is a hunt by barking, because her flesh is one of the best of the chase, and because there is no long hunting of her, as she cannot go but slowly, and there is only to bait, bark, and kill her. *Hunting Laus.*

Arthaid, a. (arth) Having the nature of a bear.

Arthal, v. a. (arth) To bark; to growl, or grumble.

Arthan, s. f. (arth) That is rough: *alban arthan*, the winter solstice.

Arthawg, a. (arth) Bearish; like a bear; gruff.

Arthen, s. f. (arth) A bear's cub, or young one.

Rhuthr aruthr eirthiaw arthen unben.

A terrible assault of a chief who speaks as gruff as a young bear. *Cynddelw.*

Arthes, s. f.—pl. t. au (arth) A she-bear.

Gwell i wr gyfarfod ag arthes wedi colli ei chenawon, nag a'r ffol yn ei ffolineb.

It is much better for a man to meet with a *she-bear* after losing her cubs, than with the fool in his foolishness. *Prov. xviii. 12.*

Arthfar, a. (arth—bar) Fierce as a bear.

Yn muchedd Arthen arthfar yn ing.

In the life of Arthen *ferocious* in the toil. *Cynddelw.*

Arthgi, s. m.—pl. arthgwn (arth—ci) A bear-dog.

s. f. arthast; pl. artheist, bear bitch.

Arthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arth) A barking.

Arthiaw, v. a. (arth) To bark; to speak gruffly.

Arthlef, s. f.—pl. t. au (arth—llef) A hoarse voice.

Arthlefa, v. a. (arthlef) To cry out hoarsely.

Arthlwg, s. m.—pl. arthlygau (arth—llwg) A besetting by barking.

Arthlygu, v. a. (arthlwg) To beset with barking; *Arthlygu yr arth*, to buffet the bear.

Arthu, v. a. (arth) To bark roughly, or hoarsely.

Arn, v. a. (ar) To plough; to till.

Arucha, prep. (ar—uch) Over; upon; uppermost.

Aruchaf, a. (arucha) Upmost; uppermost; topmost.

Aruchafad, s. m.—pl. t. au (aruchaf) Exaltation.

Aruchafawl, a. (aruchaf) Uplifting; tending to raise.

Aruchafu, v. a. (aruchaf) To exalt, uplift, or raise.

Aruchaw, v. a. (uchaw) To ascend; to exalt, or uplift.

Aruchedd, s. m.—pl. t. au (uchedd) The overmost; the outside; the upper part; the top; surface.

Aruchel, a. (uchel) Very high; lofty, or exalted.

Eryr Pengwern pengarn llwyd

Aruchel ei adaf,

Eiddig am gig Cynddylan.

The eagle of Pengwern, with the brown beak,

Very loud is his scream.

Jealous for the flesh of Cynddylan. *Ll. Hên, m. Cynddylan.*

Aruchelder, s. m.—pl. t. au (aruchel) The highest point, or region.

Aruchelu, v. a. (aruchel) To exalt, or uplift highly.

Aruthr, a. (uthr) Marvellous; prodigious; dire.

Y mae'r porth aruthr heb ddim porthorion,

A'i dai'n egored i bob dyn gwirion.

The prodigious porch is without porters, and his houses are open to every innocent man. *Rhys Brychan.*

Aruthraw, v. a. (aruthr) To wonder; to be amazed.

Aruthrawl, a. (aruthr) Amazing, or wonderful.

Aruthredig, a. (aruthr) That is amazed.

Aruthredd, s. m.—pl. t. au (aruthr) Amazement; marvelling.

Aruthriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (aruthr) Admiration.

Aruthroldeb, s. m. (aruthrawl) Amazement.

Aruthrwr, s. m.—pl. aruthrwyr (aruthr—gwr) One that marvelleth.

Arwad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwad) Public denial.

Arwadawl, a. (arwad) Denying openly.

Arwadu, v. a. (arwad) To deny openly.

Arwaedd, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwaedd) An outcry.

Arwaeddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arwaedd) Exclamation.

Arwael, a. (gwael) Very low; vile, base, or ignoble.

Arwaelu, v. (arwael) To become low, or indisposed.

Arwaen, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwaen) A rupture, or parting.

Arwaenawg, a. (arwaen) Separable; divisible.

Arwaered, adv. (gwaered) Adown; downward.

Arwaes, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwaes) Earnest, or pledge.

Arwaesaf, s. m.—pl. t. on (gwaesaf) Support;

maintenance; authority; warranty; *dewis arddelw anifail o arwaesaf*, to choose the proving a beast one's own by warranty; *pallu ei arwaesaf*, he failing in his covenant; *arddelw arwaesaf*, to avouch a warranty.

Tri arddelw all fod i ddyn o anifel à gollo; geni a meithrin, cadw cyn coll, ac arwaesaf.

The three avouchments that can be to a man that has lost a beast; birth and rearing, keeping before the loss, and warranty.

Welsh Laws.

Arwaesawg, a. (arwaes) Having earnest, or pledge
Arwaesedig, a. (arwaes) That is certified.
Arwaesiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arwaes) Certification
Arwaesogaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arwaesawg) Certitude by warranty.

Arwaesaf à ddyco dyn arwaesogaeth yn ei ben, i'w gadw rhag drwg; neu arwaesaf à addawo gymeryd drwg o law dyn.

A warranty is a man's bringing upon himself a suretyship, to keep him from harm; or a warranty is an undertaking to take the harm off a man's hands.

Welsh Laws.

Arwaesu, v. a. (arwaes) To render certain or secure
Arwaeswr, s. f.—pl. arwaeswyr (arwaes—gwr) A certifier; a giver of a warranty.

Arwaethl, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwaethl) Contention.

Arwain, v. a. (gwain) To conduct, or lead; to bear

*Syllid ef yn dawed à tharian uch ei law—
Ac yn arwain cleddyf àr ei ystlys.*

He was seen coming, with a shield on his arm, and bearing a sword by his side.

H. Car. Mag.—Mabinogion.

Arwaith, s. m.—pl. arweithiau (gwaith) Superstructure, or upper work.

Arwall, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwall) Omission; neglect.

Arwar, s. m.—pl. t. au (ar—gwar) A quiescent state, or state of general rest; pacification.

*O arwar dalar down i gyd dyddbrawd,
O arwain pechawd lleidawd lledfryd.*

From the silent state of earth we all shall come at the judgment day, for leading a life of sin, and grovelling in exertion of mind.

Lt. P. Moch.

Arware, v. a. (gware) To play, or skip about.

Arwarëawl, a. (arware) Jocund; sportive; merry

Arwarëus, a. (arware) Playful; sportive.

Arwaru, v. a. (arwar) To soften, or assuage; to extinguish; to pacify; to civilize.

*N'ym arwar na char, na chywaith;
N'ym arha araws anghyfaith.*

Nor friend, nor mutual aid will pacify me; I shall not be impelled to stay for the barbarian.

Lt. P. Moch.

Arwas, s. m. (gwas) That upholds, assistance.

Arwasg, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwasg) A press; a pressure.

Arwasgawd, s. f.—pl. arwasgodion (gwasgawd) An overshade.

Arwasgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arwasg) A pressing upon

Arwasgodi, v. a. (arwasgawd) To overshadow.

Arwasgodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arwasgawd) An overshadowing.

Arwasgu, v. a. (arwasg) To press upon; to squeeze.

Arwawd, s. m. (gwawd) Panegyric; praise.

Arwawdiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arwawd) A panegy-rizing; a flattering.

Arwawdiaw, v. a. (arwawd) To panegyryze.

Arwawdus, a. (arwawd) Panegyric.

Arwawl, s. m.—pl. arwaloedd (gwawl) A luminary.

Arwe, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwe) Texture; a woof.

Arwëad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arwe) A weaving upon.

Arwëawl, a. (arwe) Textile; weaving upon.

Arwedd, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwedd) A carriage.

Arwedd, v. a. (gwedd) To deport, bear, or carry.

Pop pren à arweddò ffrwyth un werth à chollwyn yw.

Every tree that bears fruit is of the same value as a hazel bush.

Welsh Laws

Arweddadwy, a. (arwedd) Portable; that may be borne.

Arweddawd, s. m.—pl. arweddodau (arwedd) A carrying, or bearing.

*Bum llad rhag gwledig,
Bum i arweddawd,
Rhag Duw bum tylawd.*

I have been drunk before a king, I have been a *convoy*, before God I have been poor.

Talliesin.

Arweddawg, a. (arwedd) That is carried.

Arweddawl, a. (arwedd) Portable; carrying.

Arweddedig, a. (arwedd) That is borne.

Arweddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arwedd) A conducting.

Arweddig, a. (arwedd) Of a tendency to bear.

Arweddodwr, s. m.—pl. arweddodwyr (arwedd-awd—gwr) A bearer, a conductor.

Arweddu, v. a. (arwedd) To bear, or carry; to lead, or conduct.

Dangaws eu hysbardunau à orugynt i'r meirch; a gosawd pob un ar eu gilydd y dyrnodiau mwyaf à ellynt à wnaent; ac eisioes cywreiniach yd arweddws Arthur ei laif gan ochel dyrnawd Frolo.

They shewed their spurs to their horses; each laid on the other the heaviest blows that they could; and at length it was seen that Arthur conducted his sword more accurately by avoiding the blow of Frolo.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Arweddwr, s. m.—pl. arweddwyr (arwedd—gwr) A bearer; a conductor.

Arweddwaig, s. f. (arwedd—gwraig) Midwife.

Arweiddus, a. (arwedd) Comely, or handsome.

*Arwyddion angyu i'w arweiddus dal,
A gloes a'r wyal, a glasur wëus.*

The signs of death on thy comely front, and a pang on the temple, and the lip growing pale.

D. ab Gwilym.

Arweini, v. a. (gweini) To administer; to labour.

Arweiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arwain) A conducting.

Arweiniadwy, a. (arwain) That may be conducted.

Arweiniawd, s. m. (arwain) A ministring.

Arweiniawdwr, s. m.—pl. arweiniawdwyr (arweiniawd—gwr) A conductor.

Arweiniawg, a. (arwain) Conductions.

Arweiniawl, a. (arwain) Introductory; leading.

Arweiniwr, s. m.—pl. arweinorion (arwain) A leader.

Arweinid, s. m. (arwain) Conduct, or guidance.

Arweinidawg, a. (arweinid) Having a leading, or ostensible office: *s. m.* an upper servant.

Arweinidogaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arweinidawg) A superior service.

Arweinidogawl, a. (arweinidawg) Administring.

Arweiniedig, a. (arwain) That is conducted.

Arweinig, a. (arwain) Leading; foremost.

Arweiniawr, s. m.—pl. arweinwyr (arwain—gwr) A leader, a conductor.

Arweinydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (arwain) A leader.

Arweinyddawl, a. (arweinydd) Ministerial.

Arweinyddes, s. f.—pl. t. au (arweinydd) A female leader, a conductor.

Arweinyddiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arweinydd) The situation, or office of a leader.

Arweithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arwaith) Superstruction

Arweithiawl, a. (arwaith) Superstructive.

Arwel, a. (gwel) Conspicuous; manifest; evident

Arweled, v. a. (arwel) To perceive; to observe.

Arwelediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arweled) Perception.

Arwellyg, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwellyg) Defectibility.

*A wnaeth dedwydd er dedfryd iawn,
Ac arall ar wall, arwellyg ddawn,
Yn eisiwedig, ac yn ddigllawn.*

What the prudent has done to restore equity, and another failing, from a fallacy of endowment, in want, and wrathful.

Cynddelw.

Arwellygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arwellyg) Defection.

Arwellygiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arwellyg) Defectibility, a state of failure.

Arwellygiaw, v. a. (arwellyg) To render defectible.

Arwellygiawl, *a.* (arwellyg) Defective, fallible.
Arwellygiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* arwellygwyr (arwellyg—*gwr*) A defaulter.

Arwellygus, *a.* (arwellyg) Defective; fallacious.
Arwemp, *a.* (gwemp) Supremely fair, or beauteous.
Arwèn, *a.* (gwèn) White topt; covered with white.
Arwen, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (gwen) A smile, or simper.
Arwenawl, *a.* (arwen) Wearing a smile.
Arwenu, *v. a.* (arwen) To wear a smile; to simper.

— I ddwyn dyn,
Tri gelynyon geuon gynt
I'r enaid yr arwenyt.

To entice man, three false enemies of yore to the soul they smiled.
Dr. S. Cent.

Arwep, *s. f.*—*pl. t. iau* (gwep) The visage.
Arwerth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwerth) A public sale.
Arwerthawl, *a.* (arwerth) Saleable, or vendible.
Arwerthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arwerth) A selling publicly, or by auction.
Arwerthiant, *s. m.* (arwerth) A public sale.
Arwerthwydd, *s. m.* (arwerth) Saleableness.
Arwerthu, *v. a.* (arwerth) To set, or offer to sale.

Nym arwerth er aur i arglwyddi ereill,
Nym arwar arall er fy mherchi.

He will not part with me for gold to other lords, I should not be pacified by another, though I should be respected.
Ll. P. Moch.

Arwerthwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* arwerthwyr (arwerth—*gwr*) Auctioneer.
Arwerthydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (arwerth) Auctioneer.
Arwest, *s. f.*—*pl. t. i* (ar—*gwest*) The seat of the voice, or the breast: also the utterance of the voice; vocal music.

Cerdd arwest, à cherdd dannau.

Vocal song, and instrumental song. *Car. Llangarfan.*

Marw Nest, mae f' arwest yn for.

Since Nest is dead, my bosom is drenched with tears.
D. ab Gwilym.

Arwestddyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (arwest—*dyn*) A vocalist, a minstrel.

Eilliau a orug ei ben a'i farf a chymeryd telyn yn ei law; ac yn rhith croesan, ac arwestddyn, ac yn gwareyd dawed ymlith y llu ac y lloestau.

He shaved his head, and his beard, and taking a harp in his hand, under the appearance of a jester and minstrel, he came playing amongst the army and the tents. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Arwestl, *s. m.*—*pl.* arwestlau (gwestl) A great confusion.

Arwestlawg, *a.* (arwestl) Very confused.

Arwestr, *s. f.*—*pl.* arwestri (gwestr) A string, or band, by which a thing is suspended; as a purse, pouch, or satchel. *Arwestri cewyll*, the loops of panniers, by which they are hung.

Arwestrawl, *a.* (arwestr) Having loops.

Arwestriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arwestr) A looping.

Arwestru, *v. a.* (arwestr) To loop.

Arwir, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oedd* (gwir) Plain truth.

Arwiredd, *s. m.* (arwir) An established maxim.

Arwiriant, *s. m.* (arwir) Certitude; attestation.

Arwisg, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oedd* (gwisg) Upper garment.

Arwisgaw, *v. a.* (arwisg) To enrobe, or to array.

Yr ydym yn ocheneidiaw; gan ddeisyfu cael ein harwisgaw a'n ty sydd o'r nef.

We sigh, wishing to be arrayed with our house that is from heaven. *2 Cor. v. 2.*

Arwisgawl, *a.* (arwisg) Appertaining to raiment.

Arwisgedig, *a.* (arwisg) That is arrayed, or enrobed.

Arwisgiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arwisg) An arraying.

Arwiw, *a.* (gwiw) Super-excellent, or supreme.

Arwni, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oedd* (gwni) A sewing over.

Arwniaw, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arwni) To quilt.

Arwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* arwyr (ar—*gwr*) One above human; more than man; a hero.

Ti aerwr, arwr arwynawl ffosawd,
Mi a'th wawd a'th waddawl.

Thou man of slaughter, leading hero of the conflict, I will extol thee and endow thee. *Ll. P. Moch, i D. ab Owain.*

Arwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* arwyr (ar—*gwr*) A ploughman.

Arwraidd, *a.* (arwr) Heroic; gallant, or valiant.

Arwraidd dy luniaidd law,

Gallant is thy well-formed hand.

Iolo Goch.

Arwraig, *s. f.*—*pl.* arwreigedd (gwraig) A heroine.

Arwrawl, *a.* (arwr) Heroic; gallant, or brave.

Neirthiad ffawd, llwyr gymmrawd Llyr,
Nerthawl, arwrawl eryr.

The supporter of prosperity, a perfect brother of Llyr; the powerful, heroic eagle. *Gr. ab Meredudd, i Or. ab Tudur.*

Arwredd, *s. m.* (arwr) Heroism; gallantry; bravery

Arwriaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arwr) Heroism.

Arwron, *s. m.* (arwr) A worthy; a hero.

Arwrwas, *s. m.*—*pl.* arwrweision (arwr—*gwas*) A heroic man.

Arwryd, *s. m.* (arwr) Heroism, or gallantry.

Arwybod, *a.* (gwybod) Knowing of; aware.

Arwybodawl, *a.* (arwybod) Cognitive.

Arwybodus, *a.* (arwybod) Well-informed.

Arwydd, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (ar—*gwydd*) That is in presence, or on the prospect; a sign, token, or proof; an ensign, banner, or colours.

Owain hebawg cynfreinion—
Gwraidd blaidd bliant arwyddion.

Owain the hawk of those who hold prerogatives, who is at bottom like a wolf, with his banners of fine linen. *Hywel Foel.*

Arwydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. i* (ar—*gwydd*) A plough; the same as *gwýdd arad*.

Arwyddâad, *s. m.* (arwydd) Signification.

Arwyddâawl, *a.* (arwydd) Significant; that denotes

Arwyddadwy, *a.* (arwydd) Impliable; signifying.

Arwyddai, *s. m.* (arwydd) An ensign.

Arwyddair, *s. m.*—*pl.* arwyddeiriau (arwydd—*gair*) A token word; a motto.

Arwyddâu, *v. a.* (arwydd) To signify; to imply.

Arwyddaw, *v. a.* (arwydd) To signify; to imply; to symbolize; to represent; to blazen.

Arwyddawd, *s. m.*—*pl.* arwyddodau (arwydd) A signifying, or intimating.

Arwyddawg, *a.* (arwydd) Intimating; implying.

Arwyddawl, *a.* (arwydd) Emblematic; implying.

Arwyddawr, *s. m.*—*pl.* arwyddawyr (arwydd—*gwr*) One that signifies, or implies.

Arwyddedig, *a.* (arwydd) That is signified.

Arwyddedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arwyddedig) Implication, intimation.

Arwyddedigawl, *a.* (arwyddedig) Significatory.

Arwyddfardd, *s. m.*—*pl.* arwyddfeirdd (arwydd—*bardd*) Herald bard; herald at arms: his office in the field was to be a herald, or bear a flag of truce between contending armies; or, strictly speaking, his uni-coloured dress, or *barddgwc-wll*, which he always wore on the occasion, was the distinguishing sign of his inviolable character. In more modern times, he had, chiefly, the domestic employ of recording and delineating arms and pedigrees.

Arwyddfarddoniaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arwydd—*barddoniaeth*) The office of the herald bard; the knowledge of arms and pedigrees; heraldry

Arwyddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arwydd) Signification.

Arwyddlun, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (arwydd—*llun*) Emblem.

Arwyddluniawl, *a.* (arwyddlun) Emblematical.

Arwyddluniwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* arwyddlunwyr (arwyddlun—gwr) Emblematiser.
 Arwyddocâad, *s. m.* (arwyddawg) A signifying.
 Arwyddocâawl, *a.* (arwyddawg) Symptomatical.
 Arwyddocâu, *v. a.* (arwyddawg) To signify; to imply.
 Arwyddocâus, *a.* (arwyddawg) Implying; signifying.
 Arwyddocâwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* arwyddocawyr (arwyddawg—gwr) One that informs; a director.
 Arwyddolrwydd, *s. m.* (arwyddawl) Significancy.
 Arwyddwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* arwyddwyr (arwydd—gwr) One that gives a sign; a director.
 Arwyddydd, *s. m.* (arwydd) Direction; guidance.
 Arwyl, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (gwyl) The weeping over; funeral solemnities, or obsequies.

Arwyl o fedw iilon
 Y foru a gaf dan frig òn;
 Amdo wenwisg am danaf,
 A llain hoew feillion haf.

Funeral obsequies with green birch I shall have to-morrow beneath the branches of the ash; and a white covering shroud I shall have round me, and the linen will be the lively trefolds of summer.
D. ab Gwilym.

Arwylad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arwyl) A mourning.
 Arwylaw, *v. a.* (arwyl) To mourn over the dead.

Yr Aifftiaid a'i harwylasant ef ddeg niwrnawd a thriugain.

The Egyptians mourned over him seventy days. *Gen. 1. 3.*

Arwylawl, *a.* (arwyl) Weeping over; funereal; sepulchral.

Ac wedi eu claddu yr erfyniai Priaf wneuthur gware arwylawl y gyd ag ef.

And after they were interred, Priam commanded funeral games to be performed for him. *H. Dared—Mabinogion.*

Arwyledig, *a.* (arwyl) That is wept over; sepultured.
 Arwyledigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arwyledig) Sepulture.
 Arwylannawl, *a.* (arwylant) Funeral, funereal.
 Arwylannu, *v. a.* (arwylant) To perform the funeral obsequies.

Arwylannus, *a.* (arwylant) Appertaining to a funeral, or sepulture.

Arwylant, *s. f.*—*pl.* arwylannau (arwyl) Funeral exequies.

Nyniaw—y pymthegfed dydd gwedi y frwydr a fu farw, ac yu nghaer Lundain, ger porth y gogledd, y claddid, y gyda breninawl arwylant.

Nyniaw, the fifteenth day after the battle died; and in the city of London, near the gate of the north, he was buried with royal funeral honours. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Arwylwisg, *s. f.* (arwyl—gwisg) Mourning dress.
 Arwylwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* arwylwyr (arwyl—gwr) A mourner; one who attends a funeral.

Arwyp, *a.* (gwyp) Very fair, fine or beauteous

Arwyp dawn cyflawn, oeraf cofion fydd
 Lladd Dafydd, llyw deon!

A just gift supremely fair was he; most chilling will be the memory that Dafydd has been slain, the leader of strangers. *Bleddyn Fardd, i D. ab Gruffudd.*

Arwypedd, *s. m.* (arwyp) Elegancy; fairness.
 Arwyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (gwyn) Blessing; happiness.
 Arwyn, *a.* (gwyn) Happy; blessed; sanctified.

Arwyn yw genyf arwain ei feddwl,
 A'i feddiant hyd Lundain.

Happy am I that his thought is conducted, and his possession as far as London. *Ll. P. Moch, i L. ab Iorwerth.*

Arwyn o'i drwydded cyn noi drengl ydoedd
 Yn cadw rhag cyhoedd anloedd Enlli.

Happy of his freedom was he before he died, keeping from public view the wealth of Enlli. *Llywelyn Fardd, i Gadfan.*

Arwyn, *a.* (gwyn) Very white; splendid; bright.

Ys imi wr a wared ei rad i reidus,
 Galarus gellwad;
 Ys imi ner yn arwyn ddillad.

There is to me a hero that will part with his gifts to the necessitous, the cherisher of the mourner; there is to me a hero in shining white robes. *Ein. ab Guegawn, i L. ab Iorwerth.*

Arwyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (gwyn) Violent passion.

Arwynawg, *a.* (arwyn) Enjoying happiness.

Cyfarchaf ym clodieu llallawg,
 Annwynawg yn lluydd:
 Pwy yr unig arwynawg!

I will greet the partner of my birth, untractable in the wars; who the only one enjoying happiness? *Cyfoesi Myrddin.*

Arwynawl, *a.* (arwyn) Wrathful; passionate.

Dwyn meibion Cynan, cyn bu llwyd yr un,
 Arwynawl yn mhlymnwyd.

Taking away the sons of Cynan, before one was become grey, wrathful in the conflict. *Ll. P. Moch.*

Arwyneb, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwyneb) Surface, face.

Pan yw arwyneb y ddaiar wedi ei barotoi efelly, gan dan di-eithr, a damweiniawl, i wneuthur ffordd i'r tan oddifewn dori allan.

When the surface of the earth is prepared in that manner, by a foreign, and casual fire, to prepare the way for the internal fire to break out. *Ier. Owain.*

Arwynebawl, *a.* (arwyneb) Superficial; outward.

Arwynebedd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arwyneb) Surface.

Greidiawl arwynawl arwynebedd glyw,
 Gloew eryr teyrnedd;
 Clwyf dygn Deheu, a Gogledd,
 Clywed ei fyned i fedd!

Fiery and wrathful is the countenance of the chief, the bright eagle of royalty; it is a severe pang to the South and the North, to hear of his going to the grave. *Ll. P. Moch.*

Arwynebiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arwyneb) A forming a surface or superface.

Arwyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arwyn) One of keen desires.

Gwell trwch nog arwyniad.

The blusterer is better than the one of the violent desires. *Adage.*

Arwyniaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arwyn) Consecration.

Arwynieithiad, *s. m.* (arwyniaeth) Consecration.

Arwynieithu, *v. a.* (arwyniaeth) To consecrate.

Arwynt, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oedd* (gwynt) Scent, or odour.

Arwyntiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arwynt) A scenting.

Arwyntian, *v. a.* (arwynt) To smell about.

I'r offeiraid i'n plaid ni,
 Maent'n arwyntian am renti.

The priests round about us, they smell about for rents.

Dr. S. Cent.

Arwyntiaw, *v. a.* (arwynt) To scent or smell about

Duw tri nad imi, fy Ner, arwyntiaw,
 Ar wantau beth ofer.

Thou triune God, my Lord! preserve me from scenting on desires for a vain thing. *H. D. ab Ifan.*

Arwyntiawl, *a.* (arwynt) Scenting, or smelling.

Arwynu, *v. a.* (arwyn) To bleach; to whiten.

Arwynyg, *a.* (arwyn) Glaring; glittering.

Arwynygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arwynyg) A glaring reflection, or glittering.

Arwynygiaw, *v. a.* (arwynyg) To glare or glitter.

Arwynygiawl, *a.* (arwynyg) Very glittering.

Arwyr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwyr) A being uplifted.

Arwyræth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arwyr) Celebrity.

Dor dewdor deon arwyræth,
 Doeth dewr-goeth dewr-glod ganymdaith.

A thick shelter the excellencies of the supreme to him, wise, and truly pure with the fame of bravery his attendant. *Cynddelw, i O. ab Madawg.*

Arwyrain, *s. f.* (arwyr) Exaltation; encomiastic hymn, or song of praise.

Arwyrain, *v. a.* (arwyr) To raise, to extol.

Mi a'th arwyre, a'th arwyrain myfyr.

I will celebrate thee, the contemplative will extol thee.

Ll. ab Llywelyn.

Arwyrawl, *a.* (arwyr) Exalted; uplifted.

Arwyre, *v. a.* (arwyr) To raise, or spring up; *pedair ffynnon yn arwyre o Baradwys*, four springs rising out of Paradise.

Arwyræawl, *a.* (arwyre) Exalting; extolling.

Arwyræiniawl, *a.* (arwyrain) Encomiastical.

Arwyreinydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (arwyrain) A panegyrist, or eulogist.

Arwyrth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (gwyrrth) Cardinal virtue.

Arwyrthiant, *s. m.* (arwyrth) Glorification.

Arwyrthiawl, *a.* (arwyrth) Highly miraculous.

Arwyrthioldeb, *s.* (arwyrthiawl) Miraculousness.

Arwyrf, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* on (gwyryf) A spotless virgin.

Arwyrf, *a.* (gwyryf) Very pure, or fresh.

Arwys, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (gwys) A public summons.

Arwysiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arwys) A citation.

Arwyslaw, *v. a.* (arwys) To summon; to cite.

Arwyslaw, *a.* (arwys) Citatory; summoning.

Arwystl, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (gwystl) A pledge; a test; a sacrament.

Gruffudd waewrudd-elyn
Dragon Arwystli arwystl terfyn.

Gruffudd a foe with a crimson spear, the exalted head of Arwystli, the security of the boundary. *O. Cyfeiliawg.*

Medresid mawr ri
Mawr ran gan deithi
Arwystli arwystle cad.

The great chief was impressed, great his share, with the disposition of Arwystli the security of the battle. *Gwalchmai.*

Arwystlaw, *v. a.* (arwystl) To pledge.

Arwystlawr, *s. m.*—*pl.* arwystlorion (arwystl) A pledger, or one who deposits.

Arwystledig, *a.* (arwystl) Pledged; mortgaged.

Arwystleyriaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arwystlawr) The act of mortgaging.

Arwystliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arwystl) A pawning; a mortgaging.

Arwystloriaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arwystlawr) A mortgaging; a pawning.

Arwystlwr, *s. m.* (arwystl—gwr) A mortgager.

Arwyth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gwyth) Fury; violence.

Arwythaw, *v.* (arwyth) To become furious.

Arwythawd, *s. m.*—*pl.* arwythodau (arwyth) Ferocity, furiousness.

Arwythawg, *a.* (arwyth) Ferocious; cruel; fierce.

Arwythedd, *s. m.* (arwyth) Ferocity; cruelty.

Arwythen, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* i (gwythen) An artery.

Arwythiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arwyth) A rendering ferocious; indignation.

Arwythlawn, *a.* (arwyth) Wrathful to excess.

Arwythlonedd, *s. m.* (arwythlawn) Wrathfulness.

Aryfedd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* (rhyfedd) Marvellous.

Arglwydd nef a llawr mawr aryfedd.

The Lord of heaven and earth greatly marvellous. *Phylip Brydydd.*

Aryffle, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (rhyffle) Defence; security.

Dychymyg aerffysg yn argyffle aeddur.

Forming the sudden conflict in the protection of a shield of steel. *Lt. P. Moch.*

Aryffle, *v. a.* (rhyffle) To defend, guard, or protect.

Arygledd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (rhygledd) Eloquence.

Neud ni'm dyhudd budd; bum aryglydd;
Neud na'm dyld llid lliaws blynedd.

Am I not unappeased by benefits; I have been eloquent; am I not haunted by wrath for a number of years. *Gwil. Ddu.*

Arymchwel, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (ymchwel) Reversion.

Arymchweladwy, *a.* (arymchwel) Reversionable.

Arymchwelawg, *a.* (arymchwel) Reversionary.

Arymchweledig, *a.* (arymchwel) That is reversed.

Arymchweliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (ymchwel) Reversion

Arymchwelyd, *v. a.* (arymchwel) To revert upon.

Arymdaith, *s. f.*—*pl.* arymdeithiau (ymdaith) A sojourning; a journey.

Arymddwyn, *s. m.* (ymddwyn) Conduct; character

Arymddygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (ymddygiad) A conducting of one's self.

Arymgais, *s. f.*—*pl.* arymgeisiau (ymgais) Effort.

Arymgyrch, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (ymgyrch) Recurrence

Arymlediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (ymlediad) Expansion

Arymledu, *v. a.* (ymledu) To expand over.

Arymred, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (ymred) A run about.

Arymred, *v. a.* (ymred) To over-run.

Arymredawl, *a.* (arymred) Over-running.

Arymrediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arymred) A running about or over.

Arymsawdd, *s. pl.* arymsoddion (ymsawdd) Adjunct

Arymsoddawl, *a.* (arymsawdd) Adjunctive.

Arymsoddiaid, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (ymsawdd) Adjunction

Arymwr, *s. m.* (ymwr) Exertion of manhood.

Arymwriaw, *v. a.* (arymwr) To vie manfully.

Arynaig, *s. m.*—*pl.* aryneigiau (rhynaig) Terror.

Arynaig wyd i'r annoeth.

Thou art a terror to the foolish.

L. G. Cothi.

Aryneigiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* (arynaig) Intimidation.

Aryneigiaw, *v. a.* (arynaig) To intimidate; to be terrified; to cause awe.

Oia! Dwywau nef a daiar, fy arglwydd i, y gwr a oedd cyn no hyn yn meddu o honaf fi, a'r awrhon y mae yn erchi i mi ei dangnefeddu ef a'r emherawdwr; yr hwn a fuasai damuned ganddaw cyn no hyn y caffael tangnefedd y gauddo ef; ac wrth hyn y dylai yntau anrhydeddu, ac aryneigiaw y gwr a gymhellws y gyd ag ef emherawdwr Rhufain o'i gyfoeth.

Hear! Gods of heaven and earth, my lord, the man ere now to whom I belonged, is at present entreating me to pacify him and the emperor; he that once before that time had been glad to have peace from him. From these things he ought to honour and fear the man who put to flight with him the emperor of Rome from his dominion. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Aryneigiawl, *a.* (arynaig) Intimidating; scaring.

Aryneigus, *a.* (arynaig) Timorous; fearful.

Arysgain, *a.* (ysgain) Sprinkling over.

Arysgeniad, *s. m.* (arysgain) A sprinkling over.

Arysgawd, *s. m.*—*pl.* arysgodion (ysgawd) Shelter

Arysgodawg, *a.* (arysgawd) Sheltering over.

Arysgodig, *a.* (arysgawd) Affording shelter.

Arysgri, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (ysgri) A loud outcry.

Arysgrif, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* ion (ysgrif) A writing on the back, or indorsing.

Arysgriften, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (arysgrif) Indorsement,

Arysgriffiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arysgrif) Superscription

Arysgwlf, *s. m.*—*pl.* arysgylfion (ysgwlf) Voracity.

Arysgwn, *s. m.* (ysgwn) Superiority.

Arysgwr, *s. m.* (ysgwr) A branching over.

Arysgylfiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arysgwlf) A devouring

Arysgylfu, *v. a.* (arysgwlf) To devour; to eat up.

Arysgynawl, *a.* (arysgwn) Highly raised, or exalted

Aryspai, *s. m.*—*pl.* aryspeion (yspai) A retrospect.

Aryspai, *s. m.*—*pl.* aryspeithiau (aryspai) A prospect.

Aryspeiaw, *v. a.* (aryspai) To take a retrospect.

Aryspeithig, *a.* (aryspai) That is open to view.

Arysplan, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (ysplan) Splendour.

Arysplenydd, *a.* (arysplan) Very splendid, or bright

Arysteiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (ysteiniad) Detonation

Arysteiniaw, *v. a.* (ysteiniaw) To detonate.

Arysteiniawl, *a.* (ysteiniawl) Resounding.

Arystrin, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (ystrin) A commotion.

Arystryw, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (ystryw) Stratagem.

Arystrywgar, *a.* (arystryw) Very subtle, or wary.

Arystrywiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arystryw) Great subtilty, wariness, or cunning.

Arystum, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (ystum) Curvature.

Arystumiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arystum) Recurvation

Arystumiaw, *v. a.* (arystum) To recurve.

Arystumiawl, *a.* (arystum) Recurvous; bent back.

Arystwyth, *a.* (ystwyth) Very pliant, or supple.

Arystwythaw, *v. a.* (arystwyth) To make pliant.

Arystwythawl, *a.* (arystwyth) Apt to be pliant.

Arystwythiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arystwyth) Pliancy.

Arystyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (ystyn) Distention.

Arystyr, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (ystyr) Deep thought.

Arystyriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (arystyr) Contemplation.

Arystyriaw, *v. a.* (arystyr) To contemplate.
 Arystyriawl, *a.* (arystyr) Contemplative; studious.
 Arystyried, *v. a.* (arystyr) To contemplate.
 AS, *s. f. r.—pl. t. au.* An atom, or small particle;
 a mere nothing. *Ni wnaeth o as*, he has done
 nothing. *Ni chlywais i as am dano*, I have not
 heard the least of him. *Sil.*
 AS, *s. f. r.—pl. t. au.* A plain surface; a plane.

Osid uch y'nglawdd
 Neud Urien ai blawdd!
 Uch hynt uch as,
 Uch yn mhob camas.

If there is a sigh in oppression,
 Is it not Urien that uttereth it!
 A sigh of a journey over the plain;
 A sigh in every meandering vale.

Taliesin.

As, *conj.* That is. It is used in S. Wales for *ys*,
 of N. Wales; so the compound prefix *das*, for
dys. *As* is also used as a prefix, giving an
 idea of parting, or separation; and generally
 mutates into *es*.

Asach, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (as—ach) An oath; a troth.
 Asaf, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (as) A plane, or flat body.
 Asafar, *s. f.—pl. asefyr* (asaf) A shield, or buckler.
 Asafeiriad, *s. m.—pl. asafeiriad* (asafar) A shield-
 bearer.

Yr oedd yno—asafeiriad a phedydd, y rhai ni ellid rhif arnynt.

There were those that bore shields, and infantry, who could
 not be counted. *H. Car. Mag.—Mabinogion.*

Asant, *s. f.—pl. esynt* (as) A plane; a shield.
 Asbant, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (as—pant) The eaves.

Mor hylithr â dwfr hyd asbant.

As glib as water from the eaves.

Adage.

Asborth, *s. m.* (porth) That supports or sustains.
 Nid asborth ond milgi.

A greyhound is the greatest provider.

Adage.

Asbri, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (pri) Trick; mischief; *dyn*
ag asbri ynddo, a person full of mischief or tricks.
 Fancy; genius; invention; *nid oes dim asbri*
ynddo, he has no genius or invention. *Sil.*

Asbriaw, *v. a.* (asbri) To play mischievous tricks.
 Asbriawl, *a.* (asbri) Mischievous, full of tricks.
 Asdell, *s. f.—pl. esdyll, or esdyllod* (as—dell) A
 board, or plank; a shingle.

Asdellawg, *a.* (asdell) Having boards; planked.
 Asdelliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (asdell) A boarding over
 Asdyllawd, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (asdell) A planking.

Asdyllledig, *a.* (asdyll) Boarded; planked.

Asdyllen, *s. f.* (asdyll) A board, plank, or shingle.

Asdyllenes, *s. f.* (asdyllen) Ribwort plantain.

Asdyllenlys, *s. m.* (asdyllen—llys) Ribwort, plantain

Asdyllfa, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (asdyll—ma) Plank yard.

Asdyllodi, *v. a.* (asdyll) To cut into boards; to
 board, or to plank.

Asdyllodi'n byst llydain
 Asau'r maes fal seiri main.

Cutting out into ample pillars the ribs of the field, like masons.
O. ab Ll. Moel am arddu.

Asdyllodiawd, *s. m.* (asdyll) A planking, boarding
 Asedd, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (as) A gashing; slicing.

Goglysu'r heigrn llifedd
 Llafu yn asedd.

There is little cause for sharpened iron to be a blade in the gash.
Aneurin.

Asen, *s. f.—pl. t. au, or asau* (as) A rib; *asen y*
fran, a spare-rib of pork.

Asen, *s. f.—pl. t. od* (asyn) A she, or female ass.

Asenig, *s. f. dim.* (asen) A little, or young she-ass.

Aserw, *a.* (as—erw) A flat body, or plane; a board.

Aseth, *s. f.—pl. esyth* (seth) A kind of small dart-
 ing spear, used by the Britons; a javelin; a
 sharp pointed spar to fasten thatch; a wagget;
 a broach; a splinter.

Goreu wyd Ifor gorf syth, ein rhi,
 Yn rhoi Deifr ar esyth.

The best is Ifor, strait and comely chief, for putting Deivrians
 on the spit. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Aseth ni phlyco nid da.

The shaft that will not bend is not good.

Adage.

Asethawl, *a.* (aseth) Pointed like a dart.

Asethiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (aseth) A fastening
 with broaches.

Asethu, *v. a.* (aseth) To broach; to wagget.

Aseu, *s. f.* (asw) The left; the left, or shield side.

Asg, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (as) A piece split off; a splinter.

Asgafaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cafaeth) A prey; game

Tri asgafaeth milgi, ysgyfarnawg, iwrch, a llwynawg.

The three preys of a greyhound, a hare, a roe, and a fox.
Welsh Laws.

Asgafaethawl, *a.* (asgafaeth) Predatory; preying.

Asgafaethedig, *a.* (asgafaeth) That is depredated.

Asgafaethiad, *s. m.* (asgafaeth) Depredation.

Asgafaethu, *v. a.* (asgafaeth) To depredate.

Pwybynag, hagen â gyfodai un o'r tri anifel a'i asgafaethu o'i
 filgi, efe a'i pieufydd.

Whoever then that starts one of three animals, and if his grey-
 hound should take it, it belongs to him. *Welsh Laws.*

Asgafaethus, *a.* (asgafaeth) Predatory, preying.

Asgafaethwr, *s. m.—pl. asgafaethwyr* (asgafaeth
 —gwr) Depredator, or that seeks after prey.

Asgafaethydd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (asgafaeth) A de-
 predator; a huntsman.

Asgai, *s. f.* (asg) A tool for cleaving with.

Asgell, *s. f.—pl. esgyll* (asg) A wing. *Corn. esel,*
pl. esili, a member.

Dichonaf ystafell o esgyll ysgwydawl,
 Tra fyddaf yn sefyll,
 A friwed ar angad Pyll.

I can form a room with the wings of shields, for me standing,
 that have been broken on the grasp of Pyll. *Llywarch Hen.*

Asgellawg, *a.* (asgell) Having wings; winged.

Asgellhaid, *s. f.—pl. asgellheidiau* (asgell—haid)
 A winged swarm: A law term for a swarm of
 bees that go out of hive after the first day of
 August.

Asgelliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (asgell) The use of wings

Asgellu, *v. a.* (asgell) To wing; to put on wings.

Ar iad bun erioed y bu
 Wisg i allel asgellu.

On the fair one's head hath ever been a dress to make it pos-
 sible to fly. *D. ab Edmunt.*

Asgellwaith, *s. m.—pl. asgellweithiau* (asgell—
 gwaith) Flank-work; a flanker.

Asgellwr, *s. m.—pl. asgellwyr* (asgell—gwr) One
 that makes, or uses wings.

Asgellwrych, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (gwrych) Spray.

O damweinia bod neb yn sefyll a'i wyneb ar y llyn Llifton, o
 chyfarfai dim o asgellwrych y dwfr hwnw a'i ddillad auhawdd
 fyddai iddo ymatal hyd na sugnai y llyn ef ynddo.

If it happened that any body stood with his face towards the
 lake of Llifton, if any of the spray of that water fell on his
 clothes it would be difficult for him to withstand being drawn
 into the lake. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Asgellwynt, *s. m.* (asgell—gwynt) A side wind.

Asgen, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (as—cen) Harm; damage.

Er gloes dy gref ddyoddefaint,
 Ysgafnaa asgen eu haint.

For the pang of thy violent suffering, lighten the severity of
 their disease. *H. D. ab Ifan.*

Asgenawl, *a.* (asgen) Hurtful; pernicious; harmful

Asgengael, *a.* (asgen—cael) Apt to be injured.

Asgeniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (asgen) A damaging:

Asgenu, *v. a.* (asgen) To hurt, injure, or damage.

Asgethr, s. f.—pl. asgethrau (cethr) A splinter, or a piece cleft off with a wedge.

Asgethrawg, a. (asgethr) Splintered; spiked.

Gwelid cleddyf ysgwn—
A lliaws dilaes aes asgethrawg.

There was the uplifted sword, with many a *spiked* shield
firmly held. *Lt. ab Llywelyn.*

Asgethrawl, a. (asgethr) Cleaving, or splitting.

Asgethriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (asgethr) Splintering.

Asgethru, v. a. (asgethr) To cleave with a wedge.

Asglawd, s. m.—pl. asglodion (asg—llawd) Chip.

Asglinen, s. f. (asg—llin) Stem; pedigree; lineage.

Asglodi, v. a. (asglawd) To cut into chips; to chip.

Asglodioni, v. a. (asglawd) To cut chips; to shiver.

Asglodyn, s. m. (asglawd) A chip; a shaving.

Asgloff, a. (as—cloff) Limping, halting, hopping.

Asgon, a. (con) Humble; low; brought low.

Asgor, v. a. (asg) To separate, divide, or part.

Nid asgyr a gaffo trefgordd.

He that gets an inheritance will not *separate*. *Adage.*

Asgre, s. f.—pl. t. on (as—cre) The first principle; stamina; the heart; because the Bards judged it to be the first part formed of an animal, as well as the fountain of life; also figuratively the bosom; the conscience.

Asgre lan diogel ei pherchen.

Safe is the owner of a clear *conscience*. *Adage.*

Asgrëawg, a. (asgre) Appertaining to the heart.

Asgrëawl, a. (asgre) Proceeding from the heart.

Asgri, s. m.—pl. t. au (cri) A tremor, or shivering.

Asgwn, a. (cwn) Depressed, debased; humble.

Llid ysgwn asgwn ys gorau,
Y gym'ryd a'n cyd cyn barau.

The anger that is raised had been better to be *depressed* in order to take what will come before the spears. *Cynddelw.*

Asgwrn, s. m.—pl. esgyrn, (as—cwrn) A bone; *asgwrn y goes*, bone of the leg; *asgwrn y werdd-yr*, share-bone; *asgwrn yr ysgwydd*, the shoulder-bone; *asgwrn cefn*, back-bone; *asgwrn twm*, a broken bone.

Asgwrn yr hen yn yr angen.

The bone of the old in case of necessity. *Adage.*

Asgyrnaidd, a. (asgwrn) Bone-like; osseous.

Asgyrnawg, a. (asgwrn) Bony; full of bones.

Asgyrnawl, a. (asgwrn) Like a bone; osseous.

Asgyrndy, s. m.—pl. t. au (asgwrn—ty) Ossuary.

Asgyrnedig, a. (asgwrn) Boned; made of bone.

Asgyrneiddiad, s.—pl. t. au (asgyrnaidd) Ossification.

Asgyrneiddiaw, v. (asgyrnaidd) To become osseous.

Asgyrneiddiawl, a. (asgyrnaidd) Tending to ossify.

Asgyrnfaf, s. f.—pl. t. au (asgwrn—ma) Ossuary.

Asgyrniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (asgwrn) Ossification.

Asgyrnig, a. (asgwrn) Bony; having large bones.

Oedd am dano—
Asgyrnig wisg haiarnwedd.

There was about him a *stout* ferruginous coat. *H. ab Reinallt.*

Asgyrnu, v. a. (asgwrn) To turn to bone; to ossify.

Asgyrnwg, s. m.—pl. asgyrnygoedd (asgwrn) An osseous quality, that is of bone.

Asgyrnygawl, a. (asgyrnwg) Formed of bones.

Asgyrnygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (asgyrnwg) A boning, or the structure of bones.

Asgyrnygu, v. a. (argyrnwg) to cut up a carcase.

Y cynnautai a ddylly yddfaen yr ysgrubl a ladder yn y llys; sef achaws y dylly, wrth eu hesgyrnygu a'i fwyall ef.

The fireman has a right to the necks of the beasts that are slaughtered at the court; the reason that he has the right is because they are *cut up* with his hatchet. *Welsh Laws.*

Asgyrnygwr, s. m.—pl. asgyrnygwyr (asgyrnwg—gwr) One that cuts up carcases.

Asgyrnyn, s. m. dim. (asgwrn) An ossicle.

Asiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (as) A joining; a soldering.

Asiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (as) A joining of splinters.

Asiaw, v. a. (as) To join or fasten; to solder.

Asiedig, a. (as) Joined, soldered, or put together.

Asiwr, s. m.—pl. aswyr (as—gwr) A cementer.

Aspygan, s. f. (as—pwg) The greater daisy.

Assedda, v. a. (as—sedd) To sit down, to be seated.

Asseddu, v. a. (as—sedd) To sit down; to seat.

Asserw, a. (as—serw) Sparkling; glittering.

Pell o Fon fain ydwyd ti dwythwal werin,
Esmwyth ysydd yn asserw gyfrin.

Far from fair Môn art thou, the elastic smooth couch of the people, a *splendid* place of secrets. *Gwalchmai.*

Asswyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (as—swyn) Absence; a leaving; a dependance on another. In law, an excuse for being absent; essoin.

Ac i Rys, a gar asswyn,
Ac i'r llys wrth gwr y llwyn.

And to Rhys, who loves *excuse*, and to the court hard by the grove. *L. G. Cothl.*

Asswynadwy, a. (asswyn) Excusable; remittable.

Asswynaw, v. a. (asswyn) To absent; to leave, or rely on another. In law, to excuse absence.

Asswynawl, a. (asswyn) Excusing being present.

Asswyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (asswyn) An absenting.

Asswynwr, s. m.—pl. asswynwyr (asswyn—gwr) An absentee; one who excuses appearing.

Od â trefstadau ar arall, a mynu myned i wrtho i dref ei dad ei hun, efe a ddylly dalu iddo dri ugalut: a hwnw a elwir yn asswynwr.

If a proprietary should become dependent upon another, and should then want to go from him to his own patrimony, he ought to pay to such sixty pence; and that person is called an *excuser*. *Welsh Laws.*

Astrus, a. (trus) Perplexed; entangled; crabbed.

Astrus pob anaf.

Perplexing is every deformity. *Adage.*

Astrusi, s. m. (astrus) Intricacy; perplexity.

Bu terfysg taer—
A dygyllor Lloegr, a dygyfranc à bi,
Ac ei dygyfwrw yn astrust.

There was severe commotion with the host of Lloegria, there was contention with it, and the throwing of it into *perplexity*. *Gwalchmai, i O. Gwynedd.*

Astyr, s. m.—pl. t. ion (as—tyr) An adjunct.

Asu, v. a. (as) To join, or put splinters together.

Asur, s. m. (as—ur) The blue sky; azure.

Asw, s. f. (as) The left; the shield, or sinister side.

Asw, a. (as) Left; sinister; awkward, clumsy.

Llyna rodd un llun a'r w,
Lliosawg i'm llaw asw.

Behold a gift of the same form as *W* that is handsome in my left hand. *G. Glyn, i darian.*

Aswellt, s. m. (gwellt) Pasture, land for grazing.

Tair rhwyd brenin ynt; ei deulu; ac aswellt ei re feirch, o bob march a ddallier arni; a'i braidd wartheg; o cyll dyn anifel, a'i gaffael ymhlith anifeiliaid y brenin, efe a ddylly bedair ceiniawg am bob un o'r a gaffo.

The king's three nets; this family; the *pasture* of his stud of horses, for every horse caught upon it; and his herd of cattle: if a person should lose a beast, and should be found amongst the king's cattle, he is entitled to four pence for every one that he shall find. *Welsh Laws.*

Aswy, s. f. (asw) Left; the sinister, or shield side.

Aswynaw, v. a. (swyn) To entreat earnestly.

Aswynaf nawdd Duw diammhau.

I will crave the secure protection of God. *Cynddelw.*

Nodaf arnat caffael i'm Olwen, merch Yspaddaden Bencawr; a'i haswynaw a wnaaf ar dy filwyr.

I will depend upon thee to procure me Olwen, the daughter of Yspaddaden Bencawr; and *I do demand* her by thy warriors. *H. Culloch—Mabinogion.*

Math a gwddion—a gymerynt flodau y deri, a blodau y banadi, a blodau yr erwain; ac odd y rhai hynny aswynaw un rian decaf a thelediawf a sylwynt dynion arnel.

Math and Gwddion—took of the flowers of the oak, and the flowers of the broom, and the flowers of the meadow-sweet; and out of such as these *they obtained* that one damsel the fairest and most beautiful that men ever looked upon. *Mabinogi Math.*

Aswynawl, a. (swyn) Entreating, or craving.
Aswyniad, s.m.—pl. t. au (swyn) Earnest entreaty
Aswynwr, s. m.—pl. aswynwyr, (aswyn—gwr)
 One who conjures or entreats, a petitioner.
Aswys, s. m.—pl. t. au (asw) The left, or shield side

Gwnaed—yn llys Baradwys o'i asen aswys.

She was made in the mansion of paradise from his left rib.
Awdl Fraith.

Aswys, v. a. (asw) To choose with the left hand:
dewys, to choose with the right hand.
Aswysaw, v. a. (aswys) To choose; to elect.

Aswyswn i heddyw farch gloew-liw glas.

I would have chosen to day a steed of bright grey colour.
H. ab Owain.

Aswysawg, a. (aswys) That is chosen, or elected.
Aswysawl, a. (aswys) Elective; that is chosen.
Aswysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (aswys) A choosing.
Asyn, s. m.—pl. t. od (syn) A male ass.
Asynaid, a. (asyn) Of the nature of an ass.
Asynig, s. f. dim. (asyn) A young she ass.
Asynyn, s. m. dim. (asyn) A little male ass.
At, prep. To, toward; *dos at dy waith*, go to thy work; *hyd at yma*, as far as here.

Uchenaid at ddoeth.

A sigh towards the wise.

Adage.

Tra fo Hafren wrth ben bys,
 Tro d'wyneb at dir d'nyys.

Whilst the Severn is by thy finger's end, turn thy face to the land of thy island.
H. Davi.

At, a prefix in composition; again; back; answering to re, in regenerate, and the like. It is a mutation of **AD**.

Ataf, a compound of the preposition, at, to, and pronoun me; to me: atat or atad, to thee; atawch, to you; atan, atam, and atom, to us; ato, to him; atynt, to them; ati, or atei, to her.

Och hyd atat ti, Duw, y dodaf yn dde,
 O weled fy lle ar lled eithaf.

A cry to thee, O God, I will give fervently, from seeing my place to the utmost extent.
Phylip Brydydd.

Atbaith, s. m.—pl. atbeithiau (paith) A purview.
Atbarotôad, s.m.—pl. t. au (parotôad) A reproviding
Atbarotôi, v. a. (parotôi) To reprepare.
Atbawr, s.m.—pl. atborion (pawr) Refuse of fodder
Atbeithiad, s.m.—pl. t. au (atbaith) Retrospection
Atbeithiaw, v. a. (atbaith) To lay open to view again, to take a reposit.
Atbeithiawg, a. (atbaith) Retrospective.
Atbeithiawl, a. (atbaith) Reviewing.
Atbeithig, a. (atbaith) Prospective; in view.
Atberchenawg, a. (perchen) That repossesses.
s. m. a repossessor, a next proprietor.
Atberchenogaeth, s. (atberchenawg) Repossession
Atberchenogi, v. a. (atberchenawg) To repossess.
Atblyg, a. (plyg) Reduplicative; redoubled.
Atblygedd, s. m. (atblyg) Reduplication.
Atblygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (atblyg) Reduplication.
Atblygu, v. a. (atblyg) To redouble; to refold.
Atbori, v. a. (atbawr) To chew again, to re-chew.
Atborion, s. m. aggr. (atbawr) Leavings; scraps, or fragments; mammocs.

Wedi'n bwrw yn atborion
 Garw-fyd gynt, gorfod a gawn.

Being cast off as the refuse of the terrible times of yore, yet we shall overcome.
D. Llwyd.

Atborioni, v. a. (atborion) To mammoc.
Atchwaeth, s. pl. atchweithiau (chwaeth) Ill-taste.
Atchwaethiad, s.m.—pl. t. au (atchwaeth) Retasting
Atchwaethu, v. a. (atchwaeth) To taste again.
Atchwaethus, a. (atchwaeth) Without savour.

Atchwedl, s. m.—pl. atchwedlau (chwedl) Report.
Atchwedledd, s.m. (atchwedl) A reporting; rumour

O's dygaf ys dygn atchwedledd.

If I bear what is a severe report.

Cynddelw.

Llywelyn llew gwawr clodfawr cleddyf-hir,
 Pell ydd edmygir ei atchwedledd.

Llywelyn the lion of the ruddy field, renowned with a long sword, far will be honoured the report of him. *Phylip Brydydd.*

Atchwedlu, v. (atchwedl) To report; to rumour.
Atchwel, s. f.—pl. t. ion (chwel) A return.
Atchwelawg, a. (atchwel) Apt to return.
Atchweliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (atchwel) A returning.
Atchwelyd, v. a. (atchwel) To come back.

Atchwelwynt Wyddyl at eu henydd,
 Rhyddychwynt Cymry cadr gyweithydd.

The Gwyddelians returned to their original stock, the Welsh raised up a powerful support.
Taliesin.

Atchwyl, s. m.—pl. t. ion (chwyl) Repercussion; a turn back; a rebound.
Atddodawl, a. (dodawl) That is set in apposition.
Atddodi, v. a. (dodi) To place, or set in apposition.
Atddodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dodiad) Apposition.
Ateb, s. m.—pl. t. ion (at—eb) An answer, or reply.
Ateb, v. a. (ateb) To answer; to response.
Atebadwy, a. (ateb) Answerable; responsible.
Atebawl, a. (ateb) Answering; responding.
Atebiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ateb) An answering.
Atethol, a. (ethol) That is outcast; rejected.

Gwarth i'r budr-beth atethols,
 Murnia fardd, mae arnaf ol.

Shame to the nauseous dirty thing, it way-lays a bard, I bear its mark.
D. ab Gwilym, i'r Fwyaren.

Atfod, v. a. (bod) To be; to be again; to re-exist.

Atfai gell i gi mynych ydd à iddi.

If there should be a pantry for a dog he would often go into it.
Adage.

Atgor, s. m.—pl. etgyr (cor) What turns over; a plough team, or a team in general. *Sil.*

A'r atgor—

A roed i'r chwech aradr chwynn,

And the team was put to the six ready plough.
D. ab Edmund, i feib D. ab Ithel.

Atgorawl, a. (atgor) Returning; coming back.
Atgordd, s. m.—pl. t. au (cordd) A re-circling.
Atgoredig, a. (atgor) That is reversed or returned.
Atgori, v. a. (atgor) To turn back; to return; to prepare the team. *Sil.*

Rhag pebyll Madawg pan atgorai,
 Namyn un o gant yno delai.

The door of Madog's tent when opened, hardly one in a hundred there would come.
Aneurin.

Mwynfawr o garcharawr a gyrhasant—
 Neud oedd gochwys pawb pan atgorasant.

A magnanimous prisoner they have assaulted; was the sweat not trickling when they returned?
O Cyfeiliawg.

Atgoriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (atgor) A coming back.
Atgrymawl, a. (crymawl) Incurvating; recurvous
Atgrymedd, s.m. (crymedd) Incurvature, recurve
Atgrymiad, s.m.—pl. t. au (crymiad) Incurvation.
Atgrymu, v. a. (crymu) To incurvate; to bend in.
Atoralw, v. a. (goralw) To call again; to reply.

Atorelwis Filamddwyn fawr drybestawd:
 A ddoynt gyngwysilon, a ynt parawd?

Flamddwyn in great bustle replied again:—"Would they give hostages; were they prepared?"
Taliesin.

Atoralwad, s. m.—pl. t. au (atoralw) Replication.
Atorwedd, v. a. (gorwedd) To lie prostrate again.
Atorweddawl, a. (atorwedd) Recumbent.
Atorweddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (atorwedd) Recumbency.
Atre, a. (rhe) Pleasing; jocund; playful.

Neud adnau cogau, coed neud atre!

Are not the cuckoos melodious; the woods are they not pleasing?
Ll. P. Moch.

Atre, v. a. (rhe) To please, or to delight.
Attaenawl, a. (taen) Respersive; respreading.
Attaenedig, a. (taen) That is respersed.
Attaeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (taen) Respersion.
Attaenu, v. a. (taen) To spread again; to resperse.
Attafael, s. m.—pl. t. au (at—dy—gafael) A dis-
 training, attaching, or seizing; attachment:
 also a giving power to attach; a pledging.
Rhoi attafael ar uteb i gyfraith, to enter into a
recognizance to answer a suit.
Attafaela, v. a. (attafael) To distrain, attach, or
 seize; to confiscate; to pawn.
Attafaeladwy, a. (attafael) Distrainable.
Attafaelaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (attafael) Mortgage.
Attafaelai, s. m.—pl. attafaeleion (attafael) A
 holder of pledge; a mortgagee.
Attafaeledig, a. (attafael) Distrained; confiscated
Attafaeliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (attafael) Confiscation
Attafaelu, v. a. (attafael) To make a distress; to
 attach; to confiscate.

O derfydd i ddyn attafaelu yn anghyfreithiawl, adfered yr adafael drachefn, a gofyned yr hawl fal cynt.

If a man distrain unlawfully, let him restore the distress again, and let him prosecute the cause as before. Welsh Laws.

Attafaelwr, s. m.—pl. attafaelwyr (attafael---gwr)
 A taker to; a mortgagee.

Attafaelydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (attafael) A mort-
 gagee.

Attafodawg, s. m. (tafodawg) Secondary speaker.

Tri attafodogion llys: plaid, tyst, a gwaedd gwlad.

The three secondary speakers of a court; a party, a witness, and the country crier. Trioedd Dyfnwal.

Attai, s. m.—pl. atteion (at---ty) A vagabond.

—Cas attai

Coes gwylan craig, treiglwraig trai.

An odious vagabond with legs like the gull of the rock, the wanderer on the strand. D. ab Gwilym, i R. Meigen.

Attaith, s. m.—pl. atteithiau (taith) A return.

Attal, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (at---dal) A stop, let, or
 hindrance; a withholding, or detaining. *At-*
tal dywedyd, an impediment of speech.

Attal, v. a. (at---dal) To stay, stop, or hinder; to
 detain, or withhold.

Na attal air.

Diminish not a word.

Jer. xxvi. 2.

*Gwell maen garw a'm attalio,
 Na maen llyfn a'm gollyngo.*

*A rough stone that will stop me is better than a smooth stone
 that will let me slip. Adage.*

Attaladwy, a. (attal) Detainable; restrainable.

Attaledig, a. (tal) That is repaid, or reimbursed.

Attaledigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (attaledig) Repayment

Attaledigawl, a. (attaledig) Remunerative.

Attalfa, s. f.—pl. t. au (attal---ma) Impediment.

Attalgar, a. (attal) Retentive; apt to be stopping.

Attaliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (attal) Retention.

Attaliadawl, a. (attaliad) Retentive; controlling.

Attaliaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (attal) A checking, or
 controlling; aposiopesis, in rhetoric.

Attaliaith, s. f. (attal---iaith) Impediment in speech

*Taled y mab attaliaith,
 Tal am wawd, talm ym o'i waith.*

*Let the son of stuttering repay the price of his praise, I have
 enough of his work. D. ab Gwilym, i Gr. Gryg.*

Attaliedig, a. (attal) Impeded; detained; debarred

Attaliedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (attaliedig) Impe-
 diment; retention, or stoppage.

Attaliedigawl, a. (attaliedig) Retentive; stopping.

Attaliedigrwydd, s. m. (attaliedig) Retentiveness.

Attaliedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (attaliad) Restrainer

Attaliwr, s. pl. attalwyr (attal---gwr) Restrainer.

Attalm, s. m.—pl. t. au (talm) Re-action.

Attalmu, v. a. (attalm) To act upon again.

Attalu, v. a. (ad—talu) To repay; to reimburse.

Attalwr, s. m.—pl. attalwyr (talwr) A reimbur-
 ser, one who pays back.

Attalydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (attal) An impedor.

Attaraw, v. a. (tāraw) To strike again.

*Duw differ, nefwy,
 Rhag llanw lled ôrwy.
 Cyntaf attarwy,
 Attrais tros fordwy.*

*God of heaven defend, against the spreading influence of tyran-
 ny; the first recharge the retaliated wrongs beyond the sea.
 Taliesin.*

Attarawedig, a. (attaraw) Striking again.

Attarawedigawl, a. (attarawedig) Repercussive.

Attarawiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (attaraw) Repercussion.

Attardd, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (tardd) A springing anew

Attarddawl, a. (attardd) Renascent, springing anew

Attarddedig, a. (attardd) Shooting out anew.

Attarddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (attardd) Regermination

Attarddu, v. a. (attardd) To spring, or shoot again.

Attarw, s. m.—pl. atteirw (tarw) A gelt bull.

Attawr, s. m.—pl. attorion (tawr) Repentance.

*Cad lwys Lloegrwys liwedawr
 Rhy benyd ar hyd ydd attawr.*

*The bright battle of the tribes of the Lloegrans great pain
 it will give whilst repentance shall last. Aneurin.*

Atteb, s. m.—pl. t. ion (at---dy---eb) An answer.

Atteb, v. a. (at---dy---eb) To answer, to reply.

Attebadwy, a. (atteb) Responsible; answerable.

Attebawl, a. (atteb) Responsive; answerable.

Attebedig, a. (atteb) Answering; redditive.

Attebedigawl, a. (attebedig) Responsive; redditive

Attebiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (atteb) Replication.

Atteboldeb, s. m. (attebawl) Responsibleness.

Attebu, v. a. (atteb) To response; to answer.

Attebwr, s. m.—pl. attebwyr (atteb---gwr) One
 that answers or replies.

Atteg, s. f.—pl. t. ion (teg) A support, or prop.

Attegawl, a. (attég) Propping; staying; upholding

Attegiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (attég) A propping.

Attegrwydd, s. m. (attég) An upholding, or staying

Attegu, v. a. (attég) To restrain, to uphold.

*Byddynt dedwyddon prydyddion Prydain,
 Nes gwaew yn adain nid attegid.*

*The poets of Britain, they would be happy ones, till the spear
 was on the wing they would not be restrained.
 Phylip Brydydd.*

Attegwr, s. m.—pl. attegwyr (attég---gwr) A
 supporter, or upholder.

Attegydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (attég) A supporter.

Atteimlad, s. m.—pl. t. au (teimlad) A retouching.

Atteimladwy, a. (atteimlad) That may be felt again

Atteimladrwydd, s. m. (atteimlad) Second feeling.

Atteimlaw, v. a. (teimlaw) To feel again.

Atteimlwr, s. m.—pl. atteimlwyr (teimlwr) One
 that feels anew, or that reconsiders.

Atteithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (attaith) A returning

Atteithiaw, v. a. (attaith) To retrace a journey.

Atteithiawl, a. (attaith) Retracing a journey.

Atteithiwr, s. m.—pl. atteithwyr (attaith—gwr)
 One that returns; a returner.

Atterchaf, s. m.—pl. t. on (derchaf) A lifting again

Atterchafael, v. a. (atterchaf) To reascend.

Atterchafiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (atterchaf) Reascension

Atterchafu, v. a. (atterchaf) To lift up again.

Attethol, a. (dethol) That is rejected; outcast.

*Nid edewyd yma namyn attethol bobl, a chyfaewidwyr, a llafur-
 wyr daiar.*

*There were left here only the abject people, tradesmen, and
 tillers of the ground. Gr. ab Arthur.*

Attil, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ad—dy—hil) A conceiving
 after a first young; a second conception.

Attil, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ad—dill) Reduplication; place; a rhetorical figure, whereby a word is emphatically so repeated as to denote not only the subject, but the quality of it also. *F. h. Yr orchest à wneist, oedd yn orchest iawn!*
Attoedd, adv. (ad—dy—oedd) Otherwise.

Ac attoedd ef a rygawsai ddyrnawd angeuawl.

And otherwise he would have received a mortal wound.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Attoi, v. a (at—daw) To come on again; or return.

Attoi pen gaslaw heb emmenydd.

Attoi'r brain uthr rhag rhuthr cedwyr,

A lliaws llaw ammar cyn gwasgar llydd.

There will come again the head of a salmon without brains: there will come again the ominous ravens before the ruthless warriors, and many a pairless hand before scatterers of the host.

Taliesin.

Attolwg, s.—pl. attolygion (dyolwg) Importunity.

Attolwg, v. a. (dyolwg) To entreat, or implore.

Dywedwch, attolwg, pa gyfraith yr ydych chi yn ei hystyried?

Declare, we pray you, what law do you respect?

Sion Trefredyn.

Attolygawl, v. a. (attolwg) Craving humbly.

Attolygedig, a. (attolwg) That is implored.

Attolygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (attolwg) Entreating.

Attolygu, v. a. (attolwg) To implore, or beseech.

Attolygwr, s. m.—pl. attolygwyr (attolwg---gwr)

Importuner; one who craves or implores.

Attor, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tor) The act of uncovering, a denuding.

*Allmyn ar gychwyn alltudydd,
Ol wrth ol, attor ar eu henydd.*

The Germans preparing an emigration one after another, leaving a nakedness the place whence they sprang.

Taliesin.

Attorch, s. f.—pl. t. au (torch) What is folded back

Attorchadwy, a. (attorch) That may be folded back, or reduplicated.

Attorchawl, a. (attorch) Reduplicative.

Attorchi, a. (attorch) To fold; to writhe back.

Attorchiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (attorch) A folding back; a writhing.

Attori, v. a. (tori) To refract, or break afresh.

Attoriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (attori) Rescission.

Attraidd, s. m.—pl. t. au (traidd) A penetrating, or passing through again.

Attrais, s. m.—pl. attreisiau (trais) A reprisal.

Attraws, a. (traws) Recrossing; crossing back.

Attref, s. m.—pl. t. au (tref) A deserted place, a desolate spot.

Attrefawl, a. (attref) Deserted, or depopulated.

Attrefiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (attref) Depopulation.

Attrefn, s. f.—pl. attrefnau (trefn) A repair, a disposing again in order; a re-ordering.

Attrefnawl, a. (attrefn) Reformed; repaired.

Attrefnawr, s. m.—pl. attrefnorion (attrefn) A reformer; a repairer.

*Gogwn attrefnawr,
Rhwng nef a llawr.*

I know who is the regulator between heaven and earth.

Taliesin.

Attrefniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (attrefn) Reformation.

Attrefnu, v. a. (attrefn) To put into another order; to reform.

Attrefnwr, s. m.—pl. attrefnwyr (attrefn---gwr) A reformer; a repairer.

Attrefu, v. a. (attref) To waste; to depopulate.

Attreg, s. m.—pl. t. au (treg) Delay, or stop; demur.

*Cennyn cân ein Daw neud de?
Cyfryw attreg, cof atre.*

We have it from God, is it not right? such delay is a pleasant thought.

Gwalchmai, i'w Wraig.

Attregawl, a. (attreg) Hindering; repulsive.

Attregiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (attreg) Repulsion.

Attregu, v. a. (attreg) To hinder; to repulse.

Attregwch, s. m. (attreg) A delaying, prolonging.

Gnawd wedi rhedeg attregwch.

A stopping is common after running.

Adage.

Attreiddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (attraidd) A repassing

Attreiddiaw, v. a. (attraidd) To penetrate again.

Po raid hyd byll i gell attreiddiwn.

If necessary to the centre I would penetrate the chamber.

Taliesin.

Attreiddiawl, a. (attraidd) Re-entering; repassing

Attreiddiwr, s. m.—pl. attreiddwyr (attraidd---gwr) One that re-enters, or re-penetrates.

Attreigl, s. m.—pl. attreigliau (treigl) Return.

Attreiglad, s. m.—pl. t. au (attreigl) Revolving.

Attreiglaw, v. a. (attreigl) To roll back again.

Attreigledig, a. (attreigl) Revolving; recurring.

Attreigledigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (attreigledig) Revolution; the act of revolving back.

Attreigliwr, s. m.—pl. attreiglwyr (attreigl---gwr) A revolver or one who turns back.

Attreisiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (atrais) The making a reprisal; a returning of violence.

Attreisiaw, v. a. (atrais) To make reprisal.

Attreisiawg, a. (atrais) That makes reprisal.

Attreisiawl, a. (atrais) That is making reprisal.

Attreisiwr, s. m.—pl. attreiswyr (atrais---gwr) One that makes a reprisal.

Attreth, s. f.—pl. t. i (treth) A re-assessment.

Attrethawl, a. (attreth) Rateable the second time.

Attrethu, v. a. (attreth) To re-assess; to tax again.

Attro, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tro) A return, recurrence.

Attröad, s. m.—pl. t. au (attro) Recurrence.

Attröawl, a. (attro) Recurrent; turning back.

Attroi, v. a. (attro) To turn back; to return.

Attrosawl, a. (attraws) Recurrent; reverting.

Attrosedd, s. m. (attraws) A second transgression

Attrosi, v. a. (attraws) To pass over again.

Attrosiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (attraws) A passing over again; remigration.

Attrwch, s. m.—pl. attrychion (trwch) Rescission.

Attrws, s. m. (trws) A second dress or garment.

Attrwsiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (attrws) A dressing over again; a putting again in trim.

Attrwydd, s. m.—pl. t. au (trwydd) Regress, return

Attrwydded, s. f.—pl. t. au (attrwydd) A renewed leave, licence, or liberty; regression.

Attrwyddedogaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (attrwydded---awg) Re-acquirement of liberty.

Attrwyddedogi, v. a. (attrwyddedawg) To confer, or obtain renewed liberty.

Attrwyddedu, v. a. (attrwydded) To renew leave or liberty of regression.

Attrychawl, a. (attrwch) Rescissory; abrogating.

Attrychedig, a. (attrwch) Broken again.

Attrychedigawl, a. (attrychedig) Rescissory.

Attrychiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (attrwch) Rescission.

Attrychni, s. m. (attrwch) Rescission; re-cutting.

Attrychu, v. a. (attrwch) To refract; to cut anew.

Attrychwr, s. m.—pl. attrychwyr (attrwch---gwr) A refractor, or one that cuts over again.

Attudd, s. m. (tudd) A second cover, or casing.

Attuddaw, v. a. (attudd) To cover, or case again.

Attuddawl, a. (attudd) Covering, or casing again.

Attuddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (attudd) Second covering

Attuedd, s. m.—pl. t. au (tuedd) A contrary bias.

Attueddawg, a. (attuedd) Inclining back.

Attueddawl, a. (attuedd) Having a bias to return.

Attueddiad, s.—pl. t. au (attuedd) Inclination back

Attueddoldeb, s. m. (attueddawl) A tendency, or bias to return back.

Attueddoli, v. a. (attueddawl) To give a tendency to return; to be apt to tend back.

Attueddrwydd, s. m. (attuedd) A bias to return back
Attueddu, v. a. (attuedd) To incline back.

Attueddwr, s. m.—*pl.* attueddwyr (attuedd—gwr)
 one that has a bias, or inclination to return.

Attuell, s. f.—*pl. t. i* (tuell) A new shade or cover

Attuelliad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (attuell) Shading again.

Attuellu, v. a. (attuell) To shade, or cover again.

Attum, s. m.—*pl. t. iau* (tum) A recurve.

Attumiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (attum) Recurvation.

Attumiaw, v. a. (attum) To curve; to bend back.

Attumiawl, a. (attum) Recurved; repandous.

Attwf, s. m.—*pl.* attyfion (twf) That which doth
 not grow up with the first; but after the rest
 of the seed; seed springing up again; that which
 grows of itself without sowing.

*Y flwyddyn hon y bwyti i dyfo o hono ei hun; ac yn yr ail
 flwyddyn yr attwf.*

*This year thou shalt eat that which groweth of itself; and in the
 second year that which groweth from the same.*
Isaiah xxxviii. 30.

Attwg, s. m.—*pl.* attygion (twg) A re-prospering.

Attwyn, v. a. (dwyn) To bring, or carry back.

Cynghor hen ni'th attwg.

The counsel of the aged will not bring thee back. Adage.

*Os a morwyn wryf yn llathrud heb genad ei chenedl, ei thad
 a ddichawn ei hattwyn o'i hanfodd rhag ei gwr.*

*If a virgin girl goes to debauchery without the consent of her
 family, her father can bring her back against her consent, from
 her husband. Welsh Laws.*

Attwysg, s. f.—*pl. t. au* (twysg) A second part.

Attwysgaw, v. a. (attwysg) To rediminish.

Attwysgawl, a. (attwysg) Reductive, subdivisible.

Attwysgiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (attwysg) Reduction.

Attwyth, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (twyth) A spring, or a
 bound back, resilience.

Attwythaw, v. a. (attwyth) To spring back.

Attwythawl, a. (attwyth) Resilient; rebounding.

Attwythiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (attwyth) Resilience.

Attyb, s. m.—*pl. t. ion* (tyb) A second opinion.

Attybiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (attyb) Reconsideration.

Attybiaw, v. a. (attyb) To imagine again.

Attybiawl, a. (attyb) Ruminant, or meditating.

Attyblyg, s. m.—*pl. t. ion* (dyblyg) Reduplication.

Attyblygawl, a. (attyblyg) Reduplicative.

Attyblygiad, s. m. (attyblyg) Reduplication.

Attyblygu, v. a. (attyblyg) To reduplicate.

Attybygawl, a. (attyb) Reminiscent.

Attybygiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (attyb) Reminiscence.

Attyciannawl, a. (attyciant) Prospering again.

Attyciannus, a. (attyciant) Prosperous again.

Attyciant, s. m. (attwg) Renewed prosperity.

Attyciaw, v. a. (attwg) To be prospering again.

Attychwel, a. (dychwel) A returning back again.

Attychwelawg, a. (attychwel) Reversionary; re-
 current; having the power of regression.

Attychweledig, a. (attychwel) Returned again.

Attychweledigawl, a. (attychweledig) Reversionary

Attychweliad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (attychwel) Reversion

Attyfawl, a. (attwf) Having a tendency to grow
 again; tending to regerminate.

Attyfiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (attwf) Regermination.

Attyfiant, s. m. (attwf) Regermination.

Attyfu, v. a. (attwf) To bud again; to repullulate.

Attygawl, a. (attwg) Prospering, or flourishing anew

Attygu, v. a. (attwg) To prosper, or flourish again.

Attygynnull, v. a. (dygynnull) To reassemble.

Attygynnulliad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (attygynnull) A
 reassembling; the act of collecting again.

Attygyrchawl, a. (dygyrchawl) Recurring to again

Attygyrchiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (dygyrch) Recurrence

Attygyrchu, v. a. (dygyrchu) To recur to again.

Attymchwel, s. m.—*pl. t. ion* (dymchwel) A re-
 ccurring, receding, or falling back.

Attymchwelawg, a. (attymchwel) Being retrograde
Attymchweliad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (attymchwel) Re-
 trogression; retrocession.

Attymchwelyd, v. a. (attymchwel) To restore
 back again; to recur back; to return again.

Attymddwyn, v. a. (dymddwyn) To bear young again

Attymguddiaw, v. a. (dymguddiaw) To make a
 second appearance; to come out of concealment

Attymguddiawl, a. (dymguddiawl) Appearing again

Attymp, s. m. (tymp) A second time, or season.

Attynawl, a. (tyn) Drawing, or pulling back again.

Attyniad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (tyn) A drawing back.

Attynu, v. a. (tyn) To draw back again; to attract

Attysbenawl, a. (dysbenawl) Inferring again.

Attysbeniad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (dysbeniad) A second
 inference, or conclusion.

Attysbennu, v. a. (dysbennu) To re-infer, or conclude

Attywallt, v. a. (tywallt) To pour out again.

Attywalltiad, s. m. (attywallt) Regurgitation.

Attywyn, s. m. (tywyn) Reflection; refulgence.

Attywynawl, a. (attywyn) Resplendent; reful-
 gent; reflecting a light; relucant.

Attywyniad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (attywyn) Reflection.

Attywynu, v. a. (attywyn) To reflect; to relumine

Attywys, v. a. (tywys) To lead back; to reconduct

Attywysaw, v. a. (attywys) To lead back.

Attywysawl, a. (attywys) Having a tendency to
 lead back or to reconduct.

Attywysiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (attywys) Retroduction

ATH, s. m. r.—*pl. t. au.* A pervading quality; heat

Athafar, a. (tafar) Magnificent; pompous.

*Pan orfu pen llu llachar
 Llywelyn llyw Alun athafar.*

*When the chief of the splendid host overcame Llywelyn the
 magnificent leader of Alun. Ll. P. Moch.*

Athalmu, v. (talm) To impress strongly.

Atharddu, v. a. (tardd) To gush out violently.

Atharfu, v. a. (tarf) To disperse, or scatter.

Athaw, a. (taw) Very silent, tranquil, or still.

*Uffern—
 A lluoedd pobloedd, pawb yn athaw,
 A llewod a rhod yn eu rhwydaw.*

*And a host of people, every one silent, and lions with a wheel
 entangling them. D. Benfras.*

Athech, s. m. (tech) A skulking, or lurking.

Athechawl, a. (athech) Apt to skulk or to lurk.

Athechiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (athech) A skulking.

Athechu, v. a. (athech) To lurk, or skulk back.

*Ac er bod a'n deu-feirch o du balch-fre Freiddyn,
 Nid athechaf drin drwy ymgythrudd.*

*Notwithstanding I was with my two steeds by the side of the
 towering hill of Breiddyn, I will not skulk from the conflict
 though I should meet with trouble. Gwalchmai.*

Atheilwng, a. (teilwng) Meritorious; deserving.

Atheimlad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (teimlad) A feeling.

Atheithi, s. pl. aggr. (teithi) Quality, or faculty.

Athelaid, a. (telaid) Very fair, or uniform.

Atherydd, a. (terydd) Vehement; ardent, or fierce

Athesawg, a. (tesawg) Very hot; scorching.

Athewi, v. (athaw) To become silent, or tranquil.

Athirion, a. (tirion) Very beautiful, or pleasant.

Athlaw, s. m.—*pl. t. iaid* (llaw) A foreigner.

Athlwg, s. m.—*pl.* athlygon (llwg) A glance.

Athlygawl, a. (athlwg) Glancing, or looking over.

Athlygiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (athlwg) Retrospection.

Athlygu, v. a. (athlwg) To take a retrospect; to
 contemplate.

*Y ffordd nesaf oreu i wybod hyn, yw i chwi droi yn eich ol; a
 than athlygu â eich calon ystyried pa weithredoedd a aethant
 trwyddi; canys yn wir dyma'r budd sydd i'r enaid darbwyllus; ei
 bod hi yn gallu athlygu ar ei hunan.*

*The nearest way to know this is for you to turn back, and by
 looking into your heart, to consider what actions have passed
 through it; for truly the advantage which the reasonable soul
 hath is the being able to examine itself. Sion Trefredyn.*

Athlygwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* athlygwyr (athlwg—gwr) A contemplator; one who takes a review.

Athôn, *a.* (tôn) That is broken, or fractured.

Athônawl, *a.* (athôn) Having a break, or rent.

Athôr, *a.* (tôr) Brittle; fragile; breaking.

Athoraeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (toraeth) A store, or heap.

Athôri, *v. a.* (athôr) To fracture, break, or cut.

Athôriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (athôr) A fracturing.

Athost, *a.* (tost) Pungent; severe; lamentable.

Athostedd, *s. m.* (athost) Pungency; intenseness.

Athrabludd, *s. m.* (trabludd) A tumult, or uproar.

Athrach, *a.* (trach) Overcoming; relationship.

Athrafod, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (trafod) Intermeddling.

Athrafn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (trafn) A turning, a putting in action.

Athrai, *s. m.* (tra) A falling away, or wasting.

Athraidd, *s. m.*—*pl.* athreiddiau (traidd) A passing over or through frequently.

Athraigl, *s. m.* (traigl) A turning or going round.

Athraill, *s. m.*—*pl.* athreilliau (traill) Rolling round.

Athrain, *s. m.* (train) A bustling, or turning about.

Athrais, *s. m.*—*pl.* athreisiau (trais) Violence.

Athramwy, *v. a.* (tramwy) To traverse over.

Athraul, *s. m.* (traul) Great waste; lavishness.

Athraw, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (traw) A doctor; an instructor, or teacher; a master.

Goreu athraw caledi.

The best teacher is adversity.

Adage.

Athrawaidd, *a.* (athraw) Didactic; instructive.

Athrawawl, *a.* (athraw) Doctrinal; preceptive.

Athrawd, *s. m.*—*pl.* athrodion (trawd) Calumny.

Athrawdigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (athrawdigaeth) Instruction; the act of teaching.

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Athrefn, *s. f.*—*pl.* athrefnau (trefn) Rule.

Athrefniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (athrefn) Regulation.

Athrefnid, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (athrefn) Adjustment.

Athreiaiw, *v. a.* (athrai) To diminish, or to lessen.

Athreiaawl, *a.* (athrai) Diminishing; lessening.

Athreiddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (athraidd) Penetration.

Athreiddiaiw, *v. a.* (athraidd) To penetrate.

Gorffynig fy mhwyll yn iahell amant,
Heddyw wrth athreiddiaiw tîr tu Efyrrwy.

My passion, inflamed with longing, wanders far this day,
whilst roving through the vale to the banks of Efyrrwy.

Gwalchmai.

Athreiddiawl, *a.* (athraidd) Penetrative; piercing.

Athreiddiedig, *a.* (athraidd) That is penetrated.

Athreiddiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* athreiddwyr (athraidd—gwr) A penetrator; one that passes through.

Athreigliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (athraigl) Revolution.

Athreigliaw, *v. a.* (athraigl) To revolve, or turn.

Athreilliaiw, *v. a.* (athraill) To revolve, or roll about.

Athreisiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (athrais) Violation.

Athreisiaw, *v. a.* (athrais) To oppress; to violate.

Athreisiawl, *a.* (athrais) Oppressive; tyrannical.

Athreisig, *a.* (athrais) Violate; oppressed.

Athrem, *s. f.*—*pl. t. iau* (trem) A glance, or look.

Athremiaiw, *v. a.* (athrem) To glance; to view.

Athremiawl, *a.* (athrem) Glancing; viewing.

Athremynt, *s. m.*—*pl.* athremynnau (athrem) A glancing; a piercing look.

Athrewyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (trewyn) Pacification.

Athrewyn, *v. a.* (trewyn) To conciliate, or pacify.

Athrewynawl, *a.* (athrewyn) Pacificatory.

Athrewyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (athrewyn) A pacifying.

Athrig, *s. m.* (trig) A staying, or tarrying.

Athrigaw, *v. a.* (athrig) To continue, or abide.

Athrigiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (athrig) An abiding, or tarrying in a place; continuance.

Gwr athrigiad aer, gwr athrugar,
Gwr athrist i feirdd o'i fod yn war.

A man abiding in the conflict, a man that is merciful, a man for whom the bards are pensive. Cynddelw, *m. i R. Flaidd.*

Athrigiant, *s. m.* (athrig) Continuance; tarrying.

Athrin, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (trin) A conflict; a toil.

Athrinai, *s. m.*—*pl.* athrineion (trin) Perturbator.

Athrinaw, *v. a.* (athrin) To conflict; to toil.

Athrined, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (athrin) A conflicting.

Athrist, *a.* (trist) Very pensive, sad, or sorrowful.

Athristedd, *s. m.* (athrist) Ruefulness; pensiveness.

Athristwch, *s. m.* (athrist) Pensiveness; sorrow.

Athröaid, *a.* (athraw) Masterly; like a teacher.

Athröawl, *a.* (athraw) Doctoral; instructive.

Athrodawl, *a.* (athrawd) Defamatory, reproachful.

Athrodgar, *a.* (athrawd) Apt to slander; calumnious.

Athrodgarwch, *s. m.* (athrodgar) Calumny.

Athrodi, *v. a.* (athrawd) To slander, or calumniate.

Dau dafod a'm athrodant,
Ac yn yr un genau'r ânt.

There are two tongues that slander me and in the same lips they move. I. Deulwyn.

Athrodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (athrawd) Slandering.

Athrodiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (athrawd) Defamation.

Athrodwaith, *s. m.* (athrawd—gwaith) A scandalous action.

Athrodwaith o gynfigen.

Defamation from mere malice.

Adage.

Athrodwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* athrodwyr (athrawd—gwr) A backbiter; a slanderer.

Athrofa, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (athraw—ma) Academy.

Athrofaawl, *a.* (athrofa) Academical.

Athrofaus, *a.* (athrofa) Academic; scholastic.

Athrolith, *s. m.* (athraw—llith) Philosophy.

Athrolithawg, *a.* (athrolith) Philosophical.

Athrolithgar, *a.* (athrolith) Philosophical.

Athrefawl, *v.* (athref) Domestic; homely.

Athrefiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (athref) Domestication.

Athrefig, *a.* (athref) Domesticated; homely.

Athrefnawl, *a.* (athrefn) Regular; in order.

Pan ranner tîr, y mab ieuaf biau yr wyth erw athref, ac y gallawr, ac y fwyall gynnyd, ac y cwlîr.

In dividing land, the youngest son is entitled to the eight acres of the domain, and the cauldron, the felling hatchet, and the coulter. Welsh Laws.

The potent overcame far and near, the pushing wood was the missile weapon. Taliesin.

Athrollthlaw, v. a. (athrolith) To instruct in philosophy, to philosophise.

Athroniaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (athrawn) Philosophy.

Athronddysg, s. m. (athrawn—dysg) Acquired learning; philosophy.

Athr, s. m. (ath) Pressure; a trample, a tread.

Athru, v. a. (athr) To trample, to tread.

Athru, a. (tru) Very pitiful, poor, or miserable.

Athrugar, a. (athru) Pitiful; merciful; vast; huge
Pwll dwfn athrugar ei faint, a deep pit of a terrible size. Mabinogion.

Ac yna y rhoddes y cawr lef fawr athrugar, a dygwyddaw yn un cwmp, megis derwen pan fwril gwynt mawr hi.

And then the giant gave a terrible cry, and fell down all in a heap, like an oak when thrown down by a great wind.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Athrugaru, v. a. (athrugar) To have pity, or mercy.

Athrwch, s. m. (trwch) A cut through; thickness.

Athrw, a. (trwm) Very heavy; pensive, or sad.

Athrwst, s. m. (trwst) A great noise, or tumult.

Athrwydd, a. (trwydd) Very free, or flowing.

A'th rodd yw athrwydd awen.

And thy gift is the flowing muse. Edm. Prys.

Athrwydded, s. f. (athrwydd) Perfect freedom.

Athrybelid, a. (trybelid) Very beautiful, splendid

Athrychawl, a. (athrwch) Excissory; cutting away

Athrychedig, a. (athrwch) Cut quite through.

Athrychiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (achrwch) Excision.

Athrychineb, s. m. (athrwch) A cutting off.

Athrychu, v. a. (athrwch) To cut, or break through

Athryfar, a. (tryfar) Malignant; *gair athryfar*, an ill-natured, or malignant expression. *Monm.*

Athrylith, s. m.—pl. t. au (trylith) A pervading disposition; intuition; genius; invention; fancy;
O ba athrylith bynag, by what scheme soever.

Yno yr oedd ystafell—ni orug dyniawl athrylith ei chyffelyb.

In there was a chamber, the like humane invention had not formed.
H. Car. Mag.—Mabinogion.

Athrylithdawd, s. m.—pl. athrylithdodau (athrylith) Discipleship; scheme of instruction.

Athrylithfawr, a. (athrylith—mawr) Ingenious.

Athrylithgan, s. m. (athrylith) One who conforms to discipline.

Athrylithgar, a. (athrylith) Intuitive; tractable.

Nid athrylithgar ond bytheiad.

There is none so tractable as a hound. Adage.

Athrylithgarwch, s. m. (athrylithgar) A towardly disposition, or aptitude to learn.

Athrylithiaw, v. a. (athrylith) To indoctrinate.

Athrylithiawg, a. (athrylith) Literary; learned.

*A mi mal athrylithiawg,
Myfyr yw ynoſ côf cadeiriawg.*

And I like a well-instructed master, I contemplate the presiding traditions.
Llygad Gwr.

Athrylithiawl, a. (athrylith) Instructive; learned.

Athrylithus, a. (athrylith) That is instructed.

Athrymder, s. m. (athrw) Weightiness.

Athrymedd, s. m. (athrw) Weightinesss.

Athrystiaw, v. a. (athrwst) To make a great din.

Athrystiawl, a. (athrwst) Rumbling; very noisy.

Athrywyllt, a. (trywyllt) Very wild, or ferocious.

Athrywyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (trywyn) Happiness, or tranquillity of mind; pacification.

Athrywyn, v. a. (trywyn) To conciliate; to reconcile; to part those that quarrel.

Athrywynadwy, a. (athrywyn) Reconcilable.

Athrywynawl, a. (athrywyn) Reconciliatory.

Athrywynedig, a. (athrywyn) That is reconciled.

Athrywyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (athrywyn) Conciliation; pacification.

Athrywynwr, s. m.—pl. athrywynwyr (athrywyn—gwr) A reconciler of variances; a pacifier.

Athu, v. a. (ath) To go; *athwyf, or aethym*, I have gone; *can ethyw*, since he is gone.

Athwyf o'm gwllw-nwyf a'm gwedd.

I have left my brisk vivacity, and my colour. D. ab Gwilym.

Athwll, a. (twll) Having holes; torn; rent; ragged

Gwelwn wr yn nesu ataf, ac am dano ydd oedd—gwisg athwll o bali.

I perceived a man drawing near to me, and around him was a ragged garment of silk. H. Peredur—Mabinogion.

Athwn, a. (twn) That is broken, or all in pieces.

Athwr, s. m.—pl. athyroedd (twr) Heap, or mound

Athwyth, s. m.—pl. t. au (twyth) Elasticity; spring

Athwythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (athwyth) A rendering elastic, or springing.

Athyn, a. (tyn) Tenacious; cohesive; pulling.

Athynawl, a. (athyn) Tensible; abstractive.

Athyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (athyn) Tenseness.

Athynu, v. a. (athyn) To draw; to attract.

Athýriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (athwr) A heaping up.

Athýru, v. a. (athwr) To accumulate, to heap.

Athywyll, a. (tywyll) Tenebrous; gloomy.

Athywyn, s. m. (tywyn) Splendour, or lustre.

Athywynawl, a. (athwyn) Resplendent.

Athywynu, v. a. (athwyn) To glitter, to shine.

Athywys, v. a. (tywys) To lead, or conduct.

Au, s. m.—pl. euon (a) The liver; *cryd au melyn*, the yellow jaundice.

Au, v. a. To go. So in *Corn*. We do not use it now in the infinitive, but substitute *myned* for it.

Nid a chosb ar ynyd.

Punishment will not affect the fool. Adage.

Nid eir â bwyd taiawg yn rhad.

The victuals of the bumkin will not be gone with gratis. Adage.

A'u, conjunctive pronoun (a—eu) And their; with their; *gwyr a'u gwreigedd*, husbands and their wives; *aethout a'u tynged i'w dylyn*, they went with their fate to follow them.

Auad, s. m.—pl. t. au (au) Affection of the liver; a pulmonary consumption.

Auch, pron. (a—ych) Your; yours. It is the same as **EICH** and **AWCH**.

*Aswynaf auch nawdd,
Teyrn-welch Prydain prydaſ auch prif-gerdd,
Auch prif-glod a ddygal,
Auch bardd, auch beirniad fyddaf.*

I will entreat your protection, royal presidents of Britain, I will sing your superior song, your superior fame I will spread, your bard, your judge I will be. Cynddelw.

AUL, s. m. r. The dung of animals; manure. *Sil.*

Auon, s. f.—pl. t. au (au) Halfpenny; a scruple.

Aur, s. m. (au) Gold; *aur dilin*, pure, native gold; *aur tawdd*, solvent gold; *aur mal*, maleable gold; *aur clamp*, bullion; *fy aur*, my jewel.

Gwell car yn llys nog aur ar fys.

A friend at court is better than gold on the finger. Adage.

*Aur yw gair i euraw gwr,
O bal'n glod i ben gwladwr;
Ychwi yw'r gair—*

*A word is gold to adorn a man,
If it were fame to a chief patriot:
You are the word— Llywarch Bentwrch.*

Aw, s. m.—pl. t. on (a) That is past beyond motion, and thus become a moving agent; a fluid; also a flow. From this expressive root are derived all words that imply fluidity, or the motion, or action of fluids; and also immaterial qualities, as the impulse, or emotion of the will, mind, or soul.

Awall, s. m.—pl. t. on (gwall) A lapse; an error.

Awallu, v. a. (awall) To fail; to elapse.

Saith angerdd au senglw dwfn, dwfn gwddyn gwaddyn awallu,
Tri gair am dri phair tri theulu.

Seven qualities of a lie was implanted deep, and deep the hollow of the accumulation that will fail; the three words for the three cauldrons of three tribes. *Meigant, m. Cynddylan.*

Awch, pron. Your; yours. The same as EICH and AUCH; awch tadoliaeth, your fatherhood, your reverence.

Monwysion maon, mawr cynneddf awch llyw,
Awch llywiawdr rhag auneddf;
Modur ffur paraus ddeddf,
Haid myr graidd greddf.

Ye commonalty of the people of Mona, great is the quality of your leader, and your governor against anarchy: a wise regulator whose statute is lasting for the swarm, whose disposition is fiery impulse. *Ein. Wan, m. Ll. ab Iorwerth.*

Awch, s. m.—pl. t. au (aw) The sharpness, or edge of a weapon; ardency, or vehemency; liveliness

Ychwi a gewch wybod awch ein cleddyfau ni.

You shall know the sharpness of our swords.

H. Car. Mag.—Mabinogion.

Awchaidd, a. (awch) Keenish; sharp; cutting.

Awchawl, a. (awch) Keen, or sharp; ardent.

Awchiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (awch) Acuity.

Awchlydan, a. (awch—llydan) Broad-edged. In the Welsh Laws, *bwyall gynnud*, is called *bwyall awchlydan*, a felling hatchet.

Awchlym, a. (awch—llym) Sharp-edged; acute.

Awchlymder, s. m. (awchlym) Sharpness.

Awchlymedd, s. m. (awchlym) Keeness.

Awchlymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (awchlym) Sharpening

Awchlymrwydd, s. m. (awchlym) Sharpness.

Awchlymu, v. a. (awchlym) To sharpen; to acuate.

Awchruthr, s. m. (awch—rhuthr) Violent assault.

Awchruthr blaidd aruthr b'le'dd ai, aerodd,
A ffyn, rhag terfyn rhwyg torfoedd.

The violent assault of the terrible wolf, where would it go, also the conflicts and the spears, from the end of the tearing of hosts. *T. Aled.*

Awchu, v. a. (awch) To sharpen; to give ardency

Awchus, a. (awch) Keen; ardent; greedy.

Awchus arf a eillio.

Keen is the tool that will shave.

Adage.

Awchusrwydd, s. m. (awchus) Keeness; greediness

Awchwr, s. m.—pl. awchwyr (awch—gwr) Sharpener

Awd, s. m. (aw) Season; opportunity; a song:

Awdl, s. f.—pl. odlau (awd) The flowing of the mind or imagination, the name of a principal class of metres; which is subdivided into various sorts; an ode.

Adlais lon o dlos lanerch,
Odlau a mesurau serch.

A cheerful echo from the pleasant dale, of songs, and tuneful notes of love. *D. ab Gwilym, i'r Fronfrith.*

Awdur, s. m.—pl. t. on (awd) One that gives being, power, or action; an author.

Awdur cerdd a'i gwnel.

The author of a song is he that makes it.

Adage.

Awdurdawd, s. m.—pl. awdurdodau (awdur) Authority; a power of commanding.

Awdurdodawl, a. (awdurdawd) Authoritative.

Awdurdodi, v. a. (awdurdawd) To authorize.

Awduriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (awdur) Authorship.

Yn all arwar mawr myn yd gyngain
Yn ail awduriaeth meddfaeth madaian;
Yn ail awen ddofn o ddwfn gofain,
Yn falch awydd gwalch goradain.

Like a great calm, when he is in unity like the formation of the mead banquet abounding with pleasure: like the penetrating muse, from intense studying, exalted with disposition of a hawk on the hovering wing. *Cynddelw, i O. Gwynedd.*

Awdwl, s. m.—pl. awdlau (awd) Opportunity; *ni cheis i awdl i weled y gwaith*, I did not get an opportunity to see the work. *Sil.*

Awdd, s. m.—pl. oddion (aw) A participating.

Aweddwfr, s. m.—pl. aweddyfroedd (aw—dwfr) running water: fresh water.

Wrth hyny y para y mor yn hallt, er a el ynddo o'r aweddwfr,
ac y gwlaw.

From that arises the cause of the sea being salt, and of what falls into it of running water, and rain. *Delw Byd.*

Awel, s. f.—pl. t. au (aw—el) A gale; a blast of wind, a current of air.

Tawel awel, ti hir-glyw,
Odid a fo moledyw,
Nam Urien, cen nid yw!

Silent-breathing gale, long wilt thou be heard! there is scarcely another deserving praise, since Urien is no more! *Llywarch Hen.*

Awelaidd, a. (awel) Galy; blowing soft gales.

Awelan, s. f. dim. (awel) Small gale, or breeze.

Awelawg, a. (awel) Blowing soft breezes; galy.

Aweliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (awel) Current of air.

Awelu, v. a. (awel) To blow a gentle gale.

Awelyn, s. m. dim. (awel) A short puff of wind.

Awel, s. f.—pl. t. au (aw) A medium through which any thing flows.

Awen, s. f.—pl. t. au (aw—en) Genius; fancy; taste; *mae genyfrwyfaint o awen at y peth*, I have some degree of taste for the thing. *Sil.* It means simply that endowment of the mental faculty directing it to a particular object; but it is mostly understood to signify the gift of poetry; the muse.

Tri phrif anheggor awen: llygad yn gweled anian, calon yn teimlaw anian, a glewder a faidd gydfyned ag anian.

The three primary requisites for a poetical genius; an eye that can see nature, a heart that can feel nature, and boldness that dares to follow nature. *Barddas.*

Awen, s. f.—pl. t. au (awyn) The mandible; also the rein of a bridle.

Awenad, s. m.—pl. t. au (awen) Slap on the chops.

Awenawl, a. (awen) Poetical; harmonious.

Y fwyalchen awenawl,
Ymlyni gerdd yn mlaen gwawl.

The harmonious thrush, thou wilt follow the song before the dawn. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Awenddrud, a. (awen—drud) Having a bold fancy

Awengar, a. (awen) Having a genius, or taste; having a taste for poetry.

Awengerdd, s. f. (awen—cerdd) A piece of poetry

Awenolder, s. m. (awenawl) Intuitiveness.

Awenu, v. a. (awen) To smile; to simper; to smirk.

Ar weiniaid yr awenai,
Ac ar draws y gwyrda yr ai.

On helpless objects he would smile,
And would oppose the men of wealth.

T. Penlllyn.

Awenwr, s. m.—pl. awenwyr (awen—gwr) A man of genius; one that has a taste for poetry.

Awenydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (awen) One endowed with genius; a poet.

Rhoddwch, gwlw roddwch air o'r gwreiddion,
Rhoddwch a noddwch awenyddion.

Give, give nobly, a word that comes from the root, give to, and protect those who are endowed with the muse. *W. Llwyn.*

Awenyddawl, a. (awenydd) Scientific; poetical.

Awenyddfawr, a. (awenydd—mawr) Highly poetical

Awenyddfawr gynneddfau,
Gwych, a godidawg y gwaw.

Very poetical the qualifications, fine and excellent the tissue. *Parch. Evan Evans.*

Awenyddiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (awenydd) The production of genius; poetry; the art of poetry.

Nyddu o awenyddiaeth,
Mwynen ym a'i min a wnaeth.

From the store of genius, the kind one wove with her lips for me. *D. ab Edmund.*

Awg, s. m. (aw) Keeness; ardency; eagerness.

Awgrym, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (aw—grym) A sign, or a token; a beck, or nod.

Awgrym pawb ni's gwybydd.

The token every body doth not know.

Adage.

Awgrymawl, a. (awgrym) Beckoning; betokening

Awgrymiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (awgrym) Beckoning.

Awgrymu, v. a. (awgrym) To beckon, or nod; to make postures.

Awl, s. m. (aw) Illumination, or strictly, primeval light considered independent of reflection; and figuratively prayer, or praise, as being a recurrence to that light.

Awn, s. m. (aw) A joining, or blending together; a flowing together of particles.

Awon, s. f.—*pl. t. ydd* (aw—on) A flowing of water; a stream, or a river.

Awr, s. f.—*pl. oriau* (aw) An hour; *yn awr*, or *yr awr hon*, at present; *yn awr-hyn*, off-hand, presently; *yn awr fach yr aeth*, he is but just now gone.

Tôn wen orewyn wychr wrth drefydd,
Cydlw ag arien awr yd gynnydd.

The white bright foaming wave against the towns it boldly raves, tinted like the glaring hoar the time it swells.

H. ab Owain Gwynedd.

Awran, s. f. dim. (awr) A little space of time. It is used adverbially; as, now, at present.

Awrawl, a. (awr) Horary; relating to the hour.

Awrfedd, s. m. (awr—medd) An hour's possession momentary enjoyment.

Awrgylch, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (awr—cylch) Horary circle.

Awrhon, adv. (awr—hon) Now; at present.

Awrlais, s. m.—*pl. awrleisiau* (awr—llais) Clock.

Awrwydr, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (awr—gwydr) Hour-glass

Aws, s. m.—*pl. osiau* (aw) A beginning to move; a daring, defiance, or challenge; *rhoi aws iddo*, to give him a challenge.

Awsaidd, a. (aws) Beginning to go; ripe; tender; soft; *afal awsaidd*, a ripe, soft, tender apple; *dyn o synwyr awsaidd iawn*, a man of very weak sense.

Awst, s. m. (aws) The month of August.

Mae fal—
Afal Awst o felysder.

It is like the apple of August for sweetness. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Awydd, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (aw) An ardent desire; eagerness; greediness.

Can ethyw llawr llyw llawn awydd,
Llawch Gwyndyd, gwendud eangrwydd.

Since to the ground is gone the leader full of ardency, it is Gwyndyd that is the retreat of the prosperity of the blessed region.

Cynddelw.

Awyddaw, v. a. (awydd) To covet earnestly.

Ac wedi darfod i Iwl Cesar barotoi pob beth ag â oedd raid iddo, ef a gychwaws ar y mor y gyd ag aneirif amlder marchogion, can ddarmerthu ac awyddaw gwneuthur damunedig aerfa o'r Prydeiniaid.

And after Julius Caesar had prepared every thing that was necessary for him, he set out on the sea with an immense number of warriors, with preparing, and thirsting to execute the wished-for slaughter of the Britons.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Awyddawg, a. (awydd) Eager; full of desire.

Owain fab Gruffudd fudd fynogi,
Awyddawg farchawg feirch digroul.

Owain the son of Gruffudd accumulating benefits, the eager rider of prodigal steeds.

Bleddyn Fardd.

Awyddawl, a. (awydd) Eager; coveting; greedy.

Awyddfalch, a. (awydd—balch) Eagerly exulting.

Eryr cad braisg borthiad brain,
Aerwalch awyddfalch Owain.

The eagle of battle is the great provider of the ravens, the hawk of slaughter is the eagerly exulting Owain.

Bleddyn Fardd, i O. Goch.

Awyddfawr, a. (awydd—mawr) Full of eagerness.

Awyddfryd, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (awydd—bryd) Zeal.

Awyddfrydawl, a. (awyddfryd) Zealous; eager.

Awyddgar, a. (awydd) Covetous, or greedy.

Awyddgarwch, s. m. (awyddgar) Covetousness.

Awyddiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (awydd) A hankering.

Awyddu, v. a. (awydd) To covet, or be anxious.

Awyddus, a. (awydd) Very desirous; eager.

Awyn, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (gwŷn) The rein of a bridle.

Gwastrawd awyn, a groom of the rein.

Awyr, s. m.—*pl. t. on* (aw—yr) The air, one of the four elements; the sky, the firmament.

Awyradd, a. (awyr) Partaking of air; aerial; airy

Awyrw, v. a. (awyr) To turn into air; to air.

Awyrwag, a. (awyr) Abounding with air.

Awyrawl, a. (awyr) Tending to be air; aerial.

Y dan yr awyrolion fynyddedd y mae ffynonau eglur; ac yu eu cylch hwynt gweirgloddiau gwastad.

Beneath the aerial mountains there are pellucid springs; and around them there are level meadows.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Awyrbwysai, s. m.—*pl. awyrbwyseion* (awyr—pwys) A barometer.

Awyrbwysiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (awyr—pwys) Aerostatics; the pressure of the air.

Awyreddysg, s. m. (awyr—dysg) The science which treats of the property of air; pneumatics.

Awyrell, s. f.—*pl. t. au* (awyr) Air vessel.

Awyren, s. f.—*pl. t. au* (awyr) Air vessel, balloon.

Awyrgoel, s. f.—*pl. t. ion* (awyr—goel) Aeromancy

Awyrgylch, s. pl. t. au (awyr—cylch) Atmosphere.

Awyrgylchaid, a. (awyrgylch) Atmospheric.

Awyrenn, s. f.—*pl. t. au* (awyr—nen) Firmament.

Awyrogaeth, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (awyrwag) Pneumatic

Awyrogawl, a. (awyrwag) Pneumatical.

Awyrogwr, s. m.—*pl. awyrogwyr* (awyrwag—gwr) A pneumatist, or teacher on the property of air.

Awyrolaeth, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (awyr) Pneumatics.

Awyroldeb, s. m. (awyrawl) Airiness.

Awyroli, v. (awyrawl) To render, or become airy.

Awyrydd, s. m.—*pl. t. ion* (awyr) An aerostatist.

Awyryddiaeth, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (awyr) Aerostation

Awys, s. m.—*pl. t. ion* (gwys) A general invitation; marriage solemnities.

B.

B A C

B, A radical consonant of the class of labials, mutable into F and M; as *BARA*, *bread*; *EI FARA*, *his bread*; *FY MARA*, *my bread*. It is itself also one of the mutations of P; as *PEN*, *a head*; *EI BEN*, *his head*.

BA, *s. m. r.—pl. t. oedd*. A being in; immersion.

Ba, *pron. (mutation of pa)* What. *Bafath*, what sort

Baban, *s. m.—pl. t. od (mutation of maban)* A babe, or infant; a doll. *Buarth baban*, a baby ring, a lighted stick turned round to divert a child.

Bacon, *s. pl. aggr. (mutation of macon)* Berries.

Baconyn, *s. m. dim. (bacon)* A berry.

BACH, *s. m. r.—pl. t. au*. A hook; crook; tenter; grappling-iron. *Bach arad*.

Mal tynu bach trwy goed.

Like drawing a hook through a wood.

Adage.

Bach, *a*. Little; small. *Da fy ngeneth fach*, that's my good little girl.

Bachawg, *a*. (bach) Hooked; having many windings, turnings, or bendings; crooked.

Bachawl, *a*. (bach) Tending to hook, or to grapple.

Bachdro, *s. m.—pl. t. ion (bach—tro)* Sharp turn.

Bachdroad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (bachdro)* A turning sharply.

Bachdroawl, *a*. (bachdro) That turns acutely.

Bachdrofa, *s. f.—pl. t. au (bachdro)* A labyrinth.

Bachdroi, *v. a. (bachdro)* To turn in acute angle.

Bachell, *s. f.—pl. t. au (bach)* A corner; a grapple, or grasp; a snare.

Bachelliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au [(bachell)]* A getting into a corner; a grappling.

Bachellu, *v. a. (bachell)* To grapple; to ensnare; to trip one's heels; to supplant.

Bachellwr, *s. m.—pl. bachellwyr (bachell—gwr)* A grappler; one that ensnareth.

Baches, *s. f. dim. (bach)* A term of endearment; a pretty little woman.

*A gwneuthur, llafar nid lles,
Yn feichiawg fy nyn faches.*

*And occasioning (a labour of no benefit) to be pregnant my fair
my little one.*

D. ab Gwilym.

Bachgen, *s. m.—pl. bechgyn (bach—gen)* Boy; child

Rhodd ac adrawdd, rhodd bachgen.

A gift and telling, is the gift of a child.

Adage.

Bachgenaidd, *a*. (bachgen) Boyish; like a boy.

Mi a rois heibio bethau bachgenaidd.

I have cast away childish things.

1 Cor. xiii. 2.

Bachgeneiddiaw, *v. a. (bachgenaidd)* To be boyish

Bachgeneiddrwydd, *s. m. (bachgenaidd)* Boyishness

Bachgènes, *s. f.—pl. t. au (bachgen)* A young girl.

*Cell bid rhag gwrid gwres
I gain fachgènes.*

*A retreat let it be against the flush of shame for the fair young
girl.*

Siams Thomas.

Bachgenos, *s. pl. aggr. (bachgen)* Little boys.

Bachgenyn, *s. m. dim. (bachgen)* A little boy.

Bachiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (bach)* A hooking, or grappling; a bending like a hook; a winding.

Bachig, *a*. (bach) Smallish; diminutive.

Bachigyn, *s. m. dim. (bachig)* A very little thing.

Ychydig bachigyn etto,

For yet a little while.

Heb. x. 37.

Bachogrwydd, *s. m. (bachawg)* Crookedness.

B A G

Bachu, *v. a. (bach)* To hook, or hitch; to grapple; to go into recesses, full of windings; to lurk.

Bachu'r wyd yn mhob buches.

Thou dost lurk in every dairy yard.

D. ab Ieuan Du.

Bachwr, *s. m.—pl. bachwyr (bach—gwr)* One that hooks, or hitches; a grappler.

Bad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (ba)* A boat; a ship's boat.

*Nid rhaid march buan danad,
Neu bont ar aber, na bad.*

There need no fleet steed under thee,

Nor a bridge over the river, nor boat.

D. ab Gwilym.

Badaid, *s. m.—pl. badeidiau (bad)* A boat-full.

Badwr, *s. m.—pl. badwyr (bad—gwr)* Boatman.

Badwriaeth, *s. m. (badwr)* Boatman's calling.

Badd, *s. m.—pl. t. au (ba)* Bath; a bathing place.

Y byd o ddynion fal i'r badd, a â oddlyna i'r noddfa nadd.

*A world of people, like to the bath then will go to the fair
built refuge.*

L. G. Cothi.

Baddon, *s. m. aggr. (badd)* A bathing place; a bath

Baddug, *s. m. (badd)* A mist, or a fog.

Baedd, *s. m.—pl. t. od (aedd)* A boar. *Baedd gwyllt*, a wild boar; *baedd cenfaint*, a boar set apart for breed. *Welsh Laws.*

Baeddaiid, *a*. (baedd) Boarish; like a boar.

Baeddau, *s. m. (baedd)* One that is like a boar: a warrior living in the time of Arthur was so called.

Baeddawg, *a*. (baedd) Like a boar; boarish.

Baeddawl, *a*. (baedd) Like a boar; boarish.

Baeddig, *s. m.—pl. t. au (baedd—cig)* Boar's flesh

Baediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (baedd)* A wallowing in dirt, a bedagging.

Baeddredawg, *a*. (baedd—rhedawg) Going after the boar.

Teithi hwch yw na bo baeddredawg, ac nad yso ei pherchyll.

*The lawful qualities of a sow is that she be not apt to follow the
boar, and doth not devour her young.*

Welsh Laws.

Baeddu, *v. a. (baedd)* To tumble about in the dirt.

*Pob edn o'r byd alltud-ryw
A'i baedd, ond rhyfedd ei hyw!*

*Every bird of this heterogenous world buffets her, is it not a
wonder that she lives?*

D. ab Gwilym, i'r Dylluan.

Baeddwr, *s. m.—pl. baeddwyr (baeddu—gwr)* One that tumbles about in the dirt.

Baesg, *s. f.—pl. t. au (aes)* The ring of a wheel.

Bagad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (mutation of magad)* A cluster, or bunch; a troop; a multitude. *Bagadaw*, pendants.

Bagadawg, *a*. (bagad) Clustered, or in bunches; hung with clusters; having pendants.

*Nid fforest rywiawg,
Heb goed bagadawg.*

It is not a genuine forest that hath no clustered trees.

L. G. Cothi.

Bagadu, *v. a. (bagad)* To cluster; to bunch.

Bagell, *s. m.—pl. t. au (bachell)* A corner; a snare.

*Yr oedd efe yn y fagell: or, yn y faig, he had a
hand in it, or was in the secret.*

Sil.

Bagl, *s. f.—pl. t. au (bach)* A crook; or crutch.

Baglan, *s. f.—pl. t. au (bagl)* A crook; a hook.

*Baglan bren, neud cynhauf
Rhudd rhedyn, melyn calaf!
Neu'r digerais â garaf!*

*My wooden crook, is it not the time of harvest when the fern
is brown, the reeds are yellow? Have I not once disliked what
now I love!*

Llywarch Hen.

Baglawg, a. (bagl) Having a crook; crutched.

Cyn bum cain faglawg bum eirian,
Oedd Cynwaew fy mhar,
Oedd cynnwyl cefn-grwm;
Wyl trwm wyl truan.

Before I appeared on crutches I have been comely, the foremost of the spears was my lance: my round back was first in vigour—I am heavy; I am wretched. *Llywarch Hen.*

Baglu, v. a. (bagl) To hold with a crook; to hook.

Bagwn, s. m. (cwn) Strength; potency, or might.

Bagwnawg, a. (bagwn) Strong; potent.

Bagwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (mutation of magwy) A cluster. *Bagwyon*, the hanging clusters of the ash.

Rhiain archfain—
Ac uch wyneb gwyn gwineu fagwy.

A maiden of slender waist, and above her fair face flowed the brown locks. *Cynddelw.*

Gorwyn blaen afall blodau fagwy,
Balch caen coed, bryd pawb parth yd garwy.

Brightly glare the branches of the apple-trees with blossoms: in clusters the woods display their proud robes; all look pleased towards those they love. *Gwalchmai.*

Bagwyaw, v. a. (bagwy) To cluster; to bunch.

Bagwyawg, a. (bagwy) Clustering; in clusters.

Bagwyawl, a. (bagwy) Clustering; bunching.

BAI, s. m. r.—pl. beiau. A fault; a vice; a crime.

Cas a ogano arall am y beiau a fo arno ei hun.

Hateful is he that blames another for the faults he hath himself. *Adage.*

Aml bai lle ni charer.

Frequent are the faults where there is no love. *Adage.*

Ni wyl diriad arno fai.

The mischievous sees in himself no fault. *Adage.*

BAICH, s. m. r.—pl. beichiau. A burden, or load.

Nid baich ond baich o bechod,
Yn y farn gwae ddyn o'i fod.

There is no such a burden as a burden of sin; in the judgment woe to man it should be. *D. M. ab Tudur.*

Baich, s. m.—pl. beichiau (aich) Outcry, or scream

Baid, s. m.—pl. beidiau (aid) Briskness; liveliness.

Baidd, s. m.—pl. beiddiau (aidd) A challenging, daring, or adventuring.

Bais, s. pl. aggr. (bas) Flats, or shallows; a ford.

Y don—
Na ludd, goel budd, i'm gael bais.

Thou wave—hinder not, omen of prosperity, me from finding the ford. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Bal, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (al) A prominence, or what jets out. It is applied to mountains that terminate in a peak, in some parts of Wales, for which *moel* is used in other parts: the bud, or first shooting out of trees and plants, is also called *bal*, *Bal o lin*, a boll, or bundle of flax. *Gwedd eiry y fal*, a hue like the snow of the peak; *Bal can*, a white peak; and this the present local name of the celebrated mount *Hæmus*.

A'th dal, lliw manod baloedd,
'Y ngwen wyl—

Thy forehead is of the hue of the fine snow of the hills, my bushful fair one. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Bala, s. m.—pl. t. on (bal) A shooting out, or discharge; eruption: a wolf's cub; *Bala coed*, the budding, or blossom of trees; *Bala llyn*, the outlet, or efflux of a lake: hence it is the name of many places in Wales, Ireland, and Scotland.

A mal balaon Saeson syrthyn,
Cymmry cynnyrchaid cyfun ddullyn.

And like the budded blossoms the Saxons fell, the Welsh gathering strength with union of actions. *Taliesin.*

Balaen, s. m.—pl. balain (mutation of malaen) Steel

Ban wisgoedd, rudd gymmloedd ri,
Balain uch llethr ben Beli.

When he put on, the ruddy chief of tumult, the steel over the side of Beli's head. *Iolo Goch.*

Balai, s. m.—pl. t. od (bal) The tong of a buckle.

Balalwyf, s. f.—pl. t. au (bala—llwyf) Palm tree.

Balannawl, a. (balant) A shooting forth; budding.

Balannu, v. a. (balant) To spring forth; to bud.

Balant, s. m.—pl. balannau (bal) A springing, or shooting out; a sprouting or foliation.

Am bren dyfaler ei dwf teg ei faint, a'i frig, a tharddiad ei flagur, a'i falant, a'i flodau, a'i ffrwyth.

With respect to a tree describe its fair growth, size, branches, the springing out of its sprigs, its budding, its blossoms, and its fruit. *Barddas.*

Balasar, s. m. (llasar) Azure; sky-colour.

Balasarn, s. m.—pl. t. au (llasarn) Ballast.

Balasarnawl, a. (balasarn) Having or in ballast.

Balasarnu, v. a. (balasarn) To put in ballast.

Balâu, v. a. (bal) To spring out; to drive out.

Balaw, s. m.—pl. t. on (bal—aw) Efflux of water.

Balawg, s. f.—pl. balogion (bal) What springs up, or juts out; what is uppermost; a pinnacle; tong of a buckle; a fibula; a priest, *Arm.* a flap, or valve; an apron; the flap of the breeches; *balawg fan*, or *melsugn*, the lousewort.

Y marchawg ag arwydd balawg arno.

A knight with a blazonry of a fibula on him. *H. Peredur—Mabinogion.*

Balawg, a. (bal) Springing up; jetting; having an outlet; *balawg fechni*, a slip suretiship, or a suretiship that is imperfect, or defective; where one party, out of the three necessary to constitute a lawful suretiship is wanting; these are the creditor, debtor, and surety.

Oni bydd y tair llaw, wrth roddi mach, balawg fechni y gelwir: ausawdd balawg yw bod y uail ben iddo yn rhwym, ac y llall yn rhydd.

If the three hands are not together in giving bail, it is called a slip suretiship: the nature of an outlet is that one end is fast and the other loose. *Welsh Laws.*

Balc, s. m.—pl. t. iau (bal) A balk of land; in ploughing, a break in the furrow.

Balciad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bale) A breaking of the irregularities in furrows.

Balciaw, v. a. (bale) To break down irregularities in furrows.

Balciawg, a. (bale) Having balks in furrows.

Balciedig, a. (bale) That is balked, or broken.

Balciwr, s. m.—pl. balcwyr (bale—gwr) One that breaks furrows.

Balch, a. (bal) Prominent; towering; superb; proud; *gwenith balch*, fine grown wheat; *tyfu yn falch*, to grow up fine, or lofty; *cerddediad balch*, an erect airy walk; *balchfre Freiddin*, the towering hill of Breiddin; *mae hi gan falched o'i swydd*, she is so proud of her office.

Dwg hyn yn falch, fwyalch faw,
Yn gariad i'r dyn gorau.

Bear this proudly, my dear ooze, as a token of love to the best of men. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Balchaid, a. (balch) Rather proud, or proudish.

Balchder, s. m. (balch) A towering up; pomp.

Balchder heb droed.

Pride without a foot. *Adage.*

Balchedd, s. m. (balch) Haughtiness; or pride.

Tri pheth a wna wraig yn anniwafr: tegweh yn ei gwyneb, ffol-ineb yn ei phen, a balchedd yn ei chalon.

Three things that will make a woman unchaste: beauty in her face, foolishness in her head, and pride in her heart. *Triodd Moes.*

Balchiaw, v. (balch) To become proud or high.

Balchineb, s. m. (balch) Arrogance; pomp; pride.

Baldar, s. pl. aggr. (bal—tar) The herb satyrion.

Baldardd, s. m.—pl. t. au (bal—tardd) A budding, or breaking out of the buds.

Baldardd, v. a. (bal—tardd) To bud; to spring.

Baldarddawl, *a.* (baldardd) Budding; sprouting.
 Baldarddu, *v. a.* (baldardd) To bud; to shoot.
 Baldarddus, *a.* (baldardd) Budding, or sprouting.
 Baldawg, *s. m.* (bal—tawg) A short punch; a squab

Oes baldawg o Sais boldyn?

Is there a short punch of a tight bellied Englishman? *G. Tew.*

Baldordd, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (bal—tordd) A babbling, prattling, or idle talk.
 Baldordd, *v. a.* (bal—tordd) To prattle; to tattle.
 Baldorddi, *v. v.* (baldordd) To prattle; to mutter.
 Baldorddus, *a.* (baldordd) Prattling; tattling.
 Baldorddwr, *s. m.—pl. baldorddwyr* (baldordd—gwr) A prattler, or an arrant babbler.
 Baldorfi, *v. a.* (bal—torf) To speak foolishly.
 Balennyn, *s. m.* (balant) A vegetable bud.
 Balgur, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (bale) A sprout, a germ.
 Balogaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (balawg) Presidency.
 Balon, *a.* (llôn) Contented; willing; at ease.
 Balwg, *s. pl. aggr.* (bal) The tufts, or seed of flax. *Sil.*
 Balwyf, *s. m. aggr.* (bal—llwyf) The palm wood.
 Balwyfen, *s. f.* (balwyf) A palm tree.
 Ball, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (bal) Eruption; protuberance: the plague; *ball a newyn*, plague and famine. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Ballasg, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ball—asg) The prickly, or rough shells of fruit; a porcupine.

B'ond ballasg tew sy'r cnewyll?

Have not the nuts thick husks? *D. ab Gwilym.*

Ballasgawg, *a.* (ballasg) Covered with prickles.
 Ballasgawl, *a.* (ballasg) Tending to be prickly.
 Ballasgu, *v. a.* (ballasg) To form into a husk; to shoot out prickles.
 Ballaw, *v. a.* (ball) To shout out, cry, or scream.
 Ballawg, *s. m.—pl. ballogion* (ball) A hedgehog.
 Ballaweg, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (ballaw) A wear-net.
 Balleg, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (ball) A purse; also a wheel or bow net.

Y gwr dall mawr ei falleg,
 Yn nhref Aber, dyner deg.

Great is the net of the blind man in the fair and pleasant town of Aber. *R. ab Daf. Llwyd.*

Ballegrwyd, *s. f.—pl. t. i* (balleg—rhwyd) Wear-net.
 Bàn, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (àn) Prominence; what is conspicuous; *bàn cyngeni*, a mole on the skin. It is the appellative of several mountains; as, *Bàn-uch-dèni*, in Breconshire; also *Bànau Brycheiniawg*, and the high lands of *Tal y Fan*, in Glamorgan; *bàn hydd*, a hart's horn; hence a drinking cup, or horn, is called *bàn*; *bàn pen-nill*, a division or part of a stanza; a strain; *bàn cwydd*, a distich of a poem.

Gwelais i hael yn heillaw bàn llawn,
 Yn meddu meddged i oru eirchiawn.

I saw the generous one ministring the full horn, possessing the boon of mead to supply those that asked. *Gwalchmai.*

Ef a'm rhoddes medd a gwin o wydrin bàn.

He gave me mead and wine from the transparent horn. *Taliesin.*

Bàn, *a.* (àn) Conspicuous; high; lofty. *Adar bàn*, mountain birds; *uchenaidd fân*, a loud sigh; *cog fân*, the loud cuckoo.

Bàn gwir pan ddysglair,
 Bànach pan lefafr.

High is truth when it shines,
 Higher when it is spoken.

Taliesin.

Ban, *adv.* (*mut. of pan*) When; *ban yw*, when it is.
 Banad, *s. pl. aggr.* (ban) Broom, a shrub so called.
 Banadl, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (banad) Broom; *banadl pigawg*, broom; butcher's.

Banadlawg, *a.* (banadl) Abounding with broom.
 Banadlawr, *a.* (banadl) Of or relating to broom.

Gwerth ysbail Taliesin—
 Un yw hyddgre hydd yn difant,
 Un yw blaidd banadlawr anchwant.

The price of the spoil of Taliesin—one is the cry of the stag, in its flight; one is the wolf uncovetous of the broom. *Taliesin.*

Banadlen, *s. f.* (banadl) A broom bush, or plant; *banadlen aur*, *banadlos*, dyer's broom.
 Banadlos, *s. pl. aggr.* (banadl) Sweet broom; dyer's weed. *See Eurfanadl.*
 Banal, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ban) Broom, a shrub.
 Bànau, *s. m.* (bàn) Alarm; an alarming report.
 Banâu, *v. a.* (bàn) To render conspicuous.
 Banawg, *a.* (bàn) Prominent; conspicuous; notable; *nod banawg*, an article in grammar: *ychain banawg*, the large horned oxen, were some kind of animals formerly in Britain; probably either the moose, the elk, or bison, most probably the latter. These gave rise to many stories, which are current over all Wales and there is hardly a lake, but is asserted in the neighbourhood to be the one out of which the *ychain banawg* drew the *afanc*; another terrible animal the crocodile. At Llan Dewi Brefi, they shewed, till lately, some very large horns, which they asserted were those of the *ychain banawg*; *cainc yr ychain banawg* is a strange piece of music, and still known to a few, intended as an imitation of the lowing, and rattling of the chains of the *ychain banawg* in drawing the *afanc* out of the lake.

Banc, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (bàn) A platform; a table.

Yssid hyn ar fryn gwyn golau uchel,
 Gan ochel drygoedd drygweithredau;
 Mynogi, a pherchi a pharch beinciau,
 Yn eglwys, a chynnwys, a chanwyllau;
 Yssid gyfeddach gan gyfeddan,
 A charu Duw yn drech no phenaethau.

All this is on a blest bright and lofty hill, by eschewing the evils of bad actions; kindness and reverencing with the honour of tables in the church, and accommodation and tapers; there is feasting in the feasts, and loving God more than princes. *Gw. Brycheiniawg, i Ddewi.*

Bancaw, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (ban—caw) A tying of the top, or end; a tuft.

Tyf iddi, o etifeddiaeth, gyrs aur,
 Mal bancaw ar saeth.

There grows to her of inheritance, a golden crop, like the feather on the arrow. *D. ab Edmunt. i Wallt Merch.*

Bancawiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (bancaw) A tying the end, or forming into a tuft.

Bancawiauw, *v. a.* (bancaw) To tie or whip round the top, as, *bancawiauw bach*, to whip a hook to the end of a line.

Bancawiauwg, *a.* (bancaw) Having the end tied.

Bancawydd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (bancaw) One who binds together, or consolidates.

Barcyr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (bàn—cwr) A basket made with rods, or rushes; a dorser.

Baner, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (bàn) A banner, or ensign.

Pan ddel hael o hil Llywelyn,
 A'i faner o goch ac o felyn,
 A'i frys ar ddifa a goresgyn,
 Y fo piaun wir dir terfynau Cynfyn.

When the generous of the line of Llywelyn comes, with his banner of red and of yellow, and his passion for destroying and conquering, he in truth shall possess the land of the borders of Cynfyn. *Goronwy Udu.*

Bangaw, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (ban—caw) The conspicuous band; the bandage of honour.

Bangaw, a. (ban—caw) Highly compact together: so *iaith fangaw*, poetical language, as flowing in harmony, being bound together, as the lines, or strains, agreeably to the metres; fluent; eloquent.

Y fronfraith—
Ac caws gain fain fangaw,
O gwr y llwyn ger ei llaw.

The thrush—and the sweet *eloquent* nightingale, near her in the corner of the grove. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Bangawiaw, v. a. (bangaw) To plat or lay the upper row of rods, in hedging.

Bangawrwydd, s. m. (bangaw) Compactness.

Bangeibr, s. f.—pl. t. au (ban—ceibr) High rafters, or high roof. It was an appellative for a principal or collegiate church; as, *Bangeibr Henllan* and *Bangeibr Tudoch*.

Na cham leferydd ar lid Echdor,
Ni chabliwyd ysgwyd ar ysgwydd lor;
Ni chablaiffy nâf yn ei achor faran,
Bangeibr gadw Gadfan fegys Bangor.

Make no false report on the wrath of Hector, never was insulted a shield on the shoulder of the chief; I will not insult my lord in his encircled presence, the protecting *cathedral* of Cadvan, like that of Bangor. *Llywelyn Fardd.*

Bangor, s. f.—pl. t. au (bân—cor) The conspicuous or principal row; the upper row of rods, thicker than the rest, in a wattle fence, that strengthens, or locks the inner parts together; and in high fences, it was common to have two or three such plattings; *tair bangor a ddylly fod ar ysgubawr o galan gauaf allan.* *Welsh Laws.* Bangor is used metaphorically for defence, or security: *enwir bangor ar yr hawl yn gadernid i'w harchwiraw*, the defence of a cause is called a strengthening of it to render its truth manifest. *Welsh Laws.* Bangor was a name given to some of our most noted monasteries; one in Flintshire, one in Caernarvonshire, another in Ireland, and another in Belleisle, on the coast of Brittany.

Bangoren, s. f. (bangor) The top row joined, or wattled together; a coping.

Bangori, v. a. (bangor) To cope, or bind together; to wattle the top, or binding row of a fence.

Banffagl, s. f.—pl. t. au (ban—ffagl) A bonfire.

Banffagliad, s. m. (banffagl) A making a bonfire.

Banffaglu, v. a. (banffagl) To make a bonfire.

Ffug-lyfr, rhaid ei fanffaglu.

A book of falsehood it must be made a bonfire of.

Sion Brwynnawg.

Banhwch, s. f.—pl. banhychod (ban—hwch) A wild sow.

Bum syw, bum swch,
Bum ban, bum banhwch.

I have been a sage, I have been a snout, I have been a horn, I have been a wild sow. *Taliesin.*

Baniar, s. f.—pl. banieri (bân) A banner.

Banierawg, a. (baniar) Bearing ensign or banner.

Banierydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (baniar) Standard-bearer.

Banllef, s. f.—pl. t. au (ban—llef) A loud shout.

Banllefain, v. a. (banllef) To set up an outcry.

Banllefwr, s. m.—pl. banllefwyr (banllef—gwr)

One that makes an outcry; a screamer.

Gosteg yn enw y brenin! ebal rhyw fanllefwr cythreulig. I

Silence, in the name of the king! bawled some infernal screamer. *E. Wyn, Bardd Cwsg.*

Bannas, s. m.—pl. t. au (ban—das) A mat; *bannas gwely*, a bed matrass, made of bulrushes woven together in large plaits. *Sil.* A kind of straw hangings to cover walls. *Mona.*

Bannod, s. m.—pl. t. au (bân—nod) A clause; a part of a sentence; an article, in grammar.

Bannodawl, a. (bannod) Clausal; divided in parts.

Bannodi, v. a. (bannod) To make a clause; to divide into parts, or clauses.

Bannodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bannod) The forming of a clause, or principal part.

Banon, s. f. (bân) One that is exalted; a queen.

Mal Arthur gledd llachar,
A'i fanon Gwenhwyfar.

Like Arthur with his gleaming sword,
And Gwenhwyfar his fair queen.

W. Wyn.

Bant, s. m.—pl. bentydd (bân) A high place; a height. *Gwent.*

Bant, a. (bân) Prominent; high; lofty; *tir bant*, a *thir morfa*, upland, and lowland. *Gwent.*

Bân, v. a. (bân) To raise up, to render prominent; to erect.

Banw, s. m.—pl. t. od (bân) A farrow swine; a store pig. *Gwent.*

Gnawd i fanw fagu hôr,
Gnawd i foch tyriaw cylor.

A sow is apt to breed vermin, a swine is apt to turn up the ground. *Llywarch Hen.*

Banwel, s. m.—pl. t. au (bân—gwel) A looking up; the upward look; the sky. *Sil.*

Un o'i llongau, yn null angel,
O nef enwau, yn ei fanwel.

One of their ships in an angel's form, of heavenly names, in his front. *D. ab Edmunt.*

Banwes, s. f.—pl. t. od (banw) A farrow sow, *Gwent.* also the fish called gilt-head.

Bâr, s. m. (ar) The top, or summit; an excrescence; a bunch, or tuft; the branch of a tree; *Bryn Barlwm*, the bare-topt hill, in Glamorgan; and *Mynydd Berwyn*, the white-topt mountain, in Powys.

Bar, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (ba—ar) Affliction; fury.

Rhan o'th faeth, a rhan o'th far
A ddwg fun ddiwyg feinwar;
Cyffredin cyff o radau
Yw ych da rhyngoch ych dau.

A share of thy food, a share of thy trouble, she will take, the spotless gentle fair one; a common source of benefits are your goods between you both. *S. Phylip, i Brïodas.*

Bâr, s. m.—pl. t. au (bar) A bar, or bolt; a rail; the shaft of a spear.

Bara, s. pl. aggr. (bar) Bread: sustenance; *bara gwyn*, white bread; *bara canrhyg*, brown bread, or rye and wheat mixt; *bara rhyg*, rye bread; *bara haid*, barley bread; *bara ceirch*, oat bread; *bara coch*, brown bread; *bara coesed*, *bara peilliad*, *bara mangan*, and *bara gwyn*, white bread; *bara cri*, and *bara croew*, unleavened bread; *bara surdoes*, leavened bread; *bara llechwen*, unfermented bread; *bara plymryd*, muffins, and the like sort of bread; *bara chwiawg*, sugar bread; *bara gwersyll*, ammunition bread; *bara planc*, *bara llech*, and *bara greidell*, household cake-bread, baked on a griddle; *bara gosawd*, shew bread; *bara miod*, fritters; *bara lawr*, and *bara lafan*, laver bread; *bara hwch*, sow-bread, in botany; *bara cân y defaid*, sea plantain; *bara cân y gog*, wood sorrel.

Baran, s. m.—pl. t. edd (bar) What is open or in view; a presence; the countenance; a wren.

Pan wnel Duw dangaws ei faran,
Dyddwyre dy daered arnan;
Dychryn twrf torfoedd yn eban,
Dychrych hynt dychre gwynt gwaeddfan;
Dychymriw tön amlw am lân,
Dychymer ufeliar bar ban,
Dychrys gwrys gwres tandde allan.

When God shall reveal his countenance, the house of earth will uplift itself over us; a panic of the noise of legions in the conflict, will urge on the flight; harshly the shrill voiced wind will call; the motly-tinted wave will lave with foamy rage around the shore, the glancing flame will take to itself the vengeance of justice, recruited by the heat of contending fires ever breaking out.

Casnodyn.

Baran, a. (bar) Appearing, or that is in view.
Baranedd, s. pl. (baran) Presence; appearance.

Ugain punt o'i fodd
 A'm rhoddes yn rhodd;
 O'i faranedd ni'm didoles.

Twenty pounds with good will he as a gift on me bestowed;
 from his presence he did not separate me. *Cynddelw.*

Baranres, s. m.—pl. t. i (baran—rhes) A rank, or
 file of soldiers.

Hoffi digoni a ddigones llew,
 A'r llu few trylew trwy faranres.

Delighting in satiating with what satiated the lion, and the thick
 vigorous host through the front rank. *Cynddelw.*

Baranu, v. a. (baran) To appear; to come in view
Baranwg, s. m. (baran) A presence; appearance.

Y ffordd yd gerddwyf gwrdd yd gre branes,
 Gwr yssy o faranwg yu ei haryfle,
 Llawer uchenaid i'm rhaid yd re.

The way I walk eagerly do the ravens cry; a man who out of
 presence defends her, many a sigh escapes for my fate.
Ll. P. Moch, i Wenlliant.

Barawg, a. (bar) Full of wrath. *s. f. a spur.*
Barcud, s. m.—pl. t. au (bar—cud) Kite, puttock

Haws gwneuthur hebawg o farcud, no marchawg o daiawg.

It is easier to make a hawk of a kite, than a knight of a bumkin.
Adage.

Barcutan, s. m.—pl. t. od (barcud) A kite.

Bardys, s. pl. aggr. (bar—tys) Shrimps: *bardys-*
en, a single shrimp.

Bardd, s. m.—pl. beirdd (bar) One that makes
 conspicuous; a priest, a philosopher, or teacher:
 and as poetry was a principal requisite, and
 the vehicle for spreading of knowledge, he was
 necessarily a poet. The system of Bardism
 having fallen to almost total oblivion, poetry
 is the only characteristic preserved, by which
 the ancient *Bardd* is recognised by the vulgar
 of the present time; therefore they consider
 him in no other view, but simply a poet, the
 same as *prydydd*. After passing the gradations
 of tuition, as an *Awenydd*, he was stiled *Bardd*
Ynys Prydain, or Bard of the Isle of Britain;
 a title that originated with the system. His
 dress was unicoloured, of sky blue, an emblem
 of peace and truth, his person was sacred; for
 he might pass in safety through hostile coun-
 tries; he never appeared in an army but as a
 herald, or under the modern idea of a flag of
 truce, and never bore arms, neither was a nak-
 ed weapon to be held in his presence. Such of
 the order as performed the functions of reli-
 gion were called *Derwyddon*: and *Ofyddion*
 were persons admitted into the order by diplo-
 ma, in consideration of their merits, without
 going through a regular tuition. *Bardd Ynys*
Prydain was a character formed in the school
 of nature, far beyond the tracings of history,
 that flourished in various spheres till the death
 of the last Llywelyn, and in consequence of
 that shock has remained secluded to this day,
 amongst a few votaries in the obscure parts of
 Wales. On the introduction of Christianity
 the *Bardd* still acted as priest under the privi-
 lege of his order, as his maxims were perfectly
 consonant, as far as they went, with the doc-
 trines of Revelation, his system still remained
 the same. But about the fourth century the
 clergy of the Roman church gained an ascen-
 dancy so as to deprive the bards of being ex-
 clusively eligible for the priesthood, and conse-
 quently the patronage for which no longer re-
 mained in the order. *Bardd taleithiawg* was
 a bard that presided at a provincial *Gorsedd*;

but he, nor *Bardd Ynys Prydain*, had supre-
 macy no longer than whilst he actually presid-
 ed; and was elected to the chair just when-
 ever a meeting was held. The *Bardd Teulu*, or
 domestic bard, was the eighth officer in the
 prince's household. A graduated bard was
 stiled *Bardd wrth faint a defawd Beirdd Ynys*
Prydain; he was also in later times called *Bardd*
caw, *Cadeir-fardd*, and *Bardd cadeiriawg*. The
 leading maxims of the institution were for per-
 fect equality, peace, moral rectitude, and the
 investigation of nature, having for its motto—
Y GWIR YN ERBYN Y BYD, *The Truth against*
the World.

Pan fyner canu cerdd, y bardd cadeiriawg a ddyly ddechreu a'r
 canu cyntaf o Dduw, a'r ail o'r brenin bleuso y llys; ac oni bydd
 iddo ef a ganer, caned o frenin arall. Gwedy y bardd cadeiriawg,
 y bardd teulu biau ganu y trydydd canu o gerdd amgen.

When a song is desired to be sung, it is the duty of the presid-
 ing *Bard* to begin with the first song addressed to God, and the
 second to the king to whom the court belongs; but if there be none
 to him that sings, let him make mention of another king. After
 the presiding *Bard*, the domestic *Bard* is to compose the third
 piece on an indifferent subject. *Welsh Laws.*

Barddaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (bardd) Bardism, or
 the system and maxims of the bards.

Ac nid a o gwd awen
 Barddaeth bwyll heb ordd i'rh ben.

Of the fruit of genius, agreeable to the reason of bardism, there
 would not be driven a word into his head without a hammer.
Edm. Prys.

Barddair, s. m.—pl. barddeirian (bardd—gair)
 The bard's word; panegyric.

Yssid ym arglwydd, argleddr anaw beirdd,
 A'm barddair yu elldiaw.

To me there is a lord, the protector of the harmony of the Bards,
 and who possesses my commendation. *Cynddelw.*

Barddas, s. f. (bardd) The system of bardism;
 the learning and maxims of the bards.

Medd y barddas urddasawl,
 Byd bach yw dyn iach dan wawl.

Saith the revered *Bardism*, a little world is man in his vigour,
 under the light. *Ior. Fynglwyd.*

Barddawd, s. m.—pl. barddodau (bardd) The
 bardic science; the sciences in general.

Barddawl, a. (bardd) Bardic, or relating to the
 order of the bards.

Barddawr, s. m.—pl. barddorion (bardd) The ge-
 nius of the bards; the muse.

Haeddws deifniawg ri defnydd fy marddawr,
 Llwrw llafnawr llawr llawrydd.

The accomplished chief merited the substance of my *bardic*
learning, from the effect of the blade in the ground is the liberal
 hand. *Cynddelw.*

Tyfws anghydfod rhyngddynt trwy eiriau y barddorion ac y
 cerddorion.

There grew dissensions between them by means of the words of
 the Bards and songsters. *Car. Llangarean.*

Barddes, s. f.—pl. t. au (bardd) A female bard.
Barddgan, s. f. (bardd—can) Bardic song, poesy
Barddgar, a. (bardd) Fond of patronising bards.
Barddgcwll, s. m.—pl. barddgyccyllau (bardd
—cwccwll) The bard's cowl, or *bardocuccullus*;
 the principal part of the bard's unicoloured
 dress of distinction, of sky-blue; its form was
 the Roman Toga, with a hood. The bard al-
 ways appeared in this dress, in his public cha-
 racter; it served to distinguish him in battle
 as a herald, or bearer of a flag of truce, where
 he was always listened to, for both parties re-
 cognised him as the emblem of peace, and of
 truth—

Bardd a adwaenir wrth ei wisg unlliw, canys unlliw yw gwir-
 ionedd.

A Bard is known by his unicoloured garment; for truth is uni-
 coloured. *Barddas.*

Barddlef, s. m.—pl. t. au (bardd—llef) The voice of the bard; bardic lay.

Fy marddlef is nef nid anghyfan.

My bardic lay here below is not discordant.

Cynddelw.

Barddlith, a. (bardd—llith) Alluring the bard.

Barddon, a. (bardd) That is taught by the bards.

Barddonawl, a. (barddon) Belonging to bardism.

Barddoni, s. m. (barddon) Bardic science; poetry.

Cyfarchaf ym Rheen,
Cyfarchfawr awen,
Cyfreu Cyrridwen,
Rhwyf barddoni;
Yn null Taliesin,
Yn dillwng Elsin,
Yn dyllest barddrin,
Beirdd fanieri.

I will greet my Lord, with a greatly extolling muse, from the treasures of Cyrridwen, prince of *bardic lore*; Similar to Taliesin liberating Elfin, surrounding the bardic mystery the banners of the bards. *Lt. P. Moch, i L. ab Iorwerth.*

Barddoniaeth, s. c.—pl. t. au (barddon) The science of bardism; poetry.

Dygwyddodd i'r Barddoniaeth Gymmrëig yn gyflwyr y peth a ddygwydd i bob dysg o'r byd, unwaith y colter cyfiawn bwyll a sylw arno.

It has happened to the *Bardism* of the Cymry entirely what will happen to every learning in the world, once a just idea and view of it shall be lost. *Edward Dafydd.*

Tair ansawdd barddoniaeth: athrylith awen, barn wrth ddysg, a gwynfyd meddwl.

The three qualifications of *poetry*: endowment of genius, judgment from experience, and happiness of mind. *Barddas.*

Barddoniaethawl, a. (barddoniaeth) Relating to bardism, or to the art of poetry.

Barddoniaethu, v. a. (barddoniaeth) To follow the bardic science or the art of poetry.

Barddoniaidd, a. (barddoni) That is after the bardic manner.

Ni chel i Hywel loew garuaidd lwybr,
O bur ddawn ewybr barddoniaidd.

There would not be hid from Howel the bright lovely path of the pure ready *bardic* endowment. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Barddrin, s. f.—pl. t. iau (bardd—rhin) Bardic lore.

Ar hedd, ar ddyhedd, ar ddeheu rhi
Yr yfais i win o falch fuelin,
A'i wisgoedd eurin a'i fynogi,
Yn llys Aberffraw yn llochi barddrin,
Yn ughaer fawr Fyrddin fyrddeodd beri.

In peace and tranquillity on the right hand of the chief I have drank wine from the superb horn of the buffalo, and received his golden garments and his kindness, in the court of Aberffraw encouraging the *bardic lore*, and in the great town of Myrddin, the spreading out of tables. *Lt. P. Moch, i L. ab Iorwerth.*

Barddwawd, s. (bardd—gwawd) Bardic panegyric.

Baren, s. f.—pl. t. au (bar) What projects from the top; a branch.

Barf, s. f.—pl. t. au (bar) A beard. *Barf y gwr hen*, winter cresses; *barf yr afr*, meadow-sweet, *barf y buch*, the herb goat's beard; *barf y gwr hen*, traveller's joy; *barfau y derw*, tree licken.

Yr oed y dyllyr gwneuthur dyn yn yngnad, yn ei bum mlwydd ar ugaint; sef achaws yw wrth na bydd barf arno hyd yna; ac na bydd gwr nebun hyd pan ddel barf arno; ac nad teg gweled gwas leuanc yn barnu ar wr oedlawg.

The proper age when a man ought to be made a judge is his five-and-twentieth year; the reason is because he has no beard till then; and that no one is to be considered a man till he has a beard; and that it is unseemly to see a young youth judging an aged man. *Welsh Laws.*

Barfawg, a. (barf) Having a beard, or bearded; the fin-fish; also the lesser wood-chat; a bird.

Barfawl, a. (barf) Tending to be or like a beard.

Barfedig, a. (barf) Bearded, or having a beard.

Barfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (barf) A bearding.

Barfle, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (barf—lle) The crest of a helmet, or beaver.

Enycha Gwrlas, tywysawg Cernyw, a'i fyddin yn dawed atynt, ac yn gwascaru y Saeson; sef a orug Eidawl yna, yn hyder hyny cymeryd Hengestr erbyn barfle ei benffestlin, a'i ddwyn ynnhlith ei fyddin, a dywedyd o hyd ei lef—"Cyfarsengwch y Saeson!"

And behold Gwrlas, prince of Cornwall, with his legion drawing near to them, and dispersing the Saxons; and what did Eidol then do, under such encouragement, but took Hengist by the beaver of his helmet, and brought him amongst his legion, and cried with all his might—"Bear down the Saxons under foot!" *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Barflwyd, a. (barf—llwyd) Being grey-bearded.

Barfogyn, s. m. dim. (barfawg) One that has a little beard; a barbel, a fish.

Barfrwyn, s. pl. aggr. (bar—brwyn) Sea-rushes.

Barfrwynen, s. f. (barfrwyn) Great sea-rush.

Barfu, v. a. (barf) To beard; to grow into a beard.

Barfwr, s. m.—pl. barfwyr (barf—gwr) A barber.

Bargad, s. f. (bar—cad) An imminent attack.

Bargaw, a. (bar—caw) Ready, at hand.

Bargawd, s. m.—pl. bargodion (bar—cawd) A springing out; the eaves of a house; a skirt, or border. *Bargodion*, the inhabitants of the marches.

Bydd terfysg—

Pan fo'r Gwyddelod yn margodion Mon.

There will be tumult, when the Gwyddelians shall come to the borders of Mona. *L. G. Colth.*

Bargodawg, a. (bargawd) Having eaves.

Bargodawl, a. (bargawd) Prominent above.

Bargodedig, a. (bargawd) Furnished with eaves.

Bargodi, v. a. (bargawd) To overhang, or jut out, like eaves; to spring up.

Bariaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (bar) Mischievousness.

Bariaw, v. a. (bar) To bar, or bolt; to fasten.

Baril, s. f.—pl. t. au (bar—il) A barrel, or cask.

Barilaid, s. f.—pl. barileidian (baril) A barrel-full.

Barilan, s. f. dim. (baril) A small barrel; an anker.

Barilaw, v. a. (baril) To put in a barrel; to barrel.

Barlen, s. f.—pl. t. au (bar—llen) The lap.

Barlin, s. m. (bar—llin) Supremacy; distinction.

Sef yw barlin, rhiaint, a pheneifaid, a chyngaws.

Supremacy implies, elders, and chiefs, and administrators of law. *Triodd y Cludai.*

Barlys, s. pl. aggr. (bar—llys) Bread corn; barley.

Barn, s. f.—pl. t. au (bar) Judgment, or sentence.

Barn dremyg, a nugatory judgment.

Rhydd barn i bawb.

Judgment is free to all.

Adage.

Tair eolofn barn; ÷on amcan, mynych arfer, a mynych gam-synied.

The three foundations of *judgment*; bold design, frequent practice, and frequent mistakes. *Barddas.*

Barnadwy, a. (barn) Condemnable, or culpable.

Barnawd, s. m.—pl. barnodau (barn) The act of judging, or passing sentence.

Barnawl, a. (barn) That is judging or condemning.

Barnedig, a. (barn) Judged, adjudged; ratified, or established by law, so that there can be no appeal; condemned.

Barnedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (barnedig) Judgment.

Barnedigawl, a. (barnedig) Condemnatory.

Barniad, s. f.—pl. t. au (barn) A judging; a condemning, or casting by judgment.

Barnodydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (barnawd) One that judges, or that passes sentence; a condemner.

Barnu, v. a. (barn) To judge; to cast, or condemn.

Ni eill barnu ni wrandawo.

He cannot judge who doth not listen.

Adage.

Barnwr, s. m.—pl. barnwyr (barn—gwr) A judge.

Barnydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (barn) A judge.

Baron, s. m.—pl. t. iaid (bar) A chief, a baron.

Baroniaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (baron) A barony.

Barth, s. m.—pl. t. au (bar) A ground floor; the ground. *Barthlys*, peltitory of the wall.

Achaws i'r bysen fod ar y barth.

There is cause for the pea's being on the floor.

Adage.

Barug, s. m. aggr. (bar) Rime, hoar, or hoar-frost.
Barugaw, v. a. (barug) To cast a hoar-frost or rime.
Barugawg, a. (barug) Abounding with hoar.
Barugawl, a. (barug) Casting a hoar-frost; inclining to be hoary.
Barugiad, s. m.---pl. t. au (barug) The casting of hoar-frost, or rime.
Baruglyd, a. (barug) Rimy; covered with hoar.
Barus, a. (bar) Mischievous. *Bachgen barus*, an unlucky boy; having a froward disposition.
Baryw, a. (bar) Topmost, uppermost; superior.
Barywlen, s. f.---pl. t. au (baryw---llen) The outermost covering.

Swch—a barywlen ei darian.

The point and outer covering of his shield. Hanes Arthur.

Bas, s. m.---pl. beisiau (as) A shallow, a shoal.

Bas, a. (as) Shallow. *Dwfr bas*, shallow water.

Basaf dwfr pan yd lefair.

The water is shallowest when it makes a noise—Empty vessels have the greatest sound.

Nid wyf cerdd fâs.

I am of no shallow science.

Taliesin.

Basaidd, a. (bas) Shallowish, or rather shallow.

Basawl, a. (bas) Tending to be shallow, or shoaly.

Basdardd, s. m.---pl. t. iaid, or, ion (bas---tardd)

What is of base growth, a bastard.

Basdarddaidd, a. (basdardd) Of base origin, spurious.

Basdarddawl, a. (bastardd) Basely originated.

Basdarddes, s. f.---pl. t. au (basdardd) A female bastard.

Basdarddiad, s. f.---pl. t. au (basdardd) A springing from base origin; a bastardizing.

Basdarddiaeth s. m.---pl. t. au (basdardd) Baseness of origin, bastardy.

Bastarddiaw, v. a. (basdardd) To make to come from a base origin; to bastardize.

Bastarddu, v. a. (bastardd) To spring from a base origin, to bastardize.

Basder, s. m. (bas) Shallowness, want of depth.

Basderddyn, s. m. dim. (basdardd) A little bastard.

Na ddeued basderddyn i gynnulleidfa yr Arglwydd.

Let not a bastard come into the congregation of the Lord. Deut. xxiii. 2.

Basedig, a. (bas) That is made shallow or shoaly.

Basedd, s. m. (bas) Shallowness; want of depth.

Basg, s. f.---pl. t. au (asg) A netting, or plaiting of splinters; basket-work.

Basgawd, s. f.---pl. basgodau (basg) A basket.

Basged, s. f.---pl. t. i (basg) A basket; *basged gyrs*, a reed basket; *basged cleddyf*, the guard of a sword.

Basgedaid, s. f.---pl. basgedeidiau (basged) A basket-full, the contents of a basket.

Basgedan, s. f. dim. (basged) A little basket.

Basgedawg, a. (basged) Basketted; having a basket

Baskedawl, a. (basged) Basket-like; basketted.

Baskedu, v. a. (basged) To put in a basket.

Basgedwr, s. m. (basged—gwr) A basket-maker.

Basiad, s. m.---pl. t. au (bas) A becoming shallow.

Basle, s. m.---pl. t. oedd (bas—lle) A shallow place

Basrwydd, s. m. (bas) Shallowness; fall of depth.

Basu, v. a. (bas) To render shallow; to lower.

Batel, s. m.---pl. t. oedd (tel) A stretching; a drawing the bow; a battle, combat, or fight.

Dir yw, gwnai—

Fyd teilwng o fateloedd.

It is certain he would make a time meriting of battles.

Iolo Goch, i O. Glyndyfrdwy.

Batelu, v. a. (batel) To battle, war, or to fight.

Batelus, a. (battel) Battling; quarrelsome.

Bath, s. m.---pl. t. au (ath) Likeness; emblem: a copy; a coin; *maent o'r un fath*, they are of the same stamp, or they are of the same likeness; *a welsoch chwi baith y rhai'n erioed?* did you ever see such as (the likeness of) these before? *arian bath*, coin, or current money; *bath y welwch*, as you see. *Silwrian.*

Brau a hael, ddianhael ddyn,

Bath lfor, pawb a'th ofyn.

Frank and generous, no illiberal man, like lfor, every one asks of thee. T. Prys.

Bathadwy, a. (bath) That may be made like.

Bathain, ger. (bath) Giving, or producing semblances. *s. m.---pl. batheiniaw*; a medal.

Bathawd, s. m. (bath) A coinage.

Bathawg, a. (bath) Abounding with coin; rich.

Bathawl, a. (bath) That is stamped, or coined.

Bathawr, s. m.---pl. bathorion (tawr) Dormouse.

Bathdy, s. m.---pl. t. au (bath—ty) Coining house.

Bathedig, a. (bath) That is made similar; coined.

Batheiniaw, v. a. (bathain) To make medals.

Batheiniawl, a. (bathain) Hieroglyphic; medallic.

Batheinydd, s. m.---pl. t. ion (bathain) Medallist.

Bathell, s. f.---pl. t. au (bath) Coin; halfpenny.

Bathiad, s. m.---pl. t. au (bath) Coinage; coining.

Bathodyn, s. m. (bathawd) A coin; a medal.

Goren cyfaill bathodyn.

The best friend is a piece of money.

Adage.

Bathu, a. (bath) To make a semblance; to coin.

Bathwr, s. m.---pl. bathwyr (bath—gwr) Coiner.

Bau, s. m.---pl. t. on (ba) A hoof of any beast.

Bauad, s. m.---pl. t. au (bau) Bearer of a saw-pit.

Bauol, s. m.---pl. t. ion (bau) A broad butt.

Ni fyn elw, ond fy nillid;

Ar fol y Boly Bauol hid.

He will accept of no wealth, but following me,

On the belly of old Tun-belly may he be. D. Ll. ab Gruffudd.

Baw, s. m. aggr. (ba) Dirt; mire; excrement; *buw diawl*, assafoetida; *baw mwci*, burdock.

Baw, a. Dirty; filthy; mean; vile; bawed, so vile.

Os bydd neb yn ol bid y bawaf.

If there is any left behind let him be the vilest.

Adage.

Perchi gwr er ei fawed.

Reverencing a man however so vile.

Adage

Bawai, s. m.---pl. baweion (baw) A sordid wretch.

Bywyd drwg a fo i'r bawai.

Evil life attend the sorry wretch. Bedo Ph. Bach.

Bawaidd, a. (baw) Dirty; mean, or vile; sordid.

Bonedd heddyw ni wedda,

Bawaidd yw dyn ni bydd da.

Nobility to day will not avail,

Vile is the man that has no property. Ior. Fynglwyd.

Bawd, s. f.---pl. bodiau (awd) A thumb; *bawd troed*, the great toe; *bawd car*, a piece under a drag; *bawd y melinydd*, the bull-head, a fish.

Bawdfedi, v. a. (bawd—medi) To reap over the thumb; a particular manner of reaping.

Bawdfys, s. m.---pl. t. edd (bawd—bys) The opposite finger; the thumb.

Bawdle, s. m.---pl. t. au (bawd—lle) A sewed piece of leather for a sore thumb; a thumb-stall.

Bawdy, s. m.---pl. t. au (baw—ty) Necessary-house

Bawdd, s. m. (ba) A drowning; demersion; *ar fawdd*, just drowning; a drowning person.

Bawddyn, s. m.---pl. t. ion (baw—dyn) Base fellow

O elsiai gwrda y dodir bawddyn ar y bwrdd.

For want of a gentleman is a scoundrel placed at the head of the table.

Adage.

Pawb a'i cenfydd lle bydd bai,

A bawddyn, er na byddai.

Every one sees a fault where there is one, and a scoundrel,

where there is none.

Gronwy Owain.

Bawedi, s. m. aggr. (baw) Nastiness; filthiness.

Glythni, bawedi, heb wedd.
Ni ddaw heb ddrwg i'w ddiwedd.

Gluttony, *filthiness* out of measure, it will not come to its end without evil.
R. ab Dafydd, o Lan Elidan.

Baweidd-dra, s. m. (bawaidd) Dirtiness; meanness.

Baweiddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bawaidd) A becoming dirty or filthy,

Baweiddiaw, v. (bawaidd) To become dirty; to become mean.

Baweiddiawl, a. (bawaidd) Apt to become mean.

Baweiddlyd, a. (bawaidd) That is dirty, or nasty.

Baweiddrwydd, s. m. (bawaidd) Dirtiness; meanness

Bawlyd, a. (baw) Dirty; filthy; miry; vile.

Bawlydrwydd, s. m. (bawlyd) Mireness; dirtiness.

Bawyn, s. m. dim. (baw) A dirty, mean fellow.

Be, conj. (mutation of pe) If; *be gwyddwn y sydd iawn, hyn y gai fod*, if I knew what is right, it should be so.

Be & bawd y gwëid gwe.

If with the thumb a web might be woven.

Adage.

Bechan, s. f. (bach) A little female; a little girl.

Bechan, a. (bach) Small; little; puny; diminutive.

Addaw mawr a rhodd fechan.

Great promise and little gift.

Adage.

Bechanig, a. (bechan) Very little, or diminutive.

Bechanigen, s. f. dim. (bechanig) A very diminutive female; a term of endearment.

*Wrth gamu brwynen braidd na ddygwydd,
Bechanigen wên wân ei gogwydd.*

In stepping a rush hardly is she kept from falling, the fair little charmer delicate in her gait.
H. ab Owain.

Bechgynos, s. pl. dim. (bachgen) Little youngsters

Bechyn, s. m. dim. (bach) A little hook, or grapple

Bed, s. m.—pl. t. au (ed) A state of inaptness.

Bedlemaidd, a. (bed—llam) Apt to run about; Gipsy-like, or strolling.

Bedlemes, s. f. (bed—llam) A gipsy; a stroller.

Bedlemod, s. pl. aggr. (bed—llam) Vagabonds.

Bedlemydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (bed—llam) A male gipsy; a vagabond.

Bedw, s. pl. aggr. (bed) Birch; *dail bedw!* or, *dail y bedw!* an exclamation of harmless threatening, and of surprise. The birch was an emblem of readiness, or complacency in doing a kind act. If a young woman accepted of the address of a lover, she gave him the birchen branch, mostly formed into a crown; but if he was rejected, she gave him a *collen*, or hazel.

*Bedw âr ei fawr fryd,
Bu hwyr gwisgysyd;
Nid er ei lyfredd,
Namyn er ei fawredd.*

The birch with full intent, it was late that he was armed; not because of his cowardice, but for his magnanimity. *Taliesin.*

Bedwen, s. f. (bedw) A birch tree, also a May-pole; because it was always made of birch. It was customary to have games of various sorts round the *Bedwen*; but the chief aim, and on which the fame of the village depended, was, to preserve it from being stolen away; as parties from other places were continually on the watch for an opportunity; who, if successful, had their feats, on the occasion.

*Aed fedwen yn adfydig,
Heb obaith bronfraith i'w brig.*

Let the birch droop into wretchedness, without a hope of seeing a thrush in its branches.
D. ab Hywel.

Bedwëni, s. pl. aggr. (bedwen) A grove of birch.

Bedwerw, s. f.—pl. t. i (bedw—erw) Birch grove.

*Gorwyn blaen derw oerferw dwfr,
Cyrchyd bwi blaen bedwerw;
Gwnelid aeth saeth y syberw.*

Glittering seems the top of the oak; coolly purls the stream; I wish to obtain the top of the birchen grove; abruptly goes the arrow of the haughty to give pain.
Llywarch Hen.

Bedwin, a. (bedw) Of the nature of birch; birchen; also a proper name of men.

Bedwlwyn, s. m.—pl. t. i (bedw—llwyn) A birchen grove.

*Boddlon wyf i'r ganiadaeth,
Bedwlwyn o'r coed mwyn a'i maeth.*

Contented I am with the charming song, it is the birchen grove in the merry wood that feeds it.
D. ab Gwilym.

Bedydd, s. m.—pl. t. au (bed) A giving, gift, or appropriation; baptism; *bedydd yr Yspryd Glan*, the gift of the Holy Ghost; *bedydd esgob*, confirmation.

Bedyddfa, s. f.—pl. t. au (bedydd—ma) Baptistry.

Bedyddedig, a. (bedydd) Being baptised.

Y cenhedloedd, ni buont fedyddedigion.

The nations, who were not baptized ones. *Breuddwyd Pawl.*

Bedyddfaen, s. m.—pl. bedyddfain (bedydd—maen) A font for baptism.

Bedyddfan, s. f.—pl. t. au (bedydd—man) Baptistry

Bedyddiaw, v. a. (bedydd) To christen, or baptise.

Bedyddiaw y mab a wnaid, a gyru Culhwch arno, wrth ei gaffael yn rhedgyr hwch.

The boy was christened, and Culhwch was the name given him, because he was found in the haunt of the swine.
H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.

Bedyddiawl, a. (bedydd) Appertaining to baptism.

*Erbyn fi fy Rhi, rwyf bedyddiawl,
Erbarch uchel-saint braini brenniawl.*

Receive me my Lord, baptismal leader, to the honour of the holy hierarchy's royal privilege.
Bleddyn Fardd.

Bedyddiedig, a. (bedydd) That is baptised.

Bedyddlestr, s. m.—pl. t. i (bedydd—llestr) A christening bowl.

Bedysawd, s. m. (bed—sawd) The whole world, or universe; the macrocosm.

*Cressi y daw rhag llaw, yn llwrw anffawd,
Un dydd, a Dofydd i'w ai dywawd,
Y cosbir anwir y cosbawd aer gyd
A'r genedl fedysawd.*

Mark well there shall come in the future, in the train of the evils of one day, the Renovator declares it to us, that the wicked shall be punished with the punishment that shall afflict the family of the universe.
Ein. ab Gwalchmai.

Bedd, s. f.—pl. t. au (edd) A grave, or a sepulchre

Gwell araws o alltudedd, nog araws o fedd.

It is better to be absent in exile than absent in the grave.
Adage.

Beddaid, s. f.—pl. beddeidiau (bedd) A grave-full

Beddawl, a. (bedd) Having a grave; sepulchral.

Beddfaen, s. m.—pl. beddfeini (bedd—maen) A tombstone, a sepulchral stone.

Beddgor, s. m.—pl. t. au (bedd—cor) A mausoleum.

*Gogyfarch pob diara':
Plau y feddgor yssy yma!
Bedd Einlawn ab Cunedda;
Cwl yn Mhrydain ei ddfa!*

Salute every one in haste; whose mausoleum is this here? It is the grave of Einion the son of Cunedda; disgraceful that in Britain he should be slain.
Taliesin.

Beddlech, s. f.—pl. t. i (bedd—llech) A gravestone

Beddrawd, s. m.—pl. beddrodan (bedd—rhawd) A sepulchre; a burying place.

*Beddrawd a'n daerawd, pob dewr-udd prydas:
Pryderwn yn achludd:
Daiar un cyfar a'n cudd,
Deon, derw maredw 'Meredudd!*

The grave will swallow us, and every comely gallant chief: let us contemplate with awe the gloomy scene: the earth in one mass will hide us—God! and the oak holds the dead Meredudd!
Ll. P. Moch, m. M. ab Cynan.

Beddrodawl, a. (beddrawd) Sepulchral.

Begegryr, s. m.—pl. t. on (cegyr) Drone; hummer.

Mab Gwgan, mae begegryr
Gyda chwi, o gedwch wyr.

Son of Gwgan, there is a drone with you: O good men fly from him.
D. ab Gwilym, am y Bwa Bach.

Beiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bai) Blaming, or censuring.

Beiadwy, a. (bai) Blameable; culpable.

Beiaw, v. a. (bai) To blame; to find fault.

Beiawl, a. (bai) Blaming; censuring; finding fault.

Beichiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (baich) A bellowing.

Beichiaw, v. a. (baich) To bellow; or to bawl.

Udai, a beichiaw heb wedd!
Udaw am fyned i adwedd.

He would howl and bellow out of all order; a howling for returning back.
T. Prys, i Cadwal. y Clustiau.

Beichiaw, v. a. (baich) To load, burden, or lay on.

Beichiawg, a. (baich) Having a burden; with child.

Beichiawl, a. (baich) Apt to be burdening.

Beichiedig, a. (baich) That is burdened, or loaded.

Beichiogawl, a. (beichiawg) Having a burdening tendency; impregnative.

Beichiogi, v. (beichiawg) To become burdened; to conceive; to get with child.

Beichiogi, s. m. (beichiawg) The cause of burdening

Rhai sydd arbetrus am feichiogi gwraig, o llygrir, pa beth à ddylir am dano.

Some are doubtful about a woman's being with child, from being debauched, what should be done respecting it.
Welsh Laws.

Beichiogiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (beichiawg) A burdening; a becoming with child; impregnation.

Beichiogrwydd, s. m. (beichiawg) The state of being burdened, or with child; pregnancy.

Beichiogwr, s. m.—pl. beichiogwyr (beichiawg—gwr) One that begets a child.

Beidiawg, a. (baid) Lively; vigorous. *s. f.* an evergreen, the name of several plants. *Y feidiawg lwyd*, mugwort, heart's-ease; *y feidiawg las*, *ffon y còr*, *pals y llew*, *llysiau y gerwyn*, *llysiau llwyd*, *llysiau y ganwraidd*, *eiddew y ddaiar*, or, *eidral*, ground-ivy; *beidiawg rudd*, amphibious persicaria.

Beiddgar, a. (baid) Presumptuous; venturesome

Beiddgarwch, s. m. (beiddgar) Presumptuousness

Beiddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (baid) An adventuring; presumption; defiance; one that dares.

Bid flaid beiddiad à dwyllo,
Chwannawg fydd lleen llwyddaw Llawddino.

Let the adventurer that deceives be a wolf; desirous will the clerical be that Llawddino should prosper. *Ll. Wynneb Glawr.*

Beiddiaw, v. a. (baid) To dare; to adventure.

Ni feiddiaf, rhag anfoddion,
Drych yr haf, edrych ar hon.

I dare not, fearing displeasure, to look on her who is the image of the summer. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Beiddiawl, a. (baid) Daring; apt to be defying.

Beiddiedig, a. (baid) That is defied or adventured.

Beiddiwr, s. m.—pl. beiddwyr (baid—gwr) A defier; one that defies.

Beiedig, a. (bai) That is blamed, or censured.

Beigri, s. m. (bai—cri) A great misfortune.

Bâr o waed Robert ydwyd,
Bwa croes rhag beigri yd.

Thou art a pillar of the blood of Robert, a crossbow against misfortune thou art. *L. Mon.*

Beili, s. m.—pl. t. au (bal) An outlet; a mound; a court before a house. *Sil.* It is also an appellative for a tumulus, from its terminating in a point. A ruin near Aberffraw, is called *Eglwys y Beili*; *Pen y Beili bedw*, a tumulus in Cardiganshire; another, near the Wyddgrug, is called *Bryn y Beili*, and *Bryn y Bal*; and another, in Glamorgan, is called *Beili Glas*.

Beiliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bal) A projecting out.

Beiliaw, v. a. (bal) To erupt, burst, or shoot up.

Beiliawg, a. (bal) Bursting, or shooting out.

Beiliedig, a. (bal) That is projected; cuminated.

Beiri, s. m.—pl. t. on (bar) A kite; a glede.

Beirniad, s. m.—pl. beirniad (barn) A judge.

Beirniadaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (barn) Jurisdiction.

Beirniadawl, a. (beirniad) Conformable to judgment; critical.

Beisdon, s. f.—pl. t. au (bais—ton) The breakers on the shore; the sea-side; the beach.

Beisdonell, s. f. (beisdon) The plantain shore-weed

Beisfa, s. f.—pl. t. on (bais—ma) Shallow place.

Beisfäawg, a. (beisfa) Having shoals; shoaly.

Beisfäawl, a. (beisfa) Shoaly; shallowy.

Beisfan, s. f.—pl. t. au (bais—man) Shallow place.

Beisfaogrwydd, s. m. (beisfäawg) Shoaliness.

Beisfor, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (bais—mor) Shallow sea

Beisgawn, s. m.—pl. beisgonau (bais—cawn) A stack of corn. *Beisgawn haidd*, barley-mow. *Sil.*

Beisgawniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (beisgawn) Stacking.

Beisgawnu, v. a. (beisgawn) To stack corn; to tread it down close.

Beisiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bais) A becoming shallow.

Beisiaw, v. a. (bais) To render shallow; to feel the bottom; to wade, or ford; to dare. *Sil.*

Beisiawg, a. (bais) Abounding in shallows; shelvy.

Beisiawl, a. (bais) That is becoming shallow.

Beisle, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (bais—lle) Shallow place.

Beisläawg, a. (beisle) Abounding with shallows.

Beius, a. (bai) Faulty; to be blamed or censured.

Beiusrwydd, s. (beius) Faultiness; blameableness.

Beiwr, s. m.—pl. beiwyr (bai—gwr) A blamer.

Bel, s. m.—pl. byl (el) Tumult; havoc; war.

From Roman-British altars, dedicated to *Mars*, we find he was called *Bel*; for on one that was found in the north of England occurs the epithet **BEL Y DUW CADR**, or, *Mars the puissant god*.

Gwirion oedd; gwae rai à wnaeth
Y bel yn ei fubolaeth.

He was innocent: woe to those who made war in his youth.
Hywel Suredwal.

Bid oreu i bawb, o daw'r bel,
O's dichon, geislaw d'ochel.

Let it be the best for every one, if the war should come, to avoid thee if he can. *Edm. Prys.*

Bela, s. m.—pl. t. on (bel) A wolf; henbane.

Bela, v. a. (bel) To wrangle; to war, to battle.

Yn lle delant merched gwelant,
Er à felant o arfolion.

Wherever they come maidens will see, notwithstanding how the armed ones may war. *Edm. Prys.*

Belach, s. m. (bel) Trouble, or molestation.

Belawg, a. (bel) Apt to be ravaging, over-running.

Bele, s. m.—pl. t. od (bel) A marten. *Bele y graig*, the rock marten; *bele y coed*, the wood marten, known for its fur.

Belg, s. m.—pl. t. au (bel) An overwhelming, or bursting over. *Gwyr Belg*, the Firbolgs, as called by the Irish, or the Belgians.

Belgiad, s. m.—pl. belgiad (belg) One that overruns; a ravager. A Belgic Gaul: a colony of this nation settled on the south-east coast of Britain about two or three centuries prior to the Roman invasion, and extending westward, they got footing in Ireland; where, under the name of *Firbolgs*, they contributed to people that country, by mixing with the earlier colonists; and hence the greater affinity of the Irish with the Latin, in the words common to both, than the Welsh has; and hence also the number of words of Teutonic origin, in the Irish.

These people were, it seems, from the original *Cymbric* stock, but as they were such tribes as bordered on other nations, they spoke a mixed dialect. From their proximity to Italy, under the name of Ligurians, they acquired much of the Latin peculiarities; and on the other side they borrowed much from the Teutonic, in their progress to, and settlement in the Belgic provinces. They brought their peculiar name with them to Britain, for that part where they inhabited was called Lloegr.

Belgwys, s. pl. aggr. (belg) Those who make irruptions; the ravagers; the Belgæ.

Beli, s. m. (bel) Havoc; devastation: also a proper name; as, *Beli Mawr*, the father of *Caswallawn*, who opposed Cæsar's landing in Britain. *Beirdd Beli*, or *Beliaid*, irregular bards, or those who break the rules by taking up arms; or more probably so called from their conforming to the rules laid down by *Beli ab Benlli Cawr*, a British prince who lived in the fourth century.

Wyre llu llaes ysgwydauwr
Ysgwyd friw rhag biw bel bloeddauwr.

An army with long shields will uplift a broken shield before the loudly-bellowing line of devastation. *Aneurin.*

Belu, v. a. (bel) To bicker; to commit outrage.

Belwys, s. pl. aggr. (bel) Depredators; the Belgæ

Belys, s. pl. aggr. (bel) Helm for thatching: also called *cloig*, and *piliwn*. *Sil.*

Belysen, s. f. (belys) A bundle of thatch or helm.

Bell, a. (ell) Compact, firm, or close.

Ni bu wr bell well no Chynon.

There has not been a compact man better than Cynon.

Aneurin.

Bellach, adv. (mutation of pellach) At this time.

Bellach, bellach, fal chwedl y barcud.

Now then, now then, like the song of the kite. *Adage.*

Ben, s. f. (be—en) A teeming with life.

Ben, s. f.—pl. t. i (mutation of men) A carriage, wain, or cart.

Benaïd, s. f.—pl. beneidiau (ben) A wain-full.

Y porthawr à ddyly bren o bob benaïd, nid amgen pren à allo ei dyno a'i unllaw heb lestar ar gerdded y meirch a'r ychain.

The porter ought to have a billet out of every cart-full; that is, a billet that he can pull out with one hand, without stopping the pace of the horses, or oxen. *Welsh Laws.*

Benedig, a. (ben) Conveyed, sent. *s. f.* A message

Benen, s. f. dim. (ben) A young female; a bird.

Benthyg, s. m. (ben—twg) A thing borrowed.

Os taiawg a gynnal darw, a phallu o hono o'i fenthyg, camlyryus fydd.

If a churl keep a bull, and it should fail of its procreanting use, he is liable to a fine for wrong. *Welsh Laws.*

Benthygiad, s. m. (benthyg) A borrowing.

Benthygiaw, v. a. (benthyg) To borrow.

Benwyd, s. m.—pl. t. au (benw) Personal activity, or liveliness; mirth.

Benyn, s. m. dim. (ben) A wain. *Tri benyn bynau*, the three cart loads. *Culhwch—Mabinogi.*

Benyw, s. f.—pl. t. od (ben) A female; a woman; a young woman.

Benywaidd, a. (benyw) Feminine; womanish.

Benywawl, a. (benyw) Female; of the female sex.

Benywen, s. f. dim. (benyw) A little female.

Benywetach, s. pl. dim. (benyw) Giggling females.

Ber, s. f.—pl. t. au (er) A spear, a pike; a spit.

Ywch ni bydd maddau
Fy ngwan à berau.

To you there will be no forgiveness for piercing me with spears. *Taliesin.*

Bèr, s. f.—pl. t. au (er) A shank, or a leg. *Ber-au byrion*, short shanks.

Ber, a. (f. of byr) Short. *Cyhydedd fer*, short metricity; a verse of four syllables.

Angen y gyhydedd fer yw ban pedeirsill, ac o bedwar ban i wyth yn y pennill.

The requisite of short metricity is a verse of four syllables, and from four to eight lines in the stanza. *Barddas.*

Bera, s. m.—pl. t. on (bar) A pyramid; a stack of corn, or hay.

Berad, s. m.—pl. t. au (mutation of merad) A dropping, drizzling, or running of water.

Beraden, s. f. dim. (berad) A single drop.

Beraes, s. f. (ber—aes) A buckler; a short shield.

Berai, s. m.—pl. bereion (ber) A turn-spit.

Beran, s. f. dim. (ber) A little spit; a broach.

Berasgell, a. (ber—asgell) Short-wing. *s. f.* the bird called penguin.

Berdroell, s. f.—pl. t. au (ber—troell) Jack wheel

Berdas, s. m.—pl. berdys (mer—tas) A shrimp.

Berdysyn, s. m. dim. (berdas) A little shrimp. *s. f.* berdysen.

Berddig, a. (bardd) Bardic; scientific; poetical.

Berfa, s. f.—pl. t. au (ber) A barrow. *Berfa ddywylaw*, a hand-barrow; *berfa olwynawg*, and *berfa drol*, a wheel-barrow.

Berfain, a. (ber—main) Thin, or slender shanked

Berfaydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (berfa) A barrow-man.

Berfayddes, s. f. (berfaydd) A barrow-woman.

Bergam, a. (ber—cam) Bow-legged; crooked-legged.

Beri, s. m.—pl. t. on (bar) A kite, or glede.

Beriau, s. f.—pl. berienau (ber—iau) Short yoke.

Beriawg, a. (bèr) Shankèd; having large shanks.

Crych fyr yw, crach ferlawg,
Cryd gwern, nid cariad y gog.

A short curly-pated one, with short shanks, with a tottering frame, and not the cuckoo's lover. *D. ab Gwilym, i Eiddig.*

Berllysg, s. f.—pl. t. au (bèr—llysg) A truncheon.

Y drysawr à ddyly rwyddau ffordd i'r brenin a'i ferllysg, a pha ddyn bynag à darawo i ar y ffordd o hyd ei fraich a'i ferllysg, cyd gofyno lawn iddo, ni ddyly ei gaffael.

The door-keeper ought to clear the way for the king with his truncheon, and whatever man he may strike at arms length, out of the way with his truncheon, should such seek for redress he ought not to have it. *Welsh Laws.*

Bèroes, s. m.—pl. t. au (bèr—oes) A short age.

Berrwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (bèr—rhwy) A leg fetter.

Berwyawg, a. (berrwy) Wearing a fetter. *s. slave.*

Berth, s. m.—pl. t. on (erth) Perfection; beauty.

Ban baig beryon, a bwystgynion coed,
Cadw bonedd budd a berthion.

When the kites, and the wild beasts of the wood, are fed by the potent nobility, there will be profit and riches. *Gwalchmai.*

Berth, a. (erth) Fair; pleasant; ornamented; rich.

Myn y bai aer-fab Iorwerth, yn rhyfel
Cyn rhyfawr ddrygyrferth,
Oedd cadarn draig benaig berth,
Oedd ced gynnydd cad gannerth.

Where the slaughtering son of Iorwerth appears in the battle, ere excess of lamentation came, he was the mighty dragon and the beauteous chief, he was the encourager and supporter of the battle. *Bleddyn Fardd.*

Berthaidd, a. (berth) Pleasing; well-favoured.

Berthawg, a. (berth) Opulent; wealthy; endowed.

Y rhai berthawg a chywaethawg à anrheithiai.

Those who were wealthy and enjoying possessions he despoiled. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Berthdud, s. m.—pl. t. on (berth—tud) Fair land.

Dy fyd wrth dy fryd, franes oborthiant,
Wyd berthdud oddiwes.

Thy life agreeable to thy will, giving sustenance to the ravens, thou art possessed of a beautiful region. *Gw. Ryfel, i D. ab Owain.*

Berthedd, s. m. (berth) Splendour; elegance.

O'r Dëau irdanc haelonedd,
Ardal hardd i fardd am ferthedd;
Por eisior, un eisiau ni'm gwedd,
Pen elyf, pan elwyf Wynedd.

From the South there is surprising liberality; a fair region for a Bard to meet with *splendid gifts*; he is like a prince, he will not let me experience one want, chief of elegance, when I go to Gwynedd.

Lt. P. Moch.

Berthfa, s. f.—pl. t. au (berth—ma) A fair spot.
Berthfan, s. f.—pl. t. au (berth—mân) A rich spot.
Berthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (berth) A beautifying.
Berthogi, v. a. (berthawg) To endow, to enrich.

Ef â ferthoges eglwys i'r grog.

He endowed a church to the cross.

Hanesion.

Berthogiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (berth) Endowment.
Berthogrwydd, s. m. (berthawg) State of opulence.
Berthu, v. a. (berth) To endow, or to enrich.

Ym aelwyd yd berthwyd berthedd,
Berth wartheg aureg enrhydedd.

My home was endowed with fair gifts, beauteous kine the honourable present.

Cyuddelw.

Berthus, a. (berth) Tending to enrich, or endow.
Berthwr, s. m.—pl. berthwyr (berth—gwr) One that enriches; a wealthy man.

Berthyd, s. m.—pl. t. au (berth) A beauty; a jewel

Ni chrônes, rhoddes radau, wallofiad
Rhuddaur, a dillad, fad ferthydau.

He hoarded not, he gave gifts, the distributor of the rudd-gold, and garments, goodly embellishments.

Gwyn Brycheiniawg.

Berthyll, a. (berth) Elegant; splendid; enriched.

Mi ydwyf berthyll,
Ac ydwyf drythyll,
O ormes fferyll.

I am splendid, I am wanton, from the oppression of the chymist.

Taliesin.

Beru, v. a. (ber) To stab with a spear; to spit.
Beru, v. a. (mutation of meru) To drop, to ooze.
Berw, s. m.—pl. t. on (bar) A boiling, or ebullition;
Mae rhyw ferw rhyfedd yn ei ben, there is some odd whim in his head; berw'r cylla, concoction, or digestion in the stomach.
Berwad, s. m.—pl. t. au (berw) A decoction.
Berwadwy, a. (berwad) Decoctible; bubbling.
Berwawl, a. (berw) Boiling; bubbling.
Berwedig, a. (berw) Boiling; that is decocted.
Berwedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (berwad) A boiler.
Berwedd, s. m. (berw) Ebullition; a boiling.
Berweddu, v. a. (berwedd) To brew; to decoct.
Berwi, v. a. (berw) To boil; to bubble.

Dau gefnderw oeddynt ni ferwynt frad,
Cadfan, i gadw llan, ef a Lleuddad.

They were two cousins who boiled no plots, Cadfan to guard the choir, with him Lleuddad.

Llywelyn Fardd.

Berwr, s. pl. aggr. (berw) Cresses. In N. Wales, they use berw; and in S. Wales berwy.

Berwy, s. pl. aggr. (bar—gwy) Cresses; berwy y dwfr, water cresses, berwy y dwfr melyn, belders; berwy yr ieir, or canclwm, knot grass; berwy y fam, or berwy y famawg, flixweed; berwy y torlanau, charlock, or hedge mustard; berwy y gauaf, bitter winter cresses; berwy gwyllt, berwy frainc, berwy ffreinig, or berwy yr ardd, garden cresses; berwy Taliesin, orpine; berwy y moch, swine cresses; berwy y ceryg, wall cress; berwy gwyllt, broad-leaved pepperwort.

Berwyd, s. m.—pl. t. au (berw) An ebullition.

Berwydydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (berwyd) A boiler; a brewer.

Neu pren purawr fydd,
Ffrwythlawn ei gynnydd,
Rhoi ias berwydydd,
Odd uch pair pum-wydd.

Or if a cultivated tree it should be, fruitful of increase, there must be given a brewer's heat over a cauldron with five sorts of wood under it.

Taliesin.

Berwydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (berw) A boiler; brewer.
Berwydda, v. a. (berwydd) To brew; mae e'n berwydda diawd dda, he brews good drink.

Berwyddfa, s. f.—pl. berwyddfeydd (berwydd) A brewery, or a place for brewing.

Bery, s. m.—pl. t. on (ber) A kite; a glede.

Berysgrifen, s. f. (ber—ysgrifen) Brachygraphy.

Beryw, s. m. (bar) The juniper.

Beth, pron. (mutation of peth) What. It is used contractedly for pa beth, what thing, or what.

Beth â dal onid dialedd,
Da'r byd, wrth fyned i'r bedd.

What will it avail but vengeance the things of this world, in going to the grave.

Mer. ab Rhys.

Beudag, s. f.—pl. t. au (pau—tag) The head, or top of the windpipe; the larynx.

Beudail, s. m. aggr. (bu—tail) Cow dung.

Beudy, s. m.—pl. t. au (bu—ty) A cow house.

Bewyd, s. m. (baw) Dirtiness, filthiness.

Bi, v. (fut. of bod) Will be; there will, or shall be.

Nid fu, nid fi,
Yn nghymheiri
Ei gyfeisor.

There was not, there will not be in the mutual combat his second.

Taliesin.

Bicra, v. a. (bicre) To fight, or skirmish; to bicker

Bwa croes yn bicra oedd.

It was a crossbow skirmishing.

L. Mon.

Bicra, s. m.—pl. t. au (cre) A bickering.

Bid, v. (imper. of bod) Let it be, or be it.

A fo hael, gafael gyfan.
A hy, bid o'i dda ei hun.

He that would be generous, to be in unison, let him be so with his own.

Gr. Gryg.

Bid, s. m.—pl. t. au (mutation of mid) A hedge.

Bidan, s. f. dim. (bid) A twig, or slender branch; a weakly, or sorry wretch.

Oes haedda maes i heddwch
I'r bidan truan fab trwch.

Existence without peace is the desert of the sorry wretch, the son of rudeness.

T. Prys.

Bidawg, s. f.—pl. bidogau (bid) A hanger; a short sword; bidawg-lys, water lobelia.

Bidiaw, v. a. (bid) To make a quickset hedge.

Bidiawg, a. (bid) Inclosed with a hedge; encircling

Bidogan, s. f. dim. (bidag) A small hanger.

Bidogi, v. a. (bidawg) To poniard; to stab.

Bidogwr, s. m.—pl. bidogwyr (bidawg) Cut-throat.

Bidogyn, s. m. dim. (bidawg) A dagger, or poniard

Bidwal, s. m.—pl. t. au (bid—gwal) An encampment; also a proper name.

Bidwoseb, s. m.—pl. t. au (bid—gwoseb) A visiting

Y penhebogydd â ddylly ei dir yn rhydd, a'i farch bidwoseb, a dwy ran iddo o'r ebran, a'i frethyuwisg i gan y brein, a'i lliawisg i gan y frenines.

The chief hawker is entitled to have his land free, and his visiting horse, with two ratios of provender, and his woollen garments from the king, and his linen garments from the queen.

Welsh Laws.

Bigwrn, s. m.—pl. bigyrnau (mutation of migwrn) The ankle-bone.

Biswal, s. pl. aggr. (biw—gwal) The stale; the drain in a cow-house; dung; cow dung; Plant y Biswal, and Plant Alis y Biswal, a name of reproach for the English; cleddyf biswal, cleddyf y ddwyais, and cleddyf bleddyn, the milt.

Mal rhaw yn miswal.

Like a spade in the dung.

Adage.

Bisweiliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (biswal) A dunging.

Bisweiliaw, v. a. (biswal) To dung; to drop dung.

Bisweilyn, s. m. dim. (biswal) Cow-dung.

Lletaf fydd y bisweilyn o'i sathru.

Broader will the cow-dung be from being trodden.

Adage.

Bittolws, s. m. (bi—tolws) Epithet for a bull.

Biw, s. pl. aggr. (bu) Kine; cattle; horned cattle

Wyth ugain unlliw
O loi a biw—
Biw blith, ac ychain,
A phob cain amgen.

Eight scores unicoloured of calves and *kine*, milch cows, and oxen, and every fair variety. *Taliesin.*

Biwlith, s. m. (biw—llith) Cow-wheat.

Blaen, s. m.—pl. t. au (bal) A point; the extremity; the top; the former or foremost part; priority; precedence; *blaen cleddyf*, the point of a sword; *blaen ac ol*, first and last; *achub y blaen*, to secure priority, or to get first; *blaenaf*, first, or foremost; *blaen newydd*, the new moon, *blaenau afonydd*, the sources of rivers; *blaenau*, the extremities, the borders of a country; also where vallies terminate, or are interrupted by mountains, as *Blaenau Gwent*, in Monmouthshire; *blaen yr iwrch*, perennial mercury; *blaen y gwaew*, lesser spearwort.

Rhoi'r car o flaen y march.

To put the cart before the horse.

Adage.

Blaenafiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (blaen) Primacy.

Blaenanedig, a. (blaen—geni) That is first born; before; primogenial. *s.* firstling, or first-born.

Molwch—

'R hwn a d'rawodd yr Alpht i'w ddig,
A'r blaenanedig ynddi.

Praise him who smote Egypt in his ire, and the first-born in it. *Edm. Prys.*

Blaenawl, a. (blaen) Going foremost; primary.

Blaenawr, s. m.—pl. blaenorion (blaen) A leader.

Beth a yr blaen byth ar blaid?
Blaenawr a byw ei lonaid.

What will ever give the precedence in a party? a leader full of life. *T. Alced.*

Blaendardd, s. m.—pl. t. au (blaen—tardd) The first springing, or budding; a germ.

Blaendarddawl, a. (blaendardd) That is budding.

Blaendarddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (blaendardd) Germination; a first springing, or budding.

Blaendarddu, v. a. (blaendardd) To spring out.

Blaendociad, s. m.—pl. t. au (blaen—tociad) A cutting, or bearding of wool.

Blaendociaw, v. a. (blaen—tociaw) To beard wool.

Blaendori, v. a. (blaen—tòri) To cut the end.

Blaendoriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (blaen—tòriad) A cutting off the end; aphæresis.

Blaendrwch, s. m.—pl. blaendrychion (blaen—trwch) Aphæresis, a term in prosody.

Blaendrwyth, s. m.—pl. t. au (blaen—trwyth) A prime solvent.

Bwriwyd eryr llwyd i'r llan
Blaendrwyth breninllwyth Henllan.

The grey eagle has been consigned to the grave, the first active germ of the royal tribe of Henllan. *T. Alced.*

Blaenddawd, s. m.—pl. blaenddodion (blaen—dawd) A prefix, a term in grammar.

Blaenddodawl, a. (blaenddawd) Prefixable.

Blaenddodedig, a. (blaenddawd) That is prefixed.

Blaenddodi, v. a. (blaenddawd) To prefix.

Blenddodiad, s. m. (blaenddawd) A prefixing.

Blaenendir, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (blaen—tir) Bordering land, or marches.

Blaenfain, a. (blaen—main) Fine, or sharp-pointed

Blaenfed, a. (blaen) Antecedent, or foregoing.

Blaenfeiniaw, v. a. (blaenfain) To make sharp-pointed, or to acuminate.

Blaenffrwyth, s. m. (blaen—ffrwyth) The first-fruit

Blaengar, a. (blaen) Presumptuous; daring, bold.

Blaengar ymadrawd ifol.

Presumptuous in the conversation of the silly.

Adage.

Blaengeiniad, s. m.—pl. blaengeiniaid (blaen—ceiniad) A precentor; a leader of a band.

Blaengis, s. m.—pl. t. ion (blaen—cis) The onset, or first assault in battle; the first blow.

Blaengnaif, s. m.—pl. blaengneifion (blaen—cnaif) The bearding of wool.

Blaengneifiaw, v. a. (blaengnaif) To beard wool.

Blaengnwd, s. m.—pl. blaengnydau (blaen—cnwd) The first crop, or annates.

Blaenhogi, v. a. (blaen—hogi) To sharpen the point

Blaenhogiad, s. m. (blaen—hogiad) Accumination

Blaeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (blaen) A forming into a point; a getting foremost; a preceding, or leading

Blaeniaw, v. a. (blaen) To form into a point.

Blaenllaeth, s. f.—pl. t. au (blaenllaeth) The first milk, in milking; the second is *armel*.

Blaenllaw, s. f. (blaen—llaw) The first hand: *yn mlaenllaw*, beforehand, or previously.

Blaenllym, a. (blaen—llym) Sharp-pointed.

Blaenllymedig, a. (blaenllym) That is sharpened, or brought to a point.

Blaenllymedd, s. m. (blaenllym) Sharp-pointedness

Blaenllymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (blaenllym) A sharpening to a point; acumination.

Blaenllymu, v. a. (blaenllym) To sharpen a point:

Blaennewydd, s. m. (blaen—newydd) New moon.

Blaenorawl, a. (blaenawr) Antecedent; leading.

Blaenori, v. a. (blaenawr) To precede; to lead.

Blaenoriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (blaenawr) Preceding.

Blaenoriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (blaenawr) Antecedence; precedence; preference; priority.

Blaenred, s. m.—pl. t. ion (blaen) Precursor; one that goes foremost.

Blaenred wrth fyned oedd fo,
Ac olaf pan fai gilio.

The foremost in leading on was he, and last when a retreat was necessary. *I. Deutwyn.*

Blaenredawl, a. (blaenred) Precurrent.

Blaenrediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (blaenred) Precurring.

Blaenredu, v. a. (blaenred) To forerun; to precede

Blaenu, v. a. (blaen) To form into a point; to out-run, over-run, or get foremost; to outdo, or perform before another.

Blaenwedd, s. m.—pl. t. au (blaen—gwedd) The summit, or highest point.

Caffael a orug—blaenwedd Rhufeiniawl enrhydedd.

He obtained the summit of Roman grandeur. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Blaenwel, s. m.—pl. t. ion (blaen—gwel) The farthest point of vision; the horizon; the summit.

Gan edwyn dychryn o dechreu blaidd
Uch blaenwel yn oed llo;
Gnaws achaws yn uch cyn adfo,
Gnawd ei ladd ni lwydda ei abo.

By recognising danger when the wolf begins to be on the heights, when yet but of the age of a cub; there will be reason ere he becomes of full growth to make it customary to kill him though his carcase be useless. *Ed. P. Moch.*

Blagur, s. pl. aggr. (mutation of *balgur*) The budding of a tree, or herb; young sprigs.

Blaguraw, v. a. (blagur) To branch; to bud, or sprout; to blossom. *See Braguraw.*

Blagurawg, a. (blagur) Full of buds; budding.

Blagurawl, a. (blagur) Having a tendency to shoot out, to bud, or to blossom.

Blaguriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (blagur) A budding.

Blaguryn, s. m. (blagur) A bud; a young twig.

Blai, s. m.—pl. bleion (bal) Depredator; a wolf.

Cynddylan gulhwch gynniffud llew,
Blai dilyn ddisgyniad,
Nid adfer Twrch tref ei dad!

Cynddylan the hungry boar, a depredator, as a lion bold, or like the wolf tracing the fallen carcase: Twrch will not restore the patrimony of his sire. *Llywarch Hen.*

Blaidd, s. m.—pl. (bleiddiau (blai)) The look, visage, or aspect; the part of the face that is without hair, or bare; a wolf.

Sef yw blaidd bugail.

A wolf is the shepherd.

Adage.

Teneu fy llen, i mi nid llonydd,
Llwyd yw fy mlaidd ni'm traidd Gwenddydd.

Thin is my side, to me giving pain, pale is my visage, Gwenddydd visits me not.

Blan, s. m. (llan) What is plain or evident.

Blànawl, a. (blan) Manifest, apparent.

Blanc, s. m.—pl. blainc (llanc) A young horse.

Blanu, v. a. (blan) To manifest, to appear; to shine.

Blas, s. m.—pl. t. au (bal) The sense of tasting; taste; relish.

Bu truan dyngedfen angen gywir,
A dyngid i Dudfwich a chyfwich hir;
Cyf yfen' fedd gloew wrth liw babir,
Cyf fai da ei flas, ei gas bu hir.

Miserable was the fate brought by just necessity, that was fated to Dudfwich and the tall Cyfwich; though they drank the clear mead by the light of the torch, though its taste might be good, long was the dislike of it.

Aneurin.

Blasaidd, a. (blas) Having some relish or savour.

Blaseiddiaw, v. a. (blasaidd) To give a relish.

Pei dyfelid y gwanwyn, dyger yn y gerdd, son a myfyrdawd
am serch, neu ryw beth arall dyddan i'r galon; a hyn a bair awch-
lymu y gerdd a'i blaseiddiaw.

If the spring should be described, let there be introduced into the song, a mention and contemplation of love, or something else pleasing to the heart; and this will be the means of pointing and relishing of it.

Barddas.

Blasiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (blas) A tasting.

Blasu, v. a. (blas) To taste; to relish; to like.

Blasus, a. (blas) Well-tasted; relishing; savoury.

Blasusaw, v. a. (blasus) To give a relish.

Blaw, s. m.—pl. t. on (bal—aw) A flowing out; effusion; a cry; also the flooding of the sea.

Blawd, s. m.—pl. blodion (bal) Meal; *blawd llif*, saw-dust; *blawd gwydd*, the bloom, or blossom of trees; *afall-flawd*, appletree blossom.

Blawdd, s. m.—pl. bloddion (blaw) Activity; tumult

Blawdd, a. (blaw) Active; nimble; swift; ready; *rhuthr blawdd*, a quick assault.

Cof cad flawdd a'm cawdd, a'm carai
Car cerddawr, cerddau a'i cyrchai.

The memory of the active battle gives me displeasure; he that loved me, the friend of the songster! songs were addressed to him.

Cynddelw, m. O. Gwynedd.

Blawn, s. m. (bla) That is pervasive; the fat or oily principle; the richness of manure.

Blawr, s. m. (bal) That shoots out; the principle of crystallization; nitre, salts; grey colour; an iron grey:

Blawr, a. (bal) Grey; of an iron grey; hoary.

Yn nrws rhyd gwelais i wyr lledruddion,
Eirf ddillwng rhag blawr gofedon.

In the pass of the ford, I saw gory-tinted men, dropping their arms before the grey curling wave.

Taliesin.

Blawrgoch, s. m. (blawr—coch) A russet, or reddish brown. *a. russet.*

Blawriaw, v. (blawr) To become grey or hoary.

Blawrwyn, s. m. (blawr—gwyn) A whitish grey.

Ble, s. m.—pl. t. on (bal) A plain. *Dimet. Aerfle*, a field of battle.

Bledd, a. (ble) Open, plain; exposed.

Bleddwch, s. m. (bledd) What is open or exposed.

Bleddychfa, s. m. (bleddwch) The countenance.

Bleiddadwy, a. (blaidd) That can over-run.

Bleddynt bleiddadwy, yn adwy yd llas,
Y lleddesid a fai hwy.

Bleddynt that was apt to depredate, in the pass he was slain, where others have been slain who might still have been.

Cynddelw, m. Bledd. Fardd.

Bleidd-dag, s. m. (blaidd—tag) Wolf's-bane, or aconite; also called *llyisiau'r blaidd*.

Bleidde, s. m.—pl. t. on (blaidd) A quick irruption.

Caeawg cynnorawg bleidde maran,
Gwefrawr godrwyawr torchawr am ran.

Caeawg the foremost in giving aid, with a spreading course like the wave on the shore, with wreathes of amber encircling his countenance.

Aneurin.

Bleiddfar, a. (blaidd—bar) Ferocious as a wolf.

Bleiddgi, s. m.—pl. bleiddgwn (blaidd—ci) Wolf-dog.

Bleiddgrwydr, s. m.—pl. t. au (blaidd—crwydr) The prowling of the wolf.

Bu gelyn Brynaich, branes gyfwyrain,
Bardd goelfain, beirdd gyfles;
Bleiddgrwydr brwydr brydau aches;
Bryd yn arfod a ddodes.

He was the foe of the men of Bernicia, at his presence the ravens hover, he was the omen of gladness to the bard, the general advantage of bards, in the battle like the prowling of the wolf; the heats of the impulse of the passion in the stroke he gave.

Cynddelw, m. O. ab Madawg.

Bleiddian, s. m.—pl. bleiddiain (blaidd) A wolf; also a man's name.

Diwytaf i fleiddian
Ei genad ei hunan.

The most trusty for the wolf is his own messenger.

Adage.

Bleiddiast, s. f.—pl. bleiddieist (blaidd—gast) A wolf-bitch, a she wolf.

Bleiddig, a. (blaidd) Having the nature of a wolf, or wolf-like; depredatory; also a man's name.

Ysgyfrang nid oedd bleiddig mab Eli.

In the conflict the son of Eli was not savage.

Taliesin.

Bleiddwch, s. m. (blaidd) A tendency to project, or to appear.

Bleiddychfa, s. m.—pl. t. au (bleiddwch) The countenance.

Bleiddyd, s. m.—pl. t. on (blaidd) A depredator; a wolf.

A bleiddyd gorllwyd goreu afain
Dimpyner odduch llad, pwy lladd cofain.

And the hoary wolf, the best in retreat, I shall be satiated with the beverage that kills the memory.

Taliesin.

Bleiddyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (blaidd) A wolf's cub.

Bleiddynedd, s. m. (bleddyn) A cadaverous aspect

Bleiniad, s. m.—pl. bleiniaid (blaen) One that is at the head; a leader: also an ear of corn.

Blaen blawdd bleiniad gwyrenig,
Blaidd gawr Bleddynt fab Cynwrig.

The foremost in assault, the magnanimous leader with the voice of a wolf is Bleddynt the son of Cynwrig.

Cynddelw.

Bleinied, v. a. (blaen) To lead or go before.

Blew, s. pl. aggr. (ble) Hair in general; but the hair of the head is called *gwallt*; the long hair of tails and manes of animals is *rhawn*.

Yn y lle ydd ymgreinio y march ydd edy beth o'i flew.

Where the steed tumbles about he will leave some of his hair.

Adage.

Blewawg, a. (blew) Abounding with hair; hairy. *Y flewawg*, the great mullein.

Blewgeirch, s. m. (blew—ceirch) The bristle-pointed oat.

Blewiach, s. pl. aggr. (blew) Tender hairs; down

Blewiaw, v. (blew) To grow, or become hairy.

Blewogi, v. (blewawg) To become hairy.

Blewogrwydd, s. m. (blewawg) Hairiness.

Blewyn, s. m. dim. (blew) A hair; a blade of grass

O flewyn i flewyn ydd â pen yn foel.

By hair after hair the head becomes bald.

Adage.

Nid trymach y blewyn llwyd no'r gwyn.

The grey hair is not heavier than the white.

Adage.

Yn ceisiaw y blewyn glas y boddas y gaseg.

In attempting to get the green blade the mare was drowned.

Adage.

Blewynawg, s. f. (blewyn) The hawkweed; also called *clust llygoden*, mouse-ear.

Bliant, s. m.—pl. bliaint (lliant) Fine linen; as

cambric, or lawn. *Lliain bwyd o fiant*, a table-cloth of fine linen. *H. Arthur*.—*Pais fiant*, a gown or coat of fine linen.

Gwr gwrthawd gwarthrudd, gwrdd yn gwrthryn Lloegr.
Llywelyn ar gychwyn,
Ynmlaen caen cawod unbryn,
Yn mlant gwyrdd ac un gwyn.

A man resisting reproach, powerful in opposing Lloegr is Llywelyn, when he goeth forth before the covering of the shower of royalty, in the green linen and the white. *Lt. P. Moch.*

Blif, s. m.—pl. t. au (bal—if) A warlike engine to throw stones, or other things; a catapult. *Maen blif*, a stone, or ball, that is projected.

Curaw a blif ddylifddelw,
Ceryg Caer Ferwig fur-welw.

Battering with the catapult, like a torrent, the stones against the gloomy walls of the castle of Berwick. *Iolo, i Edward III.*

Hi a daffai o'i deusfaen
Ergyd blif ar goed o'i blaen.

It would impel forward the shaft from its two points, with the force of a catapult. *T. Aled, i fwa.*

Blifai, s. m.—pl. blifeion (blif) A projectile.

Blifaidd, a. (blif) Very fleet, or swift. *Mae hynt flifaidd arno yn uwr*, he is now on some hasty journey.

Hil cryr hael cryrod,
Flifaidd, nid gwladaid ei glod.

The offspring of an eagle of the generous eagles, swift and not vulgar is his fame. *Iolo Goch.*

Blifant, s. m.—pl. blifaint (blif) A projectile.

Blifawl, a. (blif) Having a projectile force.

Blifedig, a. (blif) Endowed with swiftness; that is projected, ejected, or thrown.

Blifiaw, v. a. (blif) To project from an engine.

Blifwr, s. m.—pl. blifwyr (blif—gwr) One that works a catapult; artillery-man.

Blifyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (blif) A projectile; a ball.

Blin, a. (bal) Turbulent, troublesome, molesting, weary, tired. *Dyn blin*, a turbulent man, or one of a restless, bad temper.

Blinadwy, a. (blin) Capable of or apt to trouble.

Blinaw, v. a. (blin) To trouble or vex, to weary, to become tired or fatigued.

Blinwra, s. m. (bling—cwr) A blister, a weal.

Blinder, s. m.—pl. t. au (blin) Trouble, weariness

O achaws bychan y daw blinder.

From small cause will trouble come.

Adage.

Blinderawg, a. (blinder) Afflicted; wearisome.

Blinderogrwydd, s. m. (blinderawg) Wearisomeness, troublesomeness.

Blinderus, a. (blinder) Tiresome, tired, weary.

Blinderusrwydd, s. m. (blinderus) Tiresomeness.

Blinedig, a. (blin) Wearied, tired, disturbed.

Blinedd, s. m. (blin) Fatigue, trouble, weariness.

Blinfyd, s. m. (blin—byd) Tribulation, trouble.

Blinwr, s. m.—pl. blinwyr (blin—gwr) A disturber.

Bling, s. m.—pl. t. ion (blin) A rising up; a flaying, or rising of the skin.

Blingaw, v. a. (bling) To flay, or pluck off the skin; to excoriate.

Mawrth a ladd, Ebrill a fling.

March doth kill, and April will flay.

Adage.

Y gath a fo da ei chroen a flingir.

The cat that hath a good skin will be flayed.

Adage.

Blingawl, a. (bling) Excoriative, tending to flay.

Blingedig, a. (bling) That is excoriated or flayed.

Blingiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bling) Excoriation.

Blingwr, s. m.—pl. blingwyr (bling—gwr) Flayer.

Blisg, s. pl. aggr. (bal—isg) The husks of fruit.

Blisgaw, v. a. (blisg) To shell, or take off husks.

Blisgedig, a. (blisg) Shelled, cleared of husks.

Blisgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (blisg) A taking off shells

Blisgyn, s. m. (blisg) A shell, or husk. *Blisgyn wy*, an egg-shell.

Blith, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llith) Milk. *Diard o flith anifeiliaid*, drink of the milk of animals. *Mabinogion*. Also, metaphorically, what brings profit.

El blith a'i gwenith—
Sy'n doraeth i'r holl diroedd.

Its milch kine and wheat yield plenty to all the countries round. *D. ab Gwilym, i Forganwg.*

Blith, a. (llith) Giving milk. *Gwartheg blithion*, milch cows.

Anllad ruad i'w riain
A wna'n flith ei nith a'i nain.

He wantonly roars to his mate, and makes his niece and grand dam to be yielding milk. *I. Tew, i darw.*

Blithawg, a. (blith) Abounding with milk. *Da blithawg*, milch kine.

Blochas, s. f. (blwch) What encloses; a box.

Blochta, s. m. (bloch) A curd on whey.

Blodau, s. pl. aggr. (blawd) Flowers; blossoms.

Blodau y gwynt, anemone; *blodau y gog*, or *blodau cennin y brain*, blue-bells; *blodau brenin*, peony; *blodau y fran*, meadow lychnis; *blodau y gog*, or *hydwr*, cuckow flower; *blodau ymenyn*, butter-cups.

Blodau cyn Mai
Goreu na bai.

Flowers before May, it would be better they were not. *Adage.*

Bloden, s. f. dim. (blawd) A floweret; a blossom.

Blodeuad, s. m.—pl. t. au (blodau) A flowering.

Blodeuaw, v. a. (blodau) To flower; to bear flowers; to flourish: also to mature.

Tyf gwr yn lan ei waneg,
A rhagddo blodeuo'n deg;
Ac yn ei ffrain, deg iawn fri,
Ei daraw lawr a'i dori.

A man grows up comely in his gait, and forward fairly blooms: and in the fair prerogatives of his honour he is struck down and destroyed. *Ieuan Llwyd Sieffre.*

Blodeuawg, a. (blodau) Flowery; bloomy; gay.

Blodeuawl, a. (blodau) Flowering; blooming.

Blodeufag, a. (blodau—mag) Floriferous.

Blodeulyd, a. (blodau) Flowered; mothery.

Blodeuogrwydd, s. m. (blodeuawg) Floweriness.

Blodeuwedd, a. (blodau—gwedd) Having the appearance of flowers; the owl is sometimes so called: also a woman's name.

Sef yw blodeuwedd tyllhuan, o'r iaith yr awr hon.

The flower-visage is an owl in the language of this day.

Mabinogion.

Blodeuwr, s. m. (blodau—gwr) A florist.

Blodeuwydd, s. m. aggr. (blodau—gwydd) Flowering shrubs, or flowering-trees.

Blodeuyn, s. m. (blodau) A flower; a blossom, *Blodeuyn y gwynt*, wood anemone; *blodeuyn mihangel*, calathian violet.

Diau megis blodeuyn
Marwaidd dwf, yw mawredd dyn.

Truly like the flower of momentary growth is the glory of man. *Rice Jones.*

Blodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (blawd) A making into meal.

Blodiaw, v. a. (blawd) To make into meal: also to cover, or sprinkle with meal.

Blodiawg, a. (blawd) Farinaceous; mealy.

Blodiwr, s. m.—pl. blodwyr (gwr) A mealman.

Blodon, s. m. (blawd) A blossom; a flower.

Blodwaith, s. m. (blawd---gwaith) A meal-dust.

Blodwraig, s. f. (blawd---gwraig) A meal-woman.

Blodwy, a. (blawd) Farinaceous; mellow, or ripe.

Blodwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (blodwy) A becoming mellow or mealy.

Blodwyaw, v. (blodwy) To grow mealy or mellow.
Blodwyawl, a. (blodwy) Becoming mellow.
Blodwyedd, s. m. (blodwy) Mellowness; ripeness.
Blodyn, s. m. dim. (blawd) A flower; a floweret.
Bloddest, s. f.---pl. t. au (blawdd) A rejoicing, applause, or acclamation.

Dygasant i fyny arch yr Arglwydd trwy floddest, a sain udgorn.

They have brought up the ark of the Lord with rejoicing, and the sound of the trumpet. 2 Sam. vi. 16.

Bloddestgar, a. (bloddest) Joyous, rejoicing, or shouting for joy.

Bloedd, s. f.---pl. t. iau (blaw) A shout, or outcry.

Bloeddfawr, a. (bloedd) Vociferous; shouting.

Bloeddgar, a. (bloedd) Apt to be vociferating.

Bloeddian, v. a. (bloedd) To vociferate.

Bloeddiast, s. f.---pl. bloeddieist (bloedd—gast) A yelping bitch.

*Arw floeddiast, oerfel iddi,
Am esgar meinwar a mi!*

The terrible screamer, may she be frozen for separating the gentle fair one and me. D. ab Gwilym, i'r daran.

Bloeddiaw, v. a. (bloedd) To shout; to scream.

Bloeddiawl, a. (bloedd) Screaming; vociferous.

Bloeddiwr, s. m.---pl. bloeddwyrr (bloedd—gwr) A shouter, or screamer.

Blöen, s. f.---pl. t. au (blaw) A floweret.

Blöenawl, a. (blöen) Blossoming; blooming.

Blöeniad, s. m.---pl. t. au (blöen) A blossoming.

Blöenu, v. a. (blöen) To blossom; to bloom.

Bloesg, s. f.---pl. t. ion (blaw---esg) Broken noise.

Bloesg, a. (blaw---esg) Lispering; thick speaking.

Bloesgedd, s. m. (bloesg) Lispering; defect in speech.

Bloesgi, s. m. (bloesg) A faltering, or lispering.

Bloesgi, v. a. (bloesg) To lisp; to speak lisperingly.

Bloesgni, s. m. (bloesg) A lispering, or faltering.

Bloesgwr, s. m. (bloesg—gwr) A lisper.

Bloesgyn, s. m. dim. (bloesg) One that lisps.

Bloff, v. a. (llof) To mingle, intermix, or mix.

Bloffiad, s. m.---pl. t. au (bloffi) A mingling.

Bloffied, v. a. (bloffi) To mingle, or mix together.

Bloneg, s. m. aggr. (blawn) Lard, or swine's grease; also the fat of some birds, and animals.

As bloneg dyn, the fat of a human body; bloneg cath, the fat of a cat; bloneg y derw, oak-leather; bloneg y ddaiar, red-berried bryony; rhwymyn y coed, llysiau twrch, eirin gwiawn, grawn y perthi, and gwinwydden wen, white bryony.

Iraw tin hwch a bloneg.

To grease a sow's backside with lard. Adage.

Blonegen, s. f. (bloneg) The leaf of a swine; also of a goose, a cat, and of a man.

Blonegyn, s. m. (bloneg) The same as *blonegen*.

Blong, a. (f. of blwng) Sour; crabbed, blunt.

Rhoes hwrdd i'm llong, rhoes flong floedd.

He gave my ship a push, he gave a hoarse scream, Gr. Gryg.

Blota, v. a. (blawd) To meal, or gather meal, to go a begging of meal.

*Rhif annigrif eneu-grest,
Blotta, gwllana, gwera, gwest;
Cawsa, cica, mincocaeth,
Casa' pwnc, ceisiaw pob peth;
Llawer cydaid hen wenith,
Llawer baich ar ei braich brith.*

A catalogue not very diverting to the scabby lip; to gather meal, to gather wool, to gather tallow, and drink, to beg cheese, to beg meat, which causeth the smacking of her lips; most hateful article, she craves for every thing; many the loads on her spotted arm. Iolo Goch.

Blotai, s. c.---pl. bloteion (blawd) A meal-dealer, a beggar of meal.

Bloteiaeth, s. m.---pl. t. au (blotai) A dealing in meal; a begging of meal: also fancy flower-work.

Blotty, s. m.---pl. t. au (blawd---ty) Meal-house.

Bloth, s. m.---pl. t. ion (f. of blwth) A blast, or puff.

Blothach, s. f. (bloth) A fat chumpy woman.

Blöyn, s. m.---pl. t. au (blaw) A blossom, or flower

Blöynawl, a. (blöyn) Budding, or blossoming.

Blöyniad, s. m.---pl. t. au (blöyn) A blossoming.

Blöynu, v. a. (blöyn) To blossom; to flower.

Blwch, s. m.---pl. blychau (llwch) A small box.

Blwng, s. m.---pl. blyngau (bal—wng) A frown.

*Eryr gwyr Gwynedd gwn nad echwng,
Cyd ef ddigouër, ni chymer flwng.*

The eagle of the heroes of Gwynedd I know he is not near: though he may be appeased he will not take an affront. Ein. ab Mad Rahawd.

Blwng, a. (bal—wng) Obdurate; frowning.

Gwaddawd gwythlonedd gair blwng.

An ill-natured word is the lees of animosity. Adage.

Blwth, s. m.---pl. blythion, (glwth) A puff; a stir

Blwydd, s. m.---pl. t. au (bal—gwydd) The budding of trees; a year. *Blwydd oed, a year old.*

Ni chwery cath dros ei blwydd.

A cat will not play after she is a year old. Adage.

Blwyddawl, a. (blwydd) Annual, yearly.

Blwyddiad, s. m.---pl. blwyddiaid (blwydd) A yearling.

Aberthwch un bwch geifr yn bechaberth, a dau oen blwyddiaid yn aberth hedd.

Ye shall sacrifice one he-goat for a sin-offering, and two lambs that are yearlings for a peace-offering. Lev. xxiii. 13.

Blwyddyn, s. f.---pl. t. edd (blwydd) A year.

Blwyddyn a blwyddynedd, many years. Welsh Laws.

Y naill flwyddyn a fydd mam i ddyn, ac y llall fydd ei elltrewyn.

One year is a man's mother, and the other will be his step-mother. Adage.

Blychaid, s. m.---pl. blycheidiau (blwch) A box-full

Blychu, v. a. (blwch) To put in a box.

Blychwyr, s. m.---pl. blychwyr (blwch—gwr) A box-maker, a dealer in boxes.

Blychyn, s. m. dim. (blwch) A little box.

Blydd, a. (bal---ydd) Sappy, soft, tender, delicate

Blyddedd, s. f.---pl. t. au (blydd) The sapping, or rising of the sap; also a year.

Bynedd, s. f.---pl. t. au (llynedd) The rising of the sap; the year.

Byneddawl, a. (bynedd) Annual; relating to the year. *Yn flyneddawl, annually.*

Blyngâad, s. m. (blwng) A becoming turbulent.

Blyngaid, a. (blwng) Turbulent, passionate.

Blyngâu, v. (blwng) To become angry; to frown

Ac wedi gweled o Cynan Meiriadawg, Caradawg yn rhoddi y cyngor hwnw, blyngâu a sori a orug; canys ei holl ynl, a'i holl iafur ef oedd yn ceisiaw y freniuaeth iddo ei hun.

And when Cynan Meiriadog saw that Caradog gave such advice, he became angry, and was displeased: for his whole intention and labour was to obtain the government to himself. Gr. ab Arthur.

Blyngder, s. m.---pl. t. au (blwng) Turbulence, or ruffled temper; anger.

Blyngu, v. a. (blwng) To rouse up the passion.

Blyngyn, s. m. dim. (blwng) A turbulent person.

Blys, s. m.---pl. t. iau (bal---ys) A longing; a craving for; an inordinate desire.

Blysgar, a. (blys) Longing, hankering, or craving; having an inordinate desire.

Blysgarwch, s. m. (blysgar) Cravingness.

Blysiad, s. m.---pl. t. au (blys) A longing or craving

Blysiaw, v. a. (blys) To desire, or to long after.

Blysiawl, a. (blys) Disposing to long, or desire.

Blysig, a. (blys) Craving to please the appetite; epicurean.

—A thrallawd cegin,
A thrulliad trablîn,
A thri lliw ar win
I wan blysig.

And the trouble of the kitchen, and the over-wearied butler,
with wine of three colours for the voluptuous feeble one.
D. ab Ieuan Du.

Blysigrwydd, s. m. (blysig) Epicureanism.

Blyision, s. pl. aggr. (blys) Dainties, niceties.

Oeddw—
I'w blasau yn cael blyision beunydd.

I was at his mansion daily receiving dainties. *Gut. Owain.*

Blythach, s. m. dim. (blwth) A bloated person.

Blythai, s. m.—pl. blytheion (blwth) A guzzle-gut.

Blythar, s. m.—pl. blytheiriau (blwth) A belch.

Blytheiriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (blythar) A belching.

Blytheiriaw, v. a. (blythar) To belch; to eructate.

Blytheiriwr, s. m. (blythair—gwr) A belcher.

Bo, s. m.—pl. t. au (bw) A bugbear; a hobgoblin; one set to keep an eye on people; an overlooker.

Bo, v. (potential of bod) May be; he, she, or it may be. *Mal bo gwell*, as may be better; *boed*, be it, or let it be.

Cath anwydau ben—
Bo a fo arni byw fydd.

The old chilly cat, be that may be to her, yet will she live.
D. ab Gwilym.

Bo, interj. of threatening, scaring, or terrifying.

Bocsach, s. m.—pl. t. au (bog—sach) A vaunting.

Bocsachu, v. a. (bocsach) To puff out the cheeks.

Bocsachus, a. (bocsach) Vaunting, or bragging.

Bocsachwr, s. m.—pl. bocsachwyr (bocsach—gwr)

A braggadocio, a bragger.

Boch, s. f.—pl. t. au (och) A cheek; the chop.

Bochaid, s. f.—pl. bocheidiau (boch) A chop-full.

Bochawg, a. (boch) Abounding with cheeks; having great cheeks; blub-cheeked.

Bochdew, a. (boch—tew) Blub-cheeked.

Bochddant, s. m.—pl. bochddaint (boch—dant)

A cheek tooth.

Bochfoch, a. (boch repeated) Cheek to cheek.

Oeddynt a'u cleddyfau finin—
Eu ysgwydau fochfoch.

They were with their swords edge to edge, and their shields
side to side. *Cynddelw.*

Bochgern, s. m.—pl. t. au (boch—cern) A jole.

Bochgerniad, s. m. (bochgern) A chop-full.

Bochglug, a. (boch—clug) Blubber or blub-cheeked.

Ef gwnaeth yn erthyst byst bochglug,
A glyw briw braues dy orlwg.

He made a testimony with round checked pillars, which the
ravens hovering round thee for wounds shall hear. *Ll. P. Moch.*

Bochiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (boch) A gobbling up.

Bochlaes, a. (boch—llaes) Being flabby-cheeked.

Bochlwyd, a. (boch—llwyd) Pale-cheeked.

Bochlwyth, s. m.—pl. t. i (boch—llwyth) Chop-full.

Bochlwythaw, v. a. (bochlwyth) To stuff greedily.

Bod, s. m.—pl. t. au (bo—od) A being, or existence; also a dwelling, or a place of existence; a being stationary; also station in life.

Gwell melf fod na melf gerdded.

A curse that has a station is better than a curse that runs
about. *Adage.*

Ni ellir parch, nag annharch, na bonedd, nag anfonedd, o fod a
gorfod; eithr o dda neu ddrwg ymddwyn herwydd bod a gorfod.

There cannot arise honour nor dishonour, nobility nor mean-
ness, from station and condition; but from the good or evil con-
duct according to a station and condition.

Traith Bonedd ac Arfau.

Bod, v. To be; to exist. Bu, has been, bydd, will be; bydded, let it be.

Brodyr am bwyad innau,
Ni's cwynai glefyd cornwydau;
Un Eifan, Cynddylan dau.

Brothers there were to me also, who would not complain of
the raging of plagues; one was Eifan, Cynddylan was another.
Llywarch Hen.

Bod, s. m.—pl. t. ion (bo) A kite; the mountain kite. *Bod y gwerni, bod tinwyn, and bwncath y wern*, the bald buzzard; *bod y mel*, honey-buzzard.

Boda, s. m.—pl. t. aid (bod) A mountain kite. Also a man's name.

Bodawl, a. (bod) Being; existing, or existent.

Bodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bod) What has being.

Bodiadawl, a. (bodiad) Existent, existing.

Bodiaw, v. a. (bawd) To use the thumb; to thumb.

Bodlon, a. (bod—llôn) Pleased; contented.

Bodlondeb, s. m. (bodlon) Satisfaction; pleasure.

Bodloni, v. a. (bodlon) To please, or satisfy.

Bodo, s. f. dim. (modryb) Aunt, a word for aunt in familiar language.

Bodolaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (bodawl) Existence. *Arferiaeth a bodolaeth*, custom and existence.

Bodrwy, s. f.—pl. t. au (bawd—rhwy) A ring.

Bodrwyaid, a. (bodrwy) Like a ring; circular.

Bodrwyaw, v. a. (bodrwy) To make into a ring; to put on a ring.

Bodrwyawg, a. (bodrwy) Wearing a ring.

Bodrwyawl, a. (bodrwy) In a ring; circular.

Bodrwywr, s. m. (bodrwy—gwr) A ring-maker.

Bodrydaf, s. m.—pl. t. au (mutation of modrydaf) A place of resort, or gathering together; a beehive: also metaphorically a leader of an army, considering him as the nucleus of it.

BODD, s. m. r.—pl. t. ion. The will, consent, or good pleasure. *Trwy fodd ac ewylllys da*, by consent and good will.

Nid oes rhodd namyn o fodd.

There is no gift but by good will. *Adage.*

Bodda, s. m.—pl. t. aid (bodd) A red-shank, a bird; called also, *troedgoch*.

Boddâad, s. m. (bodd) A pleasing; satisfaction.

Boddâawl, a. (bodd) Tending to please, or satisfy.

Boddâed, v. a. (bodd) To please, or content.

Dywallaw di heilyn, gan foddâed,
Y corn yn llaw Rhys, yn llys llyw ced.

Pour out, thou walter, to yield pleasure, the horn in the hand
of Rhys, in the court of the prince of gifts. *O. Cyfeiliawg.*

Boddâu, v. a. (bodd) To please; to be contented.

Boddawg, a. (bodd) Contented; pleased; having a disposition for. *Cathl foddawg*, solacing with songs.

Ystafell Cynddylan ys peithiawg heno,
Gwedy cedwyr foddawg;
Eifan, Cynddylan, Caeawg.

The hall of Cynddylan is exposed this night,
After the contented warriors;
Eifan, Cynddylan, and Caeog. *Llywarch Hen.*

Boddawl, a. (bodd) Willing; contented; pleasing.

Boddâwr, s. m.—pl. boddâwyr (bodd—gwr) One that pleaseth; a satisfier.

Boddedig, a. (bawdd) Immersed; drowned.

Boddgar, a. (bodd) Easily pleased, contented.

Boddgarwch, s. m. (boddgar) Contentedness.

Boddi, v. a. (bawdd) To drown; to immerse.

Ni wna'r mor waeth no boddi.

The sea can do no worse than drowning. *Adage.*

Chwerthin â wna ynyd yn boddi.

The fool will laugh whilst drowning. *Adage.*

Boddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bawdd) A drowning.

Boddiant, *s. m.* (bawdd) Immersion; a drowning.
Boddiaw, *v. a.* (bodd) To please, or to satisfy.
Boddiedig, *a.* (bodd) Pleased; contented, pacified.
Boddineb, *s. m.* (bodd) Contentment; satisfaction.
Boddiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* boddwyr (bodd—gwr) Satisfier.
Boddlawn, *a.* (bodd) Contented, at ease; willing.
Boddlonadwy, *a.* (boddlawn) Capable of pleasing.
Boddlonawl, *a.* (boddlawn) Tending to satisfy.
Boddlondeb, *s. m.* (boddlawn) Satisfaction.
Boddlonedig, *a.* (boddlawn) Satisfied; contented.
Boddlonedigawl, *a.* (boddlonedig) Satisfactory.
Boddlongar, *a.* (boddlawn) Satisfactory; contented.
Boddloni, *v. a.* (boddlawn) To satisfy, or please.

Addas i hawb a'i boddlono.

Proper is to every one what satisfies him. *Adage.*

Boddloniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (boddlawn) A contenting.

Boddlonocâu, *v. a.* (boddlawn) To become pleased.

Cymerai Cain gynghorfynt ynddo wrth foddlonocâu o Ddaw i offrw ei frawd.

Cain became filled with jealousy on account of God being pleased with the offering of his brother. *Hanes Adda.*

Boddlonrwydd, *s. m.* (boddlawn) Contentedness.

Boddlonus, *a.* (boddlawn) Contented, or satisfied.

Boddlonwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* boddlonwyr (boddlawn—gwr) A satisfier, one who gives contentment.

Boddoldeb, *s. m.* (boddawl) Contentment; satiety.

Boddolder, *s. m.* (boddawl) Contentment.

Boddus, *a.* (bodd) Pleasing; agreeable.

Boddwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* boddwyr (bawdd—gwr) A drowner.

Bog, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (bwg) A swelling, or rising up.

Bogeilchwydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (bogel—chwydd) A swelling of the navel.

Bogeilglwm, *s. m.*—*pl.* bogeilglymau (bogel—clwm) The tie, or boss of the navel.

Bogeiliaidd, *a.* (bogel) Apt to boss out; umbilical.

Bogeiliaw, *v. a.* (bogel) To boss, or swell out.

Bogeiliawg, *a.* (bogel) Bossed; having a boss.

Bogel, *s. m.*—*pl.* bogeiliau (bog) The navel; a nave of a wheel. *Bogel y forwyn, bogel gwener, common navelwort.*

—Pob rhod

A ber a dry fry yn frau.

A'i gelyn drwy ei bogelau.

Every wheel turns up with ease on a shaft with its pivot through their naves. *W. Lleyrn, i fen.*

Bogelawg, *a.* (cel) Secreted from fear; secluding.

Bogelu, *v. a.* (cel) To affright; to hide from fear.

Arthur ni'm bogela;

Naw can cad a'i tyngeda';

O'm lleddir minnau a ladda'.

Arthur will not terrify me; nine hundred battles I shall cause to him; if I am slain I will also slay. *Trystan a Gwalchmai.*

Boglw, *s. m.*—*pl.* boglymau (clwm) A boss. *Boglw tarian*, the boss of a shield.

Boglyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (bogel) A boss, or knob.

Boglyn, the eryngo; *boglyn* arfor, sea eryngo.

Boglynawg, *a.* (boglyn) Bossed, or knobbed.

Boglynawl, *a.* (boglyn) Formed into a boss.

Boglyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (boglyn) A bossing.

Boglynu, *v. a.* (boglyn) To boss; to form into knobs. *Dwfr yn boglynu*, water a bubbling.

Boglynwaith, *s. m.* (boglyn—gwaith) Embost-work.

Bogwn, *s. m.*—*pl.* bogynau (cwn) Might; potency.

Bogynawg, *a.* (bogwn) Strong, potent, powerful.

Bòl, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (bwl) The paunch, or belly.

Y bol a bil y cefu.

The belly robs the back.

Adage.

Bola, *s. m. dim.* (bol) The belly; the rotundity of the body. *Bola croen*, a leathern basket.

Bolaid, *s. m.*—*pl.* boleidiau (bol) A belly-full.

Bolawd, *s. m.*—*pl.* bolodion (bol) Rotundity; ball.

Bolch, *s. f.*—*pl.* bylchau (*s. of* bwlch) A gap; a notch.

Bolch, *a.* (bwlch) Notched; having a gap.

Gwr bolch ei darian, dalarfar yn nghynl',
Gwr bolch yn holi seri sathar.

A hero with a battered shield, vehement his wrath in the conflict; a haughty man pursuing the trodden harness.

Bladdyn Fardd, i D. ab Gruffudd.

Bolchwydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (bol—chwydd) A swelling of the belly; a tympany; also pregnancy; a swaggering, or bragging.

Bolchwyddaw, *v. a.* (bolchwydd) To swell the belly.

Boldesu, *v. a.* (bol—tesu) To bask in the sun.

Boldeswr, *s. m.*—*pl.* boldeswyr (bol—tes—gwr) A basker in the sun.

Boldwn, *a.* (bol—twn) Broken-bellied; gorbellied.

Boldyn, *a.* (bol—tyn) Full-bellied, tight-bellied.

Boldyni, *s. m.* (boldyn) Tightness of the belly.

Bolera, *v. a.* (bol) To guzzle; to sponge on others.

Gwedi i bob un, o saig i saig, folera cymaint o'r dantelthion ag a wnaethai wledd i ddyn cymedrawl dros wythnos—yna iechyd pob cydymmaith da.

After every one, mess after mess, had guzzled as much of dainties as would have made a feast to a moderate man for a week; then followed a health to every jovial friend.

Elis Wyn, Bardd Ciesg.

Bolerai, *s. m.*—*pl.* bolereion (bolera) A guzzler.

Bolerwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* bolerwyr (bolera—gwr) A guzzler; a spunger.

Bolgan, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (bwlgan) A budget or mail.

Bolglwm, *s. m.*—*pl.* bolglymau (bol—clwm) A boss.

Bolglymawg, *a.* (bolglwm) Bossed; having a boss.

Bolgrothawg, *a.* (bol---croth) Round-bellied.

Bolgwd, *s. m.* (bol---cud) Rotundity of the belly.

Bolheulad, *s. m.* (bol---haul) A basking in the sun.

Bolheulaw, *v. a.* (bol---haul) To bask in the sun.

Boliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (bol) Gorging, or guzzling.

Boliaw, *v. a.* (bol) To fill the belly; to gorge.

Boliawg, *a.* (bol) Abounding with belly; bellied.

Boloch, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (lloch) Disquietude; trouble.

Boloch ofnawg fydd daw.

Silence is a tumult to the timid.

Adage.

Bolol, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (bo---llol) A bugbear.

Bolrwith, *a.* (bol---rhwth) Gluttonous, greedy.

Bolrwym, *a.* (bol---rhwym) Costive.

Bolrwymaw, *v. a.* (bolrwym) To render costive.

Bolrwymedd, *s. m.* (bolrwym) Costiveness.

Bolrwymiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (bolrwym) A making costive; a becoming hide-bound.

Bolrwymyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (bol---rhwymyn) A belly-band, or belt for the middle.

Bolrythi, *s. m.* (bolrwith) Gluttony, greediness.

Bolrythiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (bolrwith) A guzzling.

Bolrythni, *s. m.* (bolrwith) Gluttony, or greediness.

Bolrythu, *v. a.* (bolrwith) To gormandize; to guzzle.

Bolrythwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* bolrythwyr (bolrwith---gwr) A gormandizer, a guzzler.

Bolwag, *a.* (bol---gwag) Empty-bellied.

Bolwst, *s. m.*—*pl.* bolystian (bol---gwst) Disorder of the belly; a rupture. *Pedwar bolwst sydd*;

bolwst lyn, a watery hernia; *bolwst bellennau*,

fleshy hernia; *bolwst wynt*, a windy hernia;

bolwst goludd, hernia of the intestines.

Boly, *s. m. dim.* (bol) A belly, paunch, stomach.

Tywyll boly hyd pan lefair.

Dark is the belly until it speaks.

Adage.

Bolystawg, *a.* (bolwst) Having a burstenness.

Bolystyn, *s. m. dim.* (bolwst) Hernia; a rupture.

Bollt, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (ollt) A bolt; a dart.

Bolltad, s. f.---pl. bollteidiau (boltt) A bolting.

Cuddiasai hwynt mewn bollteidiau llin, y rhaf oedd ganddi wedi eu hysgafu ar nen y ty.

She had hid them with the stalks of flax, which she had laid in order upon the roof of the house. *Jos. ii. 6.*

Bolltawd, s. m.---pl. bolltodaau (boltt) A bolting, or darting; the shooting a bolt.

Cyntyw hynt cennad Duw hen,
Na'r folltawd a wna'r fellten:
Na dau olwg un dilyd,
Na'i feddwl am nefoedd lys.

Swifter is the course of the messenger of God the ancient of days, than the darting of the lightning; than the sight of the quivering, or his thought on the heavenly mansion.

L. G. Cothi, i Fihangel.

Bolltawg, a. (boltt) Having a bolt, or dart.

Bolltawl, a. (boltt) Bolting; darting.

Bolltedig, a. (boltt) That is bolted, or darted.

Bolltiad, s. m.---pl. t. au (boltt) A bolting.

Bon, s. m.---pl. t. ion (bo---on) A stem, or base; a stock, or trunk: also the butt-end. Bon pren the root, the stem of a tree, the stump of a tree; *bon y gler*, the lowest class of minstrels.

Bonad, s. m.---pl. boneidiau (bon) Basement.

Bonawg, a. (bon) Having a stem, or stalk: also thick-shanked.

Gwalch a swydd yn rhwydd yr hawg,
A gâr bennill, gwr bonawg.

A chap in office who freely and long has loved the song, a thick-shanked fellow. *T. Prys.*

Bonbren, s. m.---pl. t. i (bon—pren) A stretcher of a horse's draught gear.

Boncath, s. m.---pl. t. au (bwncath) A buzzard.

Bonclust, s. m.---pl. t. ion (bon—clust) The back part of the ear: also a box on the ear.

Bonclustiad, s. m.---pl. t. au (bonclust) A boxing the ear; a buffeting.

Bonclustiaw, v. a. (bonclust) To box the ear.

Bonclustiwr, s. m.---pl. bonclustwyr (bonclust—gwr) A buffetter; one who boxes the ear.

Boncyff, s. m.---pl. t. ion (bon—cyff) A stock or stump of a tree.

Bondew, a. (bon—tew) Thick-legged; squabby.

Bonddid, s. f.---pl. t. au (bon---tid) The chain next the plough, by which it is fastened to the yoke.

Bondo, s. m. aggr. (bon-- to) The eaves; the thatch first laid on the eaves of a building.

Bonedd, s. m. aggr. (bon) Stock, pedigree, descent, nobility, or nobleness of birth. Dwynt plant ar fonedd, to give children a liberal education.

Gweddwa un peth yw bonedd,
Oni chafu rhyw rlawedd.

Nobility is the most destitute of all things if not attended with some virtue. *Llywarch Hen.*

Boneddawg, a. (bonedd) Having a stem; original.

Boneddig, a. (bonedd) Having a stem, or origin; noble; genteel; of genteel descent. Gwr boneddig, a gentleman; boneddigion, gentry; boneddig cynwynawl, or boneddig gwlad, a gentleman of pure Welsh descent, by father and mother. Welsh Laws.

Boneddigaid, a. (boneddig) Gentleman-like.

Boneddigdawl, s. m. (boneddig) Nobleness.

Boneddigiaeth, s. m.---pl. t. au (boneddig) Gentility

Boneddigryw, a. (boneddig—rhyw) Of noble line.

Feinwedd Elgr foneddigryw.

The slender-formed fair one of noble descent. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Boneddogi, v. a. (boneddawg) To found, or establish

Boneddu, v. a. (bonedd) To ennoble; to noble.

Gwell iddo a ddanier nog a fonedder.

It is better for him that is endowed than him that is ennobled. *Adage.*

Boneddus, a. (bonedd) Forming a foundation.

Bonfras, a. (bon—bras) Thick-legged; clumsy.

Bongam, a. (bon—cam) Crook-shanked.

Bongamu, v. a. (bongam) To waddle.

Bongemi, s. m. (bongam) Crookedness of shanks.

Bonglwm, s. m.---pl. bonglymau (bon—clwm) A knot on a tree; a knob on the end of a thing.

Boniad, s. m.---pl. boniaid (bon) The aft, or hindmost one; the hindmost ox in a team.

Bonllost, s. f.---pl. t. au (bon—llost) The tail.

Bonsang, s. f.---pl. t. au (bon—sang) A foundation; the lowest row of sheaves in a rick.

Bonsangus, a. (bonsang) Fundamental.

Bonsyg, s. f.---pl. t. au (bon—syg) A plough chain.

Bontin, s. f.---pl. t. au (bon—tin) The buttock.

Bontinawg, a. (bontin) Large buttocked; squabby

Cael tri o weision diawg,
A dwy forwyn fontinawg.

Getting three lazy men-servants, and two squabby maids. *S. Tudyr.*

Bonwn, s. c.---pl. bonynau (bon) A stump; a stock to graft upon; the butt-end.

Tro flaen gwaew graen yn grwn
Tua'i fwnwg tew fonwn.

Turn quickly the sharp point of the spear towards his neck, a thick stump. *G. y Glyn.*

Bonwyn, a. (bon—gwyn) Having a white stem, or root. Gwallt bonwyn, white rooted hair. Welsh Laws.

Bonyn, s. m. dim. (bon) A stump, stock, or stem.

Bor, s. m.---pl. t. au (bo—or) A focus of a circle.

Bore, s. m.---pl. t. au (bor) The dawn, the morning.

Dyrydd ei dorf dyre orwyddawr,
Hyd y llewych llawr gwawr gwymf fore.

His troop on fleetly-running steeds will take a range as ample as the dawn of the fair morning illumines the ground. *Ll. P. Moch.*

Bore, a. (bor) Early. Mae yn fore, it is early.

Arch iddi—
Ddawed y foru yn fore,
Pwl wyf! ac ni wn pa le.

Ask her to come to-morrow early; how stupid am I! I do not know where. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Boreawl, a. (bore) Dawning; early; morning.

Boreddydd, s. m.---pl. t. iau (bore—dydd) The break of day; the morning.

Eich medd foreddydd,
Eich gwin o awch gwydd.

Your mead at early day,
Your wine the essence of the woods. *L. G. Cothi.*

Borefwyd, s. m.---pl. t. au (bore—bwyd) A morning meal, or breakfast.

Llithiaist a'th ron aer ferion ar forefwyd.

With thy spear hast thou enticed the kites to breakfast. *Cynddelw.*

Boregwaith, s. m. (bore—gwaith) The morning time; the morning.

Borehun, s. m. (bore—hun) Morning sleep or doze

Caraf iaws fai forehun ludd,
A golygon hwyr hirwyn ei grudd.

I love the nightingale that obstructs the morning nap; I love the languid looks of her whose cheeks are fair. *Gwalchmai.*

Boreu, s. m.---pl. t. au (bore) The dawning.

Boreuad, s. m.---pl. t. au (boreu) A dawning.

Boreuaw, v. a. (boreu) To become morning.

Boreuawl, a. (boreu) Dawning; early morning.

Boreudwyg, s. m. (boreu—twyg) Morning gown.

Boreuddydd, s. m. (boreu—dydd) Break of day.

Boreufwyd, s. m.---pl. t. au (boreu—bwyd) A morning meal, or breakfast.

Brefai'n pori boreufwyd,
Brig llyseuwydd fydd ei fwyd.

He would cry out whilst browsing his breakfast; the tops of shrubs are his food. *T. Prys, i garw.*

Boreuolrwydd, s. m. (boreuawl) Earliness.

Boreuwisg, *s. f.* (boreu—gwisg) A morning dress.
 Borleuan, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (bor--lleuan) Morning star
 Bosglŷmy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bosglwm) Wattled hut
 Bost, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (awst) Boasting, bragging.

Treuliais hefyd, nid byd bost,
 Tefyrn meddgyrn—

I have also lavished (it is not a course to *boast* of) at the taverns
 for mead-horns. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Bostiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bost) A making a boast.
 Bostiaw, *v. a.* (bost) To boast, brag, or vaunt.
 Bostiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bost—gwr) Boaster.
 Bot, *s. f.*—*pl. t. iau* (bwt) Any round body.
 Botas, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (bot) A buskin: also a boot.
 Botasawg, *a.* (botas) Wearing boots.
 Botasen, *s. f.* (botas) A buskin: also a boot.
 Botaswr, *s. m.* (botas—gwr) A boot-maker.
 Botwm, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bot) A boss; a button.

Pefr fotymau cangau coed.

The pretty buttons of the branches of trees. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Botymawg, *a.* (botwm) Having buttons; buttoned.

Ni charaf—
 Na'i chafu botymawg, na'i cherdd.

I will not love its buttoned trough, nor its music.
D. ab Gwilym, i'r delyn ledyr.

Botŷmu, *v. a.* (botwm) To set bosses; to button.
 Both, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (bwth) A rotundity; the nave
 of a wheel; the boss of a buckler; also a bottle.

Ni mynaf waed y widdon orddu, onid yn dwym y cefych; nid
 oes lesir yn y byd â gadwo gwres y llyn â ddoter ynddo, namyn
 bothau Gwiddolwyn gôr.

I will not have the blood of the black looking giantess, unless
 thou canst procure it warm; there is not a vessel in the world
 that will keep the heat of the beverage that is put in it except the
 bottles of Gwiddolwyn the dwarf. *H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.*

Bothawg, *a.* (both) Having a rotundity.
 Bothell, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (both) A rotundity; any
 round vessel; a bottle; a wheal or blister. *Bothell*,
 or *tafawdwst*, a blister under the tongue of cattle
 Brac, *a.* (bar) Lavish; free; open. *Dyn brac*,
 an open-hearted man.
 Brad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bar) A fracting, or breaking
 from; treachery; perfidy; treason.

Na fydd frad fygel i'r a'th greto.

Be not a shepherd of treachery to him that relies upon thee.
Adage.

Bradadwy, *a.* (brad) Capable of treachery.
 Bradawg, *a.* (brad) Treacherous, or deceiving.

Brad â wnaeth briw dan eithin,
 Bradawg fu waith Madawg Min,
 Yn derbyn Llywelyn llwyd
 I Fualt pan ddifawyd.

Treachery gave a wound beneath the furze, treacherous was
 the act of Madog Min, when he received the blessed Llywelyn in
 Fualt, when he was destroyed. *Llywelyn ab Gutyn.*

Bradawl, *a.* (brad) Tending or apt to be treache-
 rous, deceiving, or prodigious.
 Bradbwl, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (brad—pwll) A
 pit to entrap animals.

O derfydd i ddyn wneuthur bradbwl, ef â ddyly, pan beidier â
 hely, ei gau; oni's cau, taled yr eisiwed â ddel o hono.

If a man happen to make a trap pit, he ought, after leaving
 off hunting, to shut it up; if he do not shut it, let him pay the in-
 jury that may come therefrom. *Welsh Laws.*

Bradfas, *a.* (brad—bas) Treacherously mean.
 Bradfwriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (brad—bwriad) A
 treasonable conspiracy; sedition.
 Bradfwriadawl, *a.* (bradfwriad) Treacherously
 conspiring; seditious.
 Bradfwriadrwydd, *s.* (bradfwriad) Seditiousness.
 Bradfwriadu, *v. a.* (bradfwriad) To plot treason.
 Bradgyfarfod, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (brad---cyfarfod)
 a day continuing but one day; ephemera.

Bradiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (brad) A betraying.

Dygwyddes barn—o achaws trais, bradiad ac anwiredd.
 Judgment came in consequence of oppression, treachery, and
 iniquity. *Caradawg.*

Brad, *v. a.* (brad) To deal treacherously.
 Bradus, *a.* (brad) Deceiving; treacherous; false.
 Bradusrwydd, *s. m.* (bradus) Treacherousness.
 Bradw, *a.* (brad) Vanishing, or fretting away;
 diminishing; worn away; bursting; breaking.

Terfyn gadw tarian fradw friw.

The guarder of the bound the worn and battered shield.
Ll. P. Moch.

Bradwch, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (brad) Prodition.
 Bradwen, *s. f.* (brad—gwen) Smile of treachery.

Tryfyr er bod bun bradwen,
 Deheueg Gwenabwy fab Gwen.

Piercing is the thought that the fair one wears a smile of trea-
 chery, a cause of woe to Gwenabwy the son of Gwen. *Aneurin.*

Bradwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (brad—gwr) Traitor.
 Bradwraidd, *a.* (bradwr) Treacherous; deceiving.
 Bradwrawl, *a.* (bradwr) Deceiving; prodigious.
 Bradwriaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bradwr) Treachery.

Iawn gloi dewrion ein gwladwriaeth
 Rhag bradwriaeth, rhwyg bryderus.

It is just to secure the gallant ones of our commonwealth from
 treachery, a sad event. *Dafydd Thomas.*

Bradwrus, *a.* (bradwr) Disloyal; prodigious.
 Bradwrusrwydd, *s. m.* (bradwrus) Perfidiousness.
 Bradwy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (brad) A bursting, or
 rupture; a fracture; a diminishing.

Erioed ni chlad na bradwy,
 Na thwn yn eu hen-waith hwy.

Never was there found a blemish, nor a break in their ancient
 work. *I. Llwyd, Brydydd.*

Bradwyad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bradwy) A rupturing.
 Bradwyaw, *v. a.* (bradwy) To fall to decay.

Dydd y bu gyfrodded bar,
 Dydd du bradwyodd daear.

That day a labyrinth of woe befel, a gloomy day when earth
 was ruined. *Sim. Fychan.*

Bradwyawg, *a.* (bradwy) Having a rupture, or
 breach; broken out; torn; decayed.
 Bradychaidd, *a.* (bradwch) Treacherous.
 Bradychawd, *s. m.* (bradwch) Prodition.

Rhagorwn grefydd, a flydd, a ffawd,
 Rhag aneu lledrad brad bradychawd.

Let us excel in religion, faith, and happiness, against the hid-
 den death of the treason of perfidy. *Ein. ab Gwalchmai.*

Bradychawl, *a.* (bradwch) Deceiving; perfidious.
 Bradychiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bradwch) A deceiving
 Bradychu, *v. a.* (bradwch) To betray; to deceive.
 Bradychus, *a.* (bradwch) Traitorous; false.
 Bradychwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bradwch---
 gwr) A betrayer; a perfidious person.
 Bradyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (brad) A prodigal.
 Bradyniaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bradyn) Prodigality

Afrad ar ddillad â ddaeth,
 Afrad iawn o fradyniaeth.

A waste in clothes is come to pass, a very unnecessary prodi-
 gality. *Ieuan Teir.*

Brae, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bar) A breaking in pieces
 Braen, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bar) Corruption; rottenness
 Braen, *a.* (bar) Rotten; corrupt; mouldy.
 Braenar, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (braen---ar) A fallow.
 Braenardail, *s. m.* (braenar—tail) Fallowland
 dunded, by turning in cattle.
 Braenariad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (braenar) Fallowing.
 Braenaru, *v. a.* (braenar) To lay out in fallow;
 to plough a fallow; and *adfraenaru* to second
 plough a fallow.
 Braenarwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (braenar---gwr)
 A fallower; one that maketh a fallow.

Braendail, s. m. (braen—tail) A lay land, where cattle are turned in for manuring it.

Sef yw braendail, lle y gnotâo ysgrubl orwedd heb fuarth.

Lay land implies a place where cattle are wont to lie without pens. *Welsh Laws.*

Braenedig, a. (braen) That is putrified; corrupted

Braenedigawl, a. (braenedig) Putrefactive.

Braenedd, s. m. (braen) Putridity; finew.

Braeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (braen) Putrefaction.

Braenllyd, a. (braen) Finewy; mouldy; putrid.

Braenllydedd, s. m. (braenllyd) Mouldiness.

Braenllydrwydd, s. m. (braenllyd) Mouldiness.

Braenu, v. a. (braen) To corrupt; to rot; to mould

Brag, s. m. aggr. (bar) A sprouting out; malt.

Araf dan â wna frag melus.

Slow fire will make sweet malt.

Adage.

Bragad, s. m. aggr. (brag) Issue; offspring; progeny; the van of an army.

Henwyn, mi edwyn dy dad,
Un o fragad Gwrgeuau.

Henwyn, I knew thy father, he was one of the offspring of Gwrgeuau. *D. Ll. ab Ll. ab Gruffudd.*

Parau ryn rwygiad dygymynai
Yn nghad, blaen bragad briwai.

The spears a fearful tearing would in the conflict make, the foremost in the van they wound. *Aneurin.*

Bragal, v. a. (brag) To vociferate; to brag.

Bragaldian, v. a. (bragal) To babble; to gabble.

Bragaldiaw, v. a. (bragal) To clack or gabble; to speak incoherently.

Ni wyddant y naill iaith y llall, ond bragaldiaw rhyw fath ar iaith.

One doth not know the language of the other, but they gabble some sort of language. *T. Prys.*

Bragaldiwr, s. m.—pl. bragaldwyr (bragal—gwr) A babbler, a gabbler.

Bragawd, s. m.—pl. bragodion (brag) A springing from; a sprouting up. *Bragawd gywair*, a key in music, so denominated, from its being a mixed, or a secondary one, originating, or springing from some other key: also a liquor made by the ancients of the wort of ale and mead fermented together; called in English bragget.

Cred fi na rôwn welltyn crin,
Er myrdd o eiriau Myrddin;
Mae yn nod, bragawd bregeth,
O gyfrinach Gwiawn Bach beth.

Believe me, I would not give a rotten straw, for ten thousands of the words of Myrddin; there is in thee a motley of a discourse, a little of the mystery of Gwion Bach.

M. ab Rhys, i hen lyfr bryd.

Cyn myned mab Cynan y dân dywawd
Cefid yn ei gyntedd fedd a bragawd.

Before the son of Cynan was laid under the sod, there used to be had in his hall the mead and bragget. *Meilir.*

Bragdy, s. m.—pl. t. au (brag—ty) A malt-house.

Bragiaw, v. a. (brag) To swell out; to shoot up; to brag, or boast.

A bragiaw gael brag ac yd.

And boasting of having got malt and corn. *[S. Tudyr.]*

Bragodi, v. a. (bragawd) To spring up, to be active, to stir, to ferment. *Gadewch i ni fragodi*, come let us be stirring. *Sil.---* *Bragodi y wledd*, to stir about, or prepare the banquet. *Mabinogion.*

Bragodlyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (bragawd—llyn) Wort of malt and honey fermented together; bragget

Bragodyn, s. m. dim. (bragawd) A sprout; a germ

Bragu, v. a. (brag) To make malt; to malt.

Bragur, s. m.—pl. t. on (brag) A sprout, a germ.

Braguraw, v. a. (bragur) To spring or sprout up.

Bragwair, s. m.—pl. bragweiriau (brag—gwair)

Such grass, or hay that bears seeds; a sort of grass called marsh-bent.

Bragwr, s. m.—pl. bragwyr (brag—gwr) Maltster

Bragydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (brag) A maltster.

Brai, s. m.—pl. breion (bar) One that is up, topmost, or outermost.

Braich, s. f.—pl. breichiau (bar) An arm. *Braich o bennill*, a stave in a verse or stanza.

Caraf ymorfa yn Meirionydd,
Men ym bu fraich wen yn obenydd.

I will love the strand in Meirionydd, where I have had a fair arm for my pillow. *H. ab Owain.*

Braidd, a. (bar) Near: *adv.* nearly, scarcely, hardly: also *o fraidd* and *o'r braidd*. *Braidd nad aethai o'i gof*, he had nearly gone out of his mind.

Beth am yr enwau â lunier o'r cyfraniad yn dig, tân roddi awl wrth ei fraidd ben; mâl Gweledigawl!

What of the words that are formed from the participle in dig, by putting awl to its latter end; as Gweledigawl! *Gr. Roberts.*

Brail, s. pl. aggr. (brâl) Roses.

Braint, s. m.—pl. breiniau (brai) Privilege, or prerogative; dignity, the franchise, or liberty of a corporation. In the Welsh Laws it is the rank, or condition of any individual; so peers were denominated unfraint; of one dignity.

Anwar fu felyn ei fraint.

The ungentle will have a yellow dignity. *Adage.*

Braintgymeriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (braint—cymeriad) Respect or privilege of person.

Braisg, a. (bar—aisg) Gross, thick, large.

Braith, s. m.—pl. breithiau (rhaith) Exercise; practice. *Dimet.*

Braith, a. (f. of brith) Variegated, diversified.

Braith ei god a gynnull.

He that gathers has a gay bag.

Adage.

Brâl, s. m.—pl. t. au (bar) Hair brains. *Rhyw fral o ddyn*, a hair-brained sort of a man. *Sil.*

Brâlawn, a. (bral) Hair-brained, crack-brained.

Bram, s. f.—pl. t. au (bar) A gentle puff.

Bramiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bram) Breaking wind.

Bramiwr, s. m.—pl. bramwyr (bram—gwr) Farter

Brâmu, v. a. (bram) To break wind; to fart.

Na fram oni'th wthier.

Do not break wind except thou art pushed. *Adage.*

Bran, s. f.—pl. brain (bar) One that is over; the bird that hovers over, or the ominous bird; a crow; the bridge of a musical instrument. There were several famous men of the name of Bran; as, *Bran ab Dyfnwal*, *Bran ab Llyr*, and *Bran ab Llywarch*. It is also the appellation of many rivers, which might have been applied from their aptness to overflow their banks; or else figuratively, as the disclosing, or ominous water, or from the blackness of the water; so that *Bran* in S. Wales, is called Colebrook in English. *Bran y lludw*, *bran ludlyd*, or *bran y werddon* the roistern crow; *bran big goch*, a Cornish chough; *bran dyddyn*, a rook.

Nid cynnefin bran a chanu.

A crow is not accustomed to sing.

Adage.

Brân, s. m. aggr. (rhan) Bran, or husk of corn.

Branaid, a. (bran) Like a crow, or raven.

Branawg, a. (bran) Of the nature of a crow.

Brânawg, a. (brân) Abounding with bran.

Branes, s. pl. aggr. (bran) A flock of crows.

Yn llu i'w weled yn llihiaw branes,
A Bryuaich yn cwyddaw.

In the army thou wert seen enticing the ravens, and the men of Bernicia falling. *Prydydd Bychan.*

Branllyd, *a.* (brán) Branny, or full of bran.
Branllydrwydd, *s. m.* (branllyd) Fulness of bran.
Branos, *s. pl. dim.* (bran) Young or little crows.
Bras, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (bar-as) A cross-bow.

Gnawd buan o fras.

The swift comes from the bow.

Adage.

Bras, *a.* (bar) Fat, thick, large. *Mollt bras*, a fat wether; *yd bras*, large corn; *blawd man*, a blawd *bras*, fine meal, and coarse meal; *pwythi breision*, long, or large stitches; *gwlán bras*, coarse wool; *bras yr yd*, and *bras y ddrutan*, a bunting

Ni phery cig bras yn wastad.

Fat meat will not last continually.

Adage.

Gruffudd—

Eigiawn mwyn terwyn tyrfa man a bras,
 Bu brys beirdd cylch huan.

Gruffudd, the kind active centre of an assembly of small and great, the bards were impatient for the sun's revolution.

D. Llosgwrn Mew.

Brasâad, *s. m.* (bras) A growing fat, or gross.
Brasaid, *a.* (bras) Inclining to be fat; fattish.
Brasâu, *v.* (bras) to make fat; to become fat.
Brasbwyth, *s. m.* (bras—pwyth) A basting stitch.
Brasbwythaw, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (brasbwyth) To baste, or sew with long stitches.
Brasbwythawg, *a.* (brasbwyth) Basted, or having long stitches.
Brasbwythiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (brasbwyth) Basting
Brasbwythwr, *s. m.—pl.* brasbwythwyr (brasbwyth—gwr) A botcher, a baster.
Brasder, *s. m.* (bras) Fatness, fat, richness.
Brasiaw, *v. a.* (bras) To do rough work.
Brasliain, *s. m.—pl.* braslieiniau (bras—lliaian) Locram, a coarse linen cloth.
Braslun, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (bras—llun) Rough-cast
Brasluniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (braslun) A rough-casting; adumbration.
Brasluniaw, *v. a.* (braslun) To form a rough-cast.
Brasluniedig, *a.* (braslun) That is rough-cast.
Brasluniwr, *s. m.—pl.* braslunwyr (braslun—gwr) A rough-draftsman.
Brasnadd, *s. m.* (bras—nadd) Rough-hewing.
Brasnaddawl, *a.* (brasnadd) That is rough-hewn.
Brasnaddedig, *a.* (brasnadd) That is rough-hewn.
Brasnaddiad, *s. m.* (brasnadd) Rough-hewing.
Brasnaddu, *v. a.* (brasnadd) To rough-hew.
Brasnaddwr, *s. m.—pl.* brasnaddwyr (brasnadd—gwr) A rough-hewer.
Brasu, *v. a.* (bras) To make coarse, or rough.
Braswaith, *s. m.—pl.* brasweithiau (bras—gwaith) Rough work, clumsy work.
Brasweithiad, *s. m.* (braswaith) Rough-working.
Brasweithiaw, *v. a.* (braswaith) To rough-work.
Brasweithiwr, *s. m.—pl.* brasweithwyr (braswaith—gwr) A rough-worker.
Brat, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (brat) A clout, or rag.
Bratiawg, *a.* (brat) Full of rags; ragged.
Brath, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (bar—ath) A bite; a stab.
Brathadwy, *a.* (brath) That may be bitten; that may be stabbed, or stung.
Brathawl, *a.* (brath) Biting, stinging, apt to bite
Brathedig, *a.* (brath) That is bitten, or stabbed.

Ac eisloes, gwedi damweiniaw y fuddygoliaeth i Feli a Bran, y Ffreine yn frathedigion a ffoynt.

And already when the victory happened to Beli and Bran, the Franks being wounded ones they fled.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Brathiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (brath) A biting, a stabbing, or stinging.
Brathlyd, *a.* (brath) Snappish; apt to stab.
Brathlydrwydd, *s. m.* (brathlyd) Snappishness.
Brathlys, *s. m.* (brath—llys) Pimpernel.

Brathu, *v. a.* (brath) To stab, or sting; to bite.

Llyfdd y ci'r gwaew y brather ag ef.

The dog may lick the spear with which he is wounded.

Adage.

Brathwr, *s. m.—pl.* brathwyr (brath—gwr) A stabber: a biter.

Brau, *a.* (bar) Brittle; frail; that may be easily broken; frank, prompt, ready.

O gwelwch un â golwg
 Isel drum, yn selu drwg,
 A thafawd esmwyth ofeg,
 I'r byd yn doedyd yn deg,
 Ag aml wen ar ei enau,
 Heb wad, fo wna frad yn frau.

Should you but see a man with looks
 That downward glance, as brooding ills,
 With tongue of smoothly-flowing cant,
 That speaketh fairly to the world,
 With face that wears the constant smile,
 'Tis certain, he is ready to deceive.

T. Prys.

Braw, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (bar) Terror, dread, fright

Gnawd y cair colled o fraw.

A loss is generally experienced from fear.

Adage.

Brawd, *s. m.—pl.* brodyr (rhawd) A brother; a friar; a fellow, or member of a society. *Brawd un-dad*, brother by the father's side; *brawd un-fam*, brother by the mother's side; *brawd maeth*, foster brother; *brawd y'ng hyfraith*, brother-in-law; *brawd cwccyllawg*, a capuchin friar; *brawd ffydd*, and *brawd crefydd*, a friar, or brother of a religious order.

Brodyr pob cerddorion.

All songsters are brothers.

Adage.

Brawd, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (bar) A making clear, or current; accordance; a judgment; social right. *Dydd brawd*, the day of judgment; *brawd gyhoedd*, a public judgment.

Brawdawg, *a.* (brawd) Relative to judgment.

Brawdawl, *a.* (brawd) Brotherly, or fraternal.

Brawdawr, *s. m.—pl.* brodorion (brawd) Brother

Brawdfa, *s. f.—pl. t. on* (brawd—ma) A judgment seat; a tribunal.

Brawdfaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. i* (brawd—maeth) A brother fostering; brotherly connection.

Brawdfaethi ym ni o'n iaith,
 Ac o un-waed ugeinwaith;
 Minnau a wnawn, be's mywn i,
 Foethau fwy na'm brawdfaethi.

We are fostered ones in our language and the same blood twenty times: and if I wished for tender flattery, I would have more than my brotherly connections.

Hywel Davi.

Brawdfaethu, *v. a.* (brawdfaeth) To foster as a brother; to bring up together.

Brawdfaethwr, *s. m.—pl.* brawdfaethwyr (brawdfaeth—gwr) One that takes a foster brother.

Brawdgar, *a.* (brawd—car) Loving a brother.

Brawdgarwch, *s. m.* (brawdgar) Brotherly-love.

Brawdial, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (brawd) A judging.

Brawdialw, *v. a.* (brawd) To pronounce judgment

Gwae frawdwr a frawdlo gam farnau,
 Gwae raglaw o'i ryglo ddirwyau.

Woe to the judge that shall judge false judgments, woe to the deputy for his rapacity after fines.

Gr. ab Rhydderch Goch.

Brawdladd, *v. a.* (brawd—lladd) To commit fratricide.

Brawdladdawl, *a.* (brawdladd) Fratricidal.

Brawdladdiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (brawdladd) The act of fratricide; the killing a brother.

Brawdladdwr, *s. m.—pl.* brawdladdwyr (brawdladd—gwr) A fratricide.

Brawdle, *s. f.—pl. t. oedd* (brawd—lle) A judgment seat or tribunal: also called *brawdian*.

Brawdleiddiad, *s. m.—pl.* brawdleiddiaid (brawd—ladd) A fratricide.

Brawdoliaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (brawd) Fraternity.

Brawdoldeb, s. m. (brawdawl) Brotherliness.
Brawdoriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (brawdawr) Brotherhood; fellowship.
Brawdwr, s. m.—pl. brawdwy (brawd—gwr) A justiciary. *Brawdwr llys*, a justiciary of the king's court, where he was the fifth officer in rank.

Brawdwr llys a ddylly farnu ar y llys ac y teulu, ac ar a berthyno arnaddynt yn rhad.

It is the duty of the judge of the court to judge without reward for the court and family, and every thing appertaining to them. *Welsh Laws.*

Brawdwridd, a. (brawdwr) Judicial; legal.
Brawdwrriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (brawdwr) The office of a justiciary; jurisdiction.
Brawdyn, s. m. dim. (brawd) A little brother.
Brawd, s. f.—pl. t. au (brawd) A sentence.
Brawddeg, s. f.—pl. t. au (brawd) A sentence.
Brawddegawl, a. (brawddeg) Sentential.
Brawl, s. m.—pl. bròliau (bar—awl) A growing, shooting, or swelling out; a boast.

—Ni wna' brawl,
 Mae trawst ar fy llygad draw,
 Ni chaf weled i chwiliaw.

I will make no boast, there is a beam on the farthest eye, I cannot get to see to investigate it. *Gr. ab H. ab Tudur.*

Brawn, s. m. (rhawn) A growth or produce.
Brawn y ddaiar, vegetable soil, or tilth.
Brawwch, s. m.—pl. brawychion (braw) Terror.
Brawychawl, a. (brawwch) Terrific; discouraging.
Brawychedig, a. (brawwch) Affrighted.
Brawychiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (brawwch) A terrifying, frightening, or discouraging.
Brawychu, v. a. (brawwch) To terrify, or frighten.
Brawychus, a. (brawwch) Intimidating; scaring.
Brawychwr, s. m.—pl. brawychwyr (brawwch—gwr) A terrifier, one who intimidates.
Bre, s. f.—pl. t. on (bar) A hill, or mount; a peak.
Brebwl, s. m. (bre—pwl) A jolt-head, or dunce.
Breccini, s. m. (brag—cin) The head, or froth of wort; despumation.

Mae mewn—
 Caenen megis breccini.

It is in a covering like the fermenting of wort. *Gw. ab Ieuan Hen, i Gneuen.*

Breci, s. m.—pl. t. au (brag) Wort. *Breci melus*, sweet wort.

Brecigafn, s. m.—pl. t. au (breci---cafn) Wort vat.

Brecigafn dwy geiniawg a dal.

A wort vat is of the value of twopence. *Welsh Laws.*

Brech, s. f.—pl. t. au (bar) A breaking out in spots, or pimples; any pocky eruption. *Y frech wen*, or *brech folawg*, the small-pox; *brech y moch*, the swine-pox; *brech y cwn*, the mange; *y frech las*, or *brech yr ieir*, the chicken-pox; *y frech goch*, the measles; *brech yr Iuddewon*, the leprosy; *y frech fawr*, the venereal pox.

Brech, a. (f. of brych) Brindled; tabby; freckled. *Buwch frech*, a brindle cow; *cath frech*, a tabby cat; *hwyad frech*, a brown spotted duck; *dynes frech*, a freckled woman.

Brechawg, a. (brech) Having eruptions; measly.
Brechawl, a. (brech) Tending to break out in eruptions; that is of the nature of rash.

Brechdan, s. f.—pl. t. au (brech---tan) A slice of bread with any edible thereon; bread and butter.

Brechlyd, a. (brech) Having eruption; pocky.

Brechlydrwydd, s. m. (brechlyd) Pockiness.

Brechlys, s. f. (brech—llys) Common chickweed.

Bredych, s. m.—pl. t. au (bradwch) Prodition.

Bredychawl, a. (bredych) Proditionous; perfidious.

Breddyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (bre—dyn) A freeholder, or one qualified to be on the hill, or in court.
Brëen, s. m.—pl. t. au (bre—en) Supremacy.
Brëenhyn, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (brëen—hyn) A supreme elder, a sovereign.
Brëenin, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (brëen) A supreme person, a sovereign, a king.

Anrhydedd gwmp anwedd gwin,
 Anreg brif-deg brëenin.

Fair the honour of being served with wine, a sovereign a choicest gift. *Cynddelw.*

Brëenyn, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (brëen) A sovereign.
Bref, s. f.—pl. t. ion (bar) A lowing; a bleating.
Brefai, s. m. aggr. (bre—mai) Penny royal.
Brefan, s. f.—pl. t. au (bre—ban) A lump of butter.
Brefant, s. f.—pl. brefannau (bref) The windpipe.
Afal brefant, the top of the windpipe.
Brefanttrwch, s. m. (brefant—trwch) Bronchotomy.
Brefawr, s. m.—pl. breforion (bref) A brayer.
Brefer, a. (bref) Loud; shrill; vociferous.

Cethlydd cathl foddawg, hiraethawg ei llef,
 Iaith oddef; tuth hebawg,
 Cog frefer yn Aber Cuawg.

The songstress of contented lays, her voice of plaintive language creates longing; like the hawk scuds the loud cuckoo in the vale of Cuog. *Llywarch Hen.*

Breferad, s. m.—pl. t. au (brefer) A bellowing.

Breferad yr wybr ferydd
 A wnaeth i ni dori'r dydd.

The watery welkin's roar broke up our meeting for that day. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Brefiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bref) Lowing; a bleating.
Breforiad, s. m.—pl. t. (brefawr) A braying.
Brefu, v. a. (bref) To low; to bellow; to bleat.
Brefwer, a. (bref) Lowing; bleating. *Biw brefwer*, lowing kine.
Brefwr, s. m.—pl. brefwyr (bref—gwr) A lower.
Breg, s. m.—pl. t. au (bar) A rupture, or fissure.

Ni thebygir, gwir gofiad,
 Mewn peth teg bod breg a brad.

It will not be supposed, the remark is true, that in a fine thing there should be found a break, or blemish. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Bregawl, a. (breg) Tending to break; eruptive.
Bregedd, s. m. (breg) Fragility; frailty; vanity.
Bregu, v. (breg) To become fragile; to break.
Bregus, a. (breg) Broken; fractious; decaying.
Bregusrwydd, s. m. (bregus) Fractiousness.
Bregyn, s. m. dim. (brag) A grain of malt.
Breiad, s. m.—pl. t. breiaid (brai) A topping.
Breian, s. f.—pl. t. au (brai) A lump, or what is copped up; the rippling of the tide.

Ac o bydd breianau ymenyn, y gwr a gaiff un.

And if there are lumps of butter the husband shall have one. *Welsh Laws.*

Breichaid, s. f.—pl. breicheidian (braich) Arms—full.
Breichdlws, s. m.—pl. breichdlwsau (braich—tlws) Ornament for the arm; a bracelet.
Breichdlwsawg, a. (breichdlws) Wearing bracelets.
Breichdlwsu, v. (breichdlws) To wear bracelets.
Breicheidiaw, v. a. (breichaid) To fold in the arms.
Breichell, s. f.—pl. t. au (braich) A place for the arm.
Breichfawr, a. (braich---mawr) Strong arms.
Breichiad, s. m. (braich) The using of the arms.
Breichiaw, v. a. (braich) To use the arms.
Breichiawg, a. (braich) Having arms.
Breichiawl, a. (braich) Using arms; brachial.

A'th noddigwas ni'm gwerth na thechud,
 Present cyn adrawdd oedd breichiawl glud.

To protect thee, youth, it will not be right for me if thou dost not retreat, Present, ere he spoke, was carried with the arms. *Taliesin.*

Breichled, s. f.—pl. t. au (braich---lled) A bracelet.
Breichledr, s. f.—pl. breichledrau (braich---lledr) A bracelet; a leather band for the arm.

Breichrwy, s. f. --- pl. t. au (braich --- rhwy) Bracelet

Breichrwyau aur oedd am ei freichiau, a modrwyau aur aml am ei ddwyllaw, a gorthorch aur am ei fynwgl, a rhagdal aur am ei ben, yn cynnal ei wallt, ac ausawdd erddrym arno.

Bracelets of gold were round his arms, a profusion of golden rings, were on his hands, and a wreath of gold round his neck, and a frontlet of gold on his head, keeping up his hair, and he had a magnificent appearance. Br. M. Wledig—Mabinogion.

Breichrwyaw, v. a. (breichrwy) To wear, or put on bracelets.**Breichrwyawg, a. (breichrwy) Wearing bracelets.****Breichrwyawl, a. (breichrwy) Like a bracelet.****Breichrwywr, s. m. --- pl. breichrwywyr (breichrwy—gwr) A bracelet-maker.****Breichus, a. (braich) Brachial; relating to the arms.****Breiddfyw, a. (braidd --- byw) Half alive.****Breiddgar, a. (braidd) Nearly friendless; deserted**

Gorllechais i eisiau—
O Freiddin frëenln freiddgar,
O Fadawg o'i fod yn nalar.

I have secluded myself, being deprived from Breiddin of a sovereign nearly friendless, of Madog, that he should be in the ground. Gwalchmai.

Breiddgof, a. (braidd --- cof) Slightly remembered.

Nid breiddgof gënyf cyn bwyf llwyd,
Llëas Goronwy, gwr yn ysgwyd.

It will not be slightly remembered by me till I am grey, that Goronwy has been slain, a man in a shield. Gwalchmai.

Breiddig, a. (braidd) Heedless; undaunted. Dyn breiddig, an unconcerned person.**Breila, s. m. --- pl. t. on (brâl) A rose; the wild rose; it is also called breilw.****Breiliawg, a. (brail) Abounding with roses.****Breinf, s. f. --- pt. t. au (braint --- ma) A privileged place; a palatinate.****Breinfawr, a. (braint --- mawr) Great privilege.****Breiniad, s. m. --- pl. t. au (braint) A giving of privilege; enfranchisement.****Breiniaw, v. a. (braint) To give a privilege.**

Gwell cerdd o'i breinlaw.

A song is the better for being privileged. Adage.

Breiniawg, a. (braint) Enjoying franchise, or having privilege.**Breiniawl, a. (braint) Conferring privilege; frank; free. Tir breiniawl, land free from rent, or service****Breiniedig, a. (braint) Privileged; franchised.****Breiniolaeth, s. m. --- pl. t. au (breiniawl) Enfranchisement.****Breinioldeb, s. m. (breiniawl) Immunity.****Breinioledig, a. (breiniawl) That is enfranchised.****Breinioledd, s. m. (breiniawl) Enfranchisement.****Breinioli, v. a. (breiniawl) To enfranchise.****Breiniwr, s. m. --- pl. breinwyr (braint --- gwr) A bestower of privilege; a dignifier.****Breinrydd, a. (braint --- rhydd) Of free privilege.****Breintle, s. m. --- pl. t. oedd (braint --- lle) A place of privilege; a place of dignity; a place to which any jurisdiction is annexed.****Breintlys, s. m. --- pl. t. oedd (braint --- llys) A court of privilege; a high court.****Breintlythyr, s. m. --- pl. t. au (braint --- llythyr) Letter of privilege, or letters-patent.****Breintlythrawg, a. (breintlythyr) Having letters-patent.****Breing, s. pl. aggr. (bar-ang) The commonalty.****Breisgedig, a. (braisg) That is increased in bulk.****Breisgiad, s. m. --- pl. t. au (braisg) Bulk.****Breisgiaw, v. a. (braisg) To become large or bulky.****Breisgion, s. pl. aggr. (braisg) Tow, or hurds to stop chinks with.****Breithell, s. f. --- pl. t. au (braith) What is of a va-**

riegated texture. *Breithell yr ymenydd*, the membrane inclosing the brain. Also a tumult.

O freithell Gattræth pan adroddir,
Maon dychiorant eu hoed bu hir.

Of the conflict of Cattræth when it shall be related, people shall lament together of the length of their woe. Aneurin.

Breithgan, s. f. --- pl. t. au (braith --- can) A macaronic poem.**Breithig, a. (braith) Practical, or practic.****Breith-hin, s. f. (braith --- hin) The dispersion of clouds, or clearing up of the weather.**

Mal pan ddel medel ar freith-hin,
Y gwnal Marchlen waedlin.

As when the reaping comes in the intervening fair weather, would Marchlen make the blood to flow. Aneurin.

Breith-hinon, s. f. (braith --- hinon) An interval of fair weather. Mae breith-hinon yn awr, there is a little fine weather now.**Breithred, s. f. --- pl. t. ion (braith) A conflict.**

Arddyledawg canu cymain cuffed.
Cedwyr am Gattræth a wnaeth breithred.

It is incumbent to sing of such high acquirement of the warriors who in Cattræth made a confused conflict. Aneurin.

Breithrwy, s. f. --- pl. t. on (braith) A conflict.**Breithwen, a. (braith --- gwen) Variegated with white stripes.****Breimain, a. (bram) Full of puffing, or breaking wind.****Bremian, v. a. (bram) To puff; to break wind.****Bremyn, s. m. dim. (bram) A little puff.****Brenach, s. m. --- pl. brenaich, or brenych (brëen) A summit, or highland country: a name of several places: it is used in common with brynach.****Brenhyn, s. m. --- pl. t. oedd (brëenhyn) A presiding elder; sovereign.****Brenig, s. m. aggr. (bran) The limpet, a sort of shellfish; the same as llygaid myheryn.****Brenigen, s. m. (brénig) A limpet, or patella.****Brenin, s. m. --- pl. t. oedd (brë—enin) That is exalted, or dignified; a sovereign; a king. Brenin cyfeddach, king of good fellows, Bacchus; brenin pen beirdd, a distinction amongst the bards, similar to a herald king at arms; and brenin pelen aur, who regulated the bardic laws next before Arthur, was probably the same officer.**

Yr arglwydd Rhys oedd brenin Ystrad Tywi.

The lord Rhys was sovereign of Ystrad Tywi. Sir. Ed. Mansel.

Breninaidd, a. (brenin) Kingly; like a king.

Llyw gwrawl breiniawl brenineiddiaf,
Lywiawdr gwen-dref nef nerth a archaf;
Llwyddiant pob carant carafdy foli,
Llewychfawr Gell, ri rywiocaf.

The potent leader most supremely privileged, the Governor of heaven's blest abode, I crave for strength, the prosperity of every kindred; I love to praise thee, thou greatly splendid Mysterious One, Lord most benign. Ll. P. Moch.

Breninawg, a. (brenin) Having a king.**Breninawl, a. (brenin) Royal; kingly; dignified.**

O'r diwedd, rhag angen, Osswy aelwyn a eddewys freninollion roddion, o aur ac arian mwy nog à eillir ei gredu, er peidiaw a rhyfelu ar ei gyfoeth.

At last, from necessity, Osswy with the white eyebrows promised kingly presents of gold and silver, above what can be believed, that war should not be made on his territory. Gr. ab Arthur.

Breninbysg, s. pl. aggr. (brenin—pysg) Ling, a salt-water fish so called.**Brenindawd, s. m. --- pl. brenindodau (brenin) Royalty**

Pan ddaeth Iesu fry o'i frenindawd.
Ydd oedd pumoes byd yn gyd gaeth-nawd.

When the exalted Jesus came from his kingdom the five ages of the world were together in a slavish condition. Ein. ab Gwalchmai.

Brenindodawl, a. (brenindawd) Appertaining to royalty.**Brenindodi, v. a. (brenindawd) To confer royalty.**

Brenindy, s. m.—pl. t. au (brenin—ty) A royal house; king's palace.

Breninddawn, s. m.—pl. breninddoniau (brenin—dawn) Royal gift, or qualification.

Brenineiddiaw, v. (breninaidd) To become kingly

Brenines, s. f.—pl. t. au (brenin) A queen.

Ydd oeddid yn dwyn y frenines yn wisgedig o frenineidd-wisg, a choron o lawrwydd am ei phen.

The queen was conducted arrayed in royal apparel, with a crown of laurel upon her head. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Breninesan, s. f. dim. (brenines) A little queen.

Breninesawl, a. (brenines) Belonging to a queen.

Breninfraint, s. m.—pl. breninfreintiau (brenin—braint) Royal prerogative.

Breniniaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (brenin) A kingdom.

A gwedi gorfod ar y Rhufeinwyr, Asclepiodotus (Bran ab Llyr) trwy annogedig aeth tywysogion y deyrnas a gymeral goron y freniniaeth.

And after overcoming the Romans, Asclepiodotus through the persuasion of the princes of the realm, accepted the crown of the kingdom. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Breninlys, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (brenin—llys) A king's court: also the herb basil.

Breninolaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (breninawl) Royalty

Breninoldeb, s. m. (breninawl) Royalty, kingship

Breninolder, s. m. (breninawl) Royalty, kingship.

Breninoled, s. m. (breninawl) Regality.

Breninoli, v. a. (breninawl) To royalize.

Breninolrwydd, s. m. (breninawl) Regality.

Breninwisg, s. f. (brenin—gwisg) A royal robe.

Breninwr, s. m. (brenin—gwr) A royalist.

Bres, a. (bar—es) Having a bunchy top.

Bresych, s. pl. aggr. (bres) Cabbage; colewort.

Bresych bengron, the common cabbage; *bresych cochion*, red coleworts; *bresych crych*, savoy; *bresych yr yd*, wild mustard; *bresych y cwn*, dog's mercury.

Oni cheffi gennin dwg fresych.

If thou canst not provide leeks bring cabbage.

Adage.

Bresychu, v. a. (bresych) To cabbage, or crumple

Bretyn, s. m. dim. (brat) A little rag, or clout.

Brethyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (rath) Cloth; woollen cloth. *Brethyn cul*, or *brethyn unled*, narrow cloth; *brethyn dinesig*, superfine-cloth; *brethyn gwyn talpentan*, home-spun cloth.

Brethynaid, a. (brethyn) Of the quality of cloth

Brethynawl, a. (brethyn) Made of cloth.

Brethyniaeth, s. m. (brethyn) Woollen drapery.

Brethynwisg, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (brethyn—gwisg) A woollen garment.

Brethynwr, s. m.—pl. brethynwyr (brethyn—gwr) A woollen-drapeer.

Brëu, v. a. (bar) To low, as kine; to bleat, as sheep

Breuad, s. m.—pl. breuaid (brau) A slaughterer; a cannibal; a grave-worm.

Lleest Cadwallawn ar Hafren,
Ac o'r tu draw i Dygen,
A breuaid yn llosgi Meigen.

The encampment of Cadwallon is upon the Severn, and on the other side of Dygen, and cannibals are burning Meigen. *Llywarch Hen.*

Breuan, s. f.—pl. breuain (brau) Carrion crow.

Breuan, s. f.—pl. t. au (brau) A mill; a quern, or hand-mill. *Breuan dinfoel*, the lesser hand-mill. *Ni wastata mwy no breuan dinfoel*. It will not stand still more than the round bottomed quern. Also a brake for hemp. There were formerly, in Wales, curious kind of mills, which turned by their own powers, when set a-going, as many have asserted. W. Salisbury had one to be seen, in 1574; and Dr. Davies describes part of such mill, found in the ground, in these words—*Mewn lle a elwir Bryn*

y Castell, yn Edeyrnion y cäed yn y ddaiar, yn ddiweddar, baladr melin, o haiarn wythochrawg, can braffed a morddwyd gwr; a phen clwm ar y naill ben iddo; megis lle y buasai yr olwyn; ac y pen arall wedi ei ysu gan rwd. Yno y cäed maen melin o gylch llathen o eithaf bygil-ydd. Ac meddant hwy, yr oedd y bedwaredd ran o olwyn y felin hono o haiarn, a'r relyr o goed; ac yr oedd maen tynu yn rhyw fan ynddi, neu glicied wisgi, neu bob un o'r ddau; y rhai a barai iddi droi o honi ei hun, pan y gosodid.

Elid y wrach i'r freuan
Er ei genau ei hunan.

Let the old woman go to the mill for the sake of her own mouth. *Adage.*

Breuandy, s. m. (breuan—ty) A mill-house.

Gwerth breuandy yw punt.

The value of a mill-house is a pound.

Welsh Laws.

Breuanfwrth, s. m.—pl. breuanfythau (breuan—bwrth) A mill-house, or biggin.

Breuaniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (breuan) A milling, or grinding in a mill; a breaking small.

Breuanllif, s. f. (breuan—llif) A grindstone.

Breuant, s. f.—pl. breuannau (brëu) Windpipe.

Breuannu, v. a. (breuan) To mill; to bray, or pound; to brake flax, or hemp.

Breuanwr, s. m.—pl. breuanwyr (breuan—gwr) A grinder: a pounder, or brayer.

Breuaw, v. (brau) To become, or make brittle; to make meat tender, by boiling.

Yr aelwyd hon neu's cudd glesin!
Yn myw Owain ac Elfin;
Breuasai ei phair breiddin.

This hearth, is it not obscured by the greensward! in the lifetime of Owain and Elphin, its cauldron made tender the prey. *Llywarch Hen.*

Breuawd, s. m. (brau) Brittleness; frailty; death.

Gwir gwae i werin gwin eu gwirawd,
Gwr a lywial lu cyn bu breuawd.

Woe to the people truly whose beverage was wine, for the man who conducted an army ere he became a carcase. *Meilir.*

Breuawl, a. (brau) Brittle; mouldering; frail.

Cefais i liaws awr aur a phali,
Gan freuawl riau er eu hoffi.

Many times have I received gold and silks from chieftains who are consumed, for loving them. *Meilir.*

Breubys, s. m.—pl. t. ion (brau—pys) A bit, or crumb: a small piece.

Breubysyn, s. m. dim. (breubys) A small bit.

Breuder, s. m. (brau) Brittleness; frankness.

Breuddil, s. m.—pl. t. au (brau—dil) A pulveriser.

Breuddil and *maen breuddil*, a grindstone. *Sil.*

Breuddilad, s. m.—pl. t. au (breuddil) A grinding; a consuming.

Breuddilaw, v. a. (breuddil) To break in pieces; to grind; to consume.

Lliaws feiddiaw,
Lluydd freiddilaw,
Lluddiwr eiddiaw, llaw ddewr roddiad.

Many an enterprize armies to consume by the opposer of the lusting of ambition, with the bold giving hand. *Sefryn.*

Breuddwyd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (braidd) A dream. *Preuddwyd Gwent; Armoric. Hunvre.*

Breuddwyd gwyrach wrth ei hewyllys.

The dream of an old woman agreeable to her wish. *Adage.*

Breuddwydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (breuddwyd) The act of dreaming.

Gwrandaw fy nghwyn frwyn freuddwydiad,
Mau giwyf a mawr-nyf murriad.

Listen to my complaint of painful dreaming, my wound, and excess of love that is killing. *H. ac Einlawn Llygliw.*

Breuddwydiaw, v. a. (breuddwyd) To dream.

Breuddwydiawg, a. (breuddwyd) Having dreams.

Breuddwydiawl, a. (breuddwyd) Dreaming.

Cyn myned o'r byd, bryd breuddwydiawl,
Cyn no'm goddiwes bwyf gweddiawl.

Before departing from the world, *illusive* thought, ere I am
overtaken may I be of a praying disposition. *Bleddyn Fardd.*

Breuddwydiwr, s. m.—pl. breuddwydwyr (breuddwyd—gwr) A dreamer.

Breuer, a. (brëu) Loud; roaring; lowing.

Breuer, a. (brëu—ber) Loud; sonorous; lowing.

Brenlif, a. (brau—llif) Brittle-edged.

Cleddyf breullf deuddeg celniawg a dal.

A brittle-edged (hardened) sword, its value is twelvepence.
Welsh Laws.

Breuolaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (breuawl) Brittleness.

Y pechawd â becho dyn o ddynawl freuolaeth a faddenir iddo.

The sin which a man sinneth through human frailty will be
forgiven him. *Lt. Gwyn Hergest.*

Breolder, s. m. (breuawl) Brittleness; frailty.

Brenoled, s. m. (breuawl) Brittleness; frailty.

Am arglwydd diwyd, am ddiwedd esgar
Aysgafn awr ei freuoledd.

For a lord free from slothfulness, for the extreme of separation,
not slight the hour of his frailty. *Gr. ab Gwrgenau.*

Breuolrwydd, s. m. (breuawl) Brittleness; frailty.

Breurwydd, s. m. (brau) Brittleness; fragility.

Breuwydd, s. m. (brau—gwydd) Berry-bearing
alder.

Brëyr, s. m.—pl. t. on (bre) A baron; he that
presided in the court of a barony; which was
held in the open air, on an eminence, or *Bre*.
Arglwydd frëyr, lord baron. *Welsh Laws.*
Brëyr is also of the same import as *Uchelwr*,
and *Gurda*, in the Laws.

O'r cymer taiawg brenin fab brëyr ar faeth, gan genad ei
arglwydd, cyfranawg fydd y maeth hwnw ar drestad y taiawg, mal
un o'i feibion ei hunan.

If a king's villain takes the son of a freeholder to foster, with
the consent of his lord, that fostered one shall participate in the
inheritance of the villain, like one of his own sons. *Welsh Laws.*

Brëyrawl, a. (brëyr) Baronial. *Llys frëyrawl*,
court baron. *Welsh Laws.*

Brëyrdir, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (tir) Baron-land.

Brëyres, s. f.—pl. t. au (brëyr) A baroness.

Brëyr gwyr gwrdd yn ymwan,
A brëyres loew-les lan.

The baron of men active in defence, a baroness fair, whose
benefits are splendid. *Syp. Cyfeiliawg.*

Brëyriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (brëyr) A baronage.

Brëyrllys, s. m. (brëyr—llys) A court-baron.

Bri, s. m.—pl. t. au (bar) Dignity; rank; honour.

Briad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bri) A conferring dignity,
rank, or honour; a dignifying, or honouring.

Briaidd, a. (bri) Honorary; giving honour.

Brial, s. pl. aggr. (bri—al) Grass of Parnassus.

Briallu, s. pl. aggr. (bri—gallu) The primrose.
Briallu mair, cowslip; *briallu mair disawr*, oxlip.

Briaw, v. a. (bri) To dignify, or confer honour.

Briawg, a. (bri) Dignified; elevated; honourable.

Briawl, a. (bri) Honorary; dignified; honourable.

Bricyll, s. pl. aggr. (brig) Apricots.

Bricyllen, s. f. (bricyll) A single apricot.

Bricyllwydd, s. pl. (bricyll—gwydd) Apricot-trees

Bricyllwydden, s. f. (bricyllwydd) An apricot-tree

Brid, s. m.—pl. t. iau (rhid) Eruption; a disease
in cattle. *Dimet.*

Bridaw, a. (brid) To break out; to erupt.

Bridawg, a. (brid) That moveth forward.

Bridawl, a. (brid) Eruptive; moving forward.

Briduw, s. m. (bri—duw) A form of swearing,
analogous to *plighting one's faith*; a solemn ad-
junction: also the contract made upon such an

oath; a warranty, in buying and selling. *Ar-
ian briduw*, earnest money.

A holo dda o addewid, holed drwy friduw.

He that would prosecute a cause for chattels, let him prosecute
by warranty. *Welsh Laws.*

Nid oes cred, namyn briduw; ac ni ddylly briduw fod ond a'r
llaw yn y llall.

There is no troth but a warranty; and a warranty ought not
to be but with one hand in the other. *Welsh Laws.*

Bridd, s. m.—pl. t. iau (rhidd) A spring forward,

Brig, s. m.—pl. t. au (bar) The top, or summit.

Brig pren, the top of a tree, or the upper
branches; *brigau coed*, the branches or tops of
trees. It is also used for the hair of the head:
Brigau gwener, and *gwallt y forwyn*, maiden
hair; *brigau twynau*, yellow bedstraw.

Dy dal fal blodau dolydd,
Dy frig fal yr ewig rydd.

Thy forehead like the flowers of the dales,
Thy hair is tinted like the nimble doe. *R. Ddu.*

Brigant, s. m.—pl. t. au (brig) The summit: also
a highlander; a depredator. *Chware brigant*, a
British war dance, wherein the parties some-
times move in a circle, and at other times they
clap their hands in particular passages of the
music; after having taken one of the party,
who is called *brigant*, he is made to pass under
their arms; and then he is set to some work,
as a tailor, or shoemaker, to denote his being
a slave. He being reconciled, falls to work and
sings a song, whilst the dance continues.

Brigantiad, s. m.—pl. brigantiaid (brigant) A
highlander, or mountaineer: also a depredator.

Brigaw, v. a. (brig) To top; to cople.

Brigawg, a. (brig) Having branches; branchy.

Brigawl, a. (brig) Branching, or shooting out.

Brigbawr, s. m.—pl. brigborion (brig—pawr) A
browsing, or nibbling off the tops.

Brigbori, v. a. (brigbawr) To browse; to nibble.

Brigboriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (brigbawr) Browsing.

Brigdori, v. a. (brig—tòri) To top, or prune.

Brigdoriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (brigdori) A pruning.

Brigddyrniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (brig—dyrniad) A
threshing, or beating the tops of plants.

Brigddyrnu, v. (brig---dyrnu) To thresh the tops.

Briger, s. m. aggr. (brig) A tuft; the hair of the
head. *Briger blodeuyn*, the capillaments of a
flower; *briger gweno*, *briger gwener*, and *gwallt
y ddaiar*, maiden hair.

Morwyn deg â briger llaes.

A fair maid with long hair. *Mabinogion.*

Brigeraidd, a. (briger) Capillary, like hair.

Brigfain, a. (brig---main) Cusped, pointed.

Brigfeiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (brigfain) Cuspidation.

Brigfeiniaw, v. a. (brigfain) To cuspidate.

Brigfeiniawl, a. (brigfain) Cuspidating; tending
to cuspidate, or end in a point.

Brigladd, v. a. (brig---ladd) To lop the tops.

Brigladdwyd bro y gwledau,
Bwriwyd dan bridd Brytwn brau.

The region of feasts has had its heads lopt off, a liberal Briton
has been thrown into the ground. *Sim. Fychan.*

Briglwyd, a. (brig---llwyd) Grey-headed.

Briglwydaw, v. (briglwyd) To become grey-
headed.

Briglwydwy, a. (briglwyd---gwyn) Hoary-
headed.

Brigwellt, s. m. (brig---gwellt) Hair-grass.

Brigwlydd, s. m. (brig---gwlydd) Water starwort.

Brigwn, s. m.—pl. brigynau (brig) Andirons.

Brigwyn, a. (brig---gwyn) Having a white-top.

Brigwynu, v. (brigwyn) To become or make white-headed.

Er fy rhynu
A'm brigwynu,
Wen ei mynu,
Yw 'nymuniad.

Though I have been chilled, and have become grey-headed, to have the fair one is my wish. *Gul. Owain.*

Brigyn, s. m. dim. (brig) A sprig, a top branch.

Brigynawg, a. (brigyn) Having twigs, spriggy.

Brigynawl, a. (brigyn) Throwing out sprigs.

Brigystawd, s. f.—pl. brigystodiau (brig--ystawd) A top row; a term in mowing, or reaping.

Bril, s. m.—pl. t. iau (bar) A clout, or rag; fribble. *Bril-lys, bastard pimperl.*

Rhowch hwn, mae'n rhyw i'wch hyny
I'r hen fril, cyn rhynu fry.

Give this, it is becoming you to do that, to the old fribble, ere he should starve there. *T. Prys, i ofyn gun.*

Brilyn, s. m. dim. (bril) A clout; a fribble.

Brig, s. m.—pl. t. ion (bar—isg) A track, or mark.

Tywysawg, gleiniawg y glyn,
Tesawg, draw'n deffraw dyffryn,
Prall yw dy frig—

Thou purely splendid lord of the vale, giving heat, there bringing to life the valley, ample is thy track. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Brith, a. (bar—ith) Mixed; motley; variegated; abounding; party-coloured; pied, or speckled; variegated with black and white. *Brith adnabod dyn*, partly to know a person, or to have some knowledge of a person; *brithdir*, land of a medium quality; *brith-ddiawd*, table-beer; *brith Gymmro*, a mongrel Welshman; *brith Gristion*, half a Christian; *mae y mor yn frith o bysgawd*, the sea abounds with fish; *brith am-mhau*, partly to suspect; *brith-goeliaw*, partly to believe; *brith y fuches*, the wagtail. *Iolo Goch* calls the English *Brithingl*, mongrel Angles.

Brith y coed i gynnull.

The woods are variegated to bring forth. *Adage.*

Brithad, s. m.—pl. t. au (brith) A variegating; a bespeckling; a mixing.

Brithaw, v. a. (brith) To variegate; to adorn with colours; to dapple; to speckle; to mingle.

Ereidr yn rhych, ych yn ngwedd,
Gwyrdd mor, brithotor tiredd.

The ploughs are in the furrow, the ox is in the team, the sea is green, the lands are variegating. *Aneurin.*

Brithawd, s.—pl. brithodau (brith) Variegation.

Brithawdl, s. f.—pl. brithodlau (brith—awdl) Mixed rhyme; alternate rhyme.

Brithawg, a. (brith) Having a variety, or mixture. *s. f.* a fricassee; a fritter; a custard.

Brithawl, a. (brith) Tending to variegate or speckle. **Brithdwm, s. m. (brith—twym)** Parboiled flum-mery, a kind of caudle.

Brithedig, a. (brith) Variegated; speckled; mixed.

Brithedd, s. m. (brith) Variegation; mixture.

Y mae i minnau doryn,
O'r un frithedd, o'r un frethyn.

I have also a cloak of the same mixture, and of the same texture. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Britheg, s. f. (brith) Chequered daffodil.

Brithfalch, a. (brith—balch) Proudly-variegated.

Nid oes yr awron yn cadw meddiant, ond modryb dylluan hurt, neu frain rheibus, neu bîd brithfeilchion.

There are none at present keeping possession, but the foolish moping owl, or the voracious crows, or the proudly-variegated magpies. *E. Wyn, Bardd Cwsg.*

Brithfyd, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (brith—byd) A world of vicissitude; troublesome time; tribulation.

Ban ddyfon' brodorion o amdiredd Mon,
I holi Brython, brithfyd dybi.

When the inhabitants of the environs of Mon shall come, to question the Britons, there will be troublesome times. *Myrddin.*

Brithgi, s. m.—pl. brithgwn (ci) A mongrel dog.

Brithgoch, a. (brith—coch) Variegated with red.

Brithgochi, v. a. (brithgoch) To variegate with red.

Brithiad, s. m.—pl. brithiaid (brith) Variegater.

Brithiaith, s. f.—pl. brithieithoedd (brith—iaith) A mixt or barbarous language.

Brithlas, a. (brith—glas) Variegated blue or grey.

Brithlasu, v. a. (brithlas) To variegate with different shades of blue; to make dappled grey.

Brithlen, s. f.—pl. t. i (brith—llên) Arras.

Brithodlaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (brithawdl) The use of multirhyme.

Brithodli, v. a. (brithawdl) To use mixed rhyme.

Rhai beirdd deallus a farnant yn gyflawn ganu, brithodli y naw gorchan.

Some experienced bards have judged it proper composition to make variegated rhyme of the nine primary principles. *Barddas.*

Brithnodach, s. pl aggr. (brith--nodach) Miscellany.

Brithred, s. m.—pl. t. ion (brith—rhed) A running one through another; confusion; tumult.

Yn Llongborth gwelais frithred,
Gwyr ynghyd, a gwaed ar draed:
"A fo gwyr i Ereint brysied!"

In Llongborth I saw a confused running of men together, and blood on the feet:—"Ye that are the men of Geraint make haste!" *Llywarch Hen, m. Geraint.*

Brithredeg, v. a. (brithred) To run in confusion.

Brithryw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (brith—rhyw) What is heterogeneous.

Brithrywiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (brithryw) A becoming, or rendering heterogeneous.

Brithrywiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (brithryw) Heterogeneousness.

Brithrywiaw, v. a. (brithryw) To render heterogeneous; to become of mixed kind.

Brithrywiawg, a. (brithryw) Heterogeneous.

Brithrywiawl, a. (brithryw) Heterogeneous.

Brithwlaw, s. m. (brith—gwlaw) Drizzling rain.

Brithwlawiaw, v. a. (brithwlaw) To drizzle.

Brithwr, s. m.—pl. brithwyr (brith—gwr) A variegated, or mottled man: it implies either a man in a party-coloured dress, or one whose body is painted: a Pict.

Môr yw gwael gweled
Cynhwri gynnired,
Brathau, a brythfed,
Brithwyr ar gerdded.

How miserable is it to see the going about of tumult, wounds, hewing down of conflicts, and motley-coloured men prowling about. *Taliesin.*

Brithwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (brith) A confusion.

Brithwyn, a. (brith—gwyn) Variegated white.

Bum ceiliawg brithwyn
Ar ielr yn Eiddin.

I have been a motley-white cock, with the hens in Eiddin. *Taliesin.*

Brithwynu, v. (brithwyn) To mottle with white.

Brithyd, s. m.—pl. t. au (brith—yd) Mixed corn, mong-corn; or maslin. *Bara brithyd*, and *bara amydd*, maslin-bread.

Brithyll, s. m.—pl. t. iaid (brith) A trout. *Brithyll y dom*, a prickle-back.

Brithyn, s. m. (brith) A gay man; a macaroni.

Briw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (bri) A break; a cut, or wound. *Briw y march, cas gan gythraul*, and *llysiau yr hudawl*, vervain.

Briw, a. (bri) Broken, or in pieces. *Bara briw*, broken bread.

Lliw ewyn friw teg rhag tôn nawfed,
Nawfed ran 'ym poen er pan aned.

Tinted like the fair broken spray before the ninth wave, the ninth part of my pain ere since she was born. *Cynddelw.*

Briwant, s. m.—pl. briwannau (briw) Broken state

Briwaw, v. a. (briw) To break in pieces, crumble, or reduce to powder, to fracture; to wound, to hurt.
Briwawd, s. m. (briw) A being broken to pieces.

—Cyrn â ganawr
 Briwawd llurygau rhag llym waewawr.

The horns are blown, there is a breaking of armour before the sharp spears of pain. *Myrddin.*

Briwdon, s. f. (briw—tôn) A broken surface.
Briwdóni, v. a. (briwdon) To break the surface.
Briwddail, s. pl. aggr. (briw—dail) Small herbs.

Pan yw dien gwlith—
 A briallu a briwddail.

When the dew is fresh, the primrose and the herbage. *Taliesin.*

Briwedig, a. (briw) Crumbled; cut, or wounded.
Briweg, s. pl. aggr. (briw) What is in small lumps, or grains, stone crop. *Briweg y ceryg*, and *llysiâu y muroedd*, English stonecrop.
Briwennig, a. (briwant) Broken, shattered state.

Aerlew tarf torfoedd briwennig,
 Arlaw lles, arleng tres treisig.
 Cydd cerddyni, mal cynt Celliwig.

The lion of slaughter searing the broken host, the ready hand for benefits with the foremost legion curbing the ambitious, visited by songs like Celliwig of yore. *Cynddelw, m. O. Gwynedd.*

Briwfara, s. m. (briw—bara) Broken bread.
Briwfwyd, s. m.—pl. t. au (briw—bwyd) Broken meat; crumbs, or fragments of victuals.
Briwiaith, s. f.—pl. (briwieithoedd) (briw—iaith) A broken or barbarous language; a jargon.

Rhydalaf i'm rhwyf o'm rhwyl-waith molawd,
 Nid moliant o friwiaith.

I will repay to my chief with my cultivated praise, and not a panegyric in a barbarous jargon. *Cynddelw, i O. ab Madawg.*

Briwion, s. pl. aggr. (briw) Fragment, crumbs.
Briwioni, v. a. (briwion) To break in pieces; to crumble, or reduce to powder.
Briwionyn, s. m. dim. (briwion) A small crumb.
Briwllys, s. m. (briw—llys) Woundwort. *Briwllys tewbânawg*, downy woundwort; *briwllys y ffaïog*, marsh woundwort.

Briwod, s. m. aggr. (briw—od) Driven snow.

Llathrodd dros fydoedd drumoedd dramwy,
 Llwybr nod gwyn friwod, myn Gwenfrewy.

It glared over worlds visiting the high hills, marked is the track of the white driven snow, by Gwenfrewy. *Sefnyn.*

Briwwlaw, s. m. (briw—gwlaw) Drizzling rain.
Briwwlawiaw, v. (briwwlaw) To rain drizzlingly.
Briwwlawiawg, a. (briwwlaw) Abounding with drizzling rain.
Briwwydd, s. m. aggr. (briw—gwydd) Dry brushwood; small dry sticks.
Briwydd, s. f. (briw) Bedstraw. *Y friwydd wen*, madder.

Briwys, s. m.—pl. t. ion (briw) A small crumb.
Briwysioni, v. a. (briwysion) To break into small pieces; to crumble; to mince.

Briwysioniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (briwysion) A crumbling small; a mincing.

Briwysionllyd, a. (briwysion) Crumbly; moulding.

Briwysionyn, s. m. dim. (briwysion) Small crumb.

Bro, s. f.—pl. t. ydd (bar) That gives existence; the cultivated region; the lowland, or plain country, the vale: the country in general. *Bro a gwrthdir*, or *maenawr fro a maenawr wrthdir*, lowland and upland, or bordering regions; for which *mynydd a hendref*, are also used in the Laws

Carafei brôedd baint hywredd,
 A'i diffaith mawr-faith, a'i maranedd.

I love its regions privileged to produce heroism, its extensive wilds, and its strands. *H. ab Owain Gwynedd.*

Brôaidd, a. (bro) That is plain and cultivated, that is as a champaign; also pleasant.

Brôawl, a. (bro) Tending to be a champaign.

Brocen, s. f.—pl. t. au (brog) A bosom, a breast.
Broch, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rhoch) Noise, din, tumult: also a brock, or badger. *Gwareu broch y'ngnod*; a play, where each of the parties endeavours to put one another in a bag.

Mae'r drom-ddor yn agori,
 Mae'n fawr, braich cawr! broch y ci.

The heavy door is opening, by the giant's arm! great is the noise of the dog. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Broch, s. f.—pl. t. ion (brwch) Froth, foam; wrath.
Brochaid, a. (broch) Foaming, ruffled, chafing.
Brochell, s. m.—pl. t. au (broch) A tempest.
Brochi, v. a. (broch) To chafe; to wax fierce.
Brochiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (broch) Chafing, fuming.
Brochus, a. (broch) Chafing; snarling; blustering.
Brochwel, s. m. (broch—gwel) Blustering aspect.
Brochwr, s. m.—pl. brochwyr (broch—gwr) Blusterer.
Brodawr, s. m.—pl. brodorion (brawd) A member of a community; a denizen or native of a country.

A mi ddysgoganaf haf gwythlonedd
 Cyfrwng brodorion brad o Wynedd.

And I will foretell a summer of cruelty between citizens of treachery in Gwynedd. *Myrddin.*

Brodedd, s. m. (brawd) Brotherhood, fraternity.
Brodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (brawd) A going together, or concurring: also embroidery; a darning.
Brodiaw, v. a. (brawd) To make compact; to embroider, to darn.

Angel mwyn, yn ngwely Mai,
 O Baradwys, a'i brodiad.

It was a kind Angel from Paradise, on the couch of May, that embroidered it. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Brodiawg, a. (brawd) That is made compact; having darned, or patched work; embroidered.
Brodiawl, a. (brawd) Tending to be compact.
Brodir, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (bro—tir) A champaign, or open country; cultivated land.

Dy lan bryd hael i'n brodir,
 Cedwid Duw mewn codiad hir.

The fair generous countenance, to our country, may God preserve in long prosperity. *Gr. Phylip.*

Brodiwr, s. m.—pl. brodwyr (brodiaw---gwr) An embroiderer.

Brodordy, s. m.—pl. t. au (brodawr---ty) A collegiate house; a friary.

Brodordyn, s. m. (brodawr---ty) A place of social meeting: also the name of a place.

Brodoriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (brodawr) A conferring of social right; fraternization.

Brodoriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (brodawr) The right of a jury-vote; fraternity; fellowship; civil society.

Brodoriaeth gyntefig, sef yw hyny rhoddi y frawd gyntaf yn llys, yn mraint â berchenogaŷ y tir.

A primary social right, implies the giving of the first verdict in court, under the privilege attached to such as possessed the land. *Trioedd Dyfnwal.*

Brodoriawl, a. (brodawr) Federative; in fellowship.

Brodoryn, s. m. (brodawr) Federal place of meeting.

Brodre, s. m. (brawd---rhe) Social intercourse.

Sefwch allan forwynion a sylwch werydre
 Cynddylan; llys Pengwern neud tandde!
 Gwae ieuaine â eiddynt brodre.

Stand out, fair maids, and behold Cynddylan's verdant lawns, the court of Pengwern is it not in flames! Ah! woe to youths that wish for social bonds. *Llywarch Hen.*

Brodyrdde, s. m. (brodawr---de) Friendship; social ties.

Nid anghof brodyrdde.

Friendship is not to be forgotten.

Adage.

Brodyriawl, a. (brodyr) Fraternal, or brotherly.

Lludd a Llywels—wedi eu dyfod ynghyd, pob un o naddunt a ai ddwyllaw mynuw o'i gilydd, o frodyriawl gariad.

Lludd and Llywels—when they had come together, put their arms round the necks of each other, and embraced with fraternal love. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Broddosbarth, *s. f.* (bro—dosparth) Chorography
Broddosbarthydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (broddosbarth)
A chorographer.

Brog, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (brwg) A swelling out.

Bröig, *a.* (bro) That is plain, and cultivated.

Brolaidd, *a.* (brawl) Luxuriant, rich. *Gwlad
frolaidd iawn*, a very luxuriant level country.

Broled, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (brawl) Boasting, bragging

Broled, *a.* (brawl) Boasting, vaunting, bragging.

Mab Brochfael broled
Ei ddywed eidduned.

The boasting son of Brochfael,
He will declare his wish.

Taliesin.

Brolian, *v. a.* (brawl) To brag, boast, or vaunt.

Broliaw, *v. a.* (brawl) To brag; to boast.

Brolig, *a.* (brawl) Luxuriant. *Tyfu yn frolig*, to
grow luxuriantly. *Sil.*

Broliw, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (brawl—gwr) A brag-
gadocio, a boaster.

Brolwydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bro—llwydd) Prospe-
rity, or good of a country; patriotism.

Brwysg rwyg rwyf brolwydd bro seith-bau Dyfed,
Braig am ged, am gadau.

Unwelly is the course of the chief, he that gives general pros-
perity to the country of the seven regions of Dyfed, great for
gifts, and for battles. *Cynddelw, i'r argl. Rhys.*

Bron, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (bar) A round protuberance;
a pap, a breast. *Ger bron*, and *rhag bron*, in
presence. The varieties of the face of a coun-
try have mostly appellatives used for parts of
the body, where any ideal conformity subsists;
so, the slope of a hill is denominated *bron*, for
which the plural is *bronydd*. *Bron alarch*, the
cuttle-fish bone; *maefo yn mron marw*, he is al-
most dying.

Brôna, *v. a.* (bron) To give suck, or to give a pap

Brônaidd, *a.* (bron) Protuberant, like the breast

Brônallt, *s. f.* (bron—gallt) A smooth declivity.

Brônawg, *a.* (bron) Having paps; full breasted.

Brônawl, *a.* (bron) Swelling like a breast.

Brondor, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (bron—tor) Breast-plate

Tarf rhag twrf glas-for a therfysg,
A thrylew a thrylwyn frondor.

Terror arises from the din of the blue sea, a host in a tumult,
and from the destroying hero with the quick moving shield.
Cynddelw.

Bronddu, *a.* (bron—du) Black-breasted. *Bron-
ddu y twynau* and *cwtiad*, a plover.

Broneg, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (bron) A breast-plate; a
stomacher.

Bronëang, (bron—ëang) Full, or ample breasted

Llydan-gefn bronëang balch.

—And breadth of back his might attest,
And prominent with brawn his fearless breast.

Wharton.

Bronfoll, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (bron—moll) A breast-
plate, a stomacher.

Bronfollawg, *a.* (bronfoll) Wearing a breast-plate

Bronfraith, *a.* (bron—braith) Stripe, or mottle
breasted; a thrush, or throistle.

Nid rhyfygus ond bronfraith.

There is none so confident as the thrush.

Adage

Bronfriw, *a.* (bron—briw) Of a wounded breast.

Bronfriwaw, *v. a.* (bronfriw) To wound the breast

Am f'eniaw,
Wyf bronfriwaw,
A'm diliwaw,
Myn Duwlwyd.

For giving me such pain, I wound the breast; and for depriving
me of colour; ah! gracious God. *Iorw. fab y Cyrtawg.*

Brongengl, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (bron—cengl) A cors-
let, a breast-leather for a horse; a poitrelet.

Bronglwm, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bronglymau) (bron—clwm)
A breast-knot.

Brongul, *a.* (bron—cul) Narrow-chested.

Bronguli, *s. m.* (brongul) Narrowness of chest.

Bronheilin, *a.* (bron—heilin) Free-breasted; ge-
nerous; bountiful.

Ac wrthyf cyferchudd o deyrnedd Prydain,
Pa fronheilin haelaf yssydd.

And to me there will greet of the princes of Britain, he that is
free-hearted, and most generous. *Gwalchmai.*

Bronheilyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (bron—heilyn) A
free-hearted, or generous person.

Canaf wawd i'r priawd a'i pryn,
Prif arglwydd brolwydd bronheilyn.

I will sing praise to him that properly deserves it, chief lord,
patriot, and the open-hearted one. *Cynddelw, i'r argl. Rhys.*

Bronheulad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bron—heulad) A
basking in the sun.

Bronheulaw, *v.* (bron—heulaw) To bask in the sun

Bronig, *s. f. dim.* (bron) A little pap; a nipple.

Bronisel, *a.* (bron—isel) Flat or low chested.

Bronliain, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bronlieiniau) (bron—lliaiu)
A breast-cloth, or bib.

Bronlydan, *a.* (bron—llydan) Broad-chested.

Bronrain, *a.* (bron—rhain) High or full-breasted

Gnawd gwynt o'r dwyrain, gnawd dyn bronrain balch,
Gnawd mwyalch ynmhlith drain.

The wind is common from the east, it is common to find the
man with swelling breast to be proud; and common it is to find
the thrush amongst the thorns. *Llywarch Hen.*

Bronrheiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bronrain) A swell-
ing out the breast.

Bronrheiniaw, *v.* (bronrain) To swell out the breast

O gyfranc y cynrain bronrheiniaw cyfrwy,
Adfydd bore coch ac och ofwy.

From the contention of the points of spears that cause the ris-
ing up of the chest on the saddle, there will befall a crimson
morn, and visitation of woe. *Myrddin.*

Bronrhuddawg, *a.* (bron---rhudd) Ruddy-breast-
ed. *s. the redbreast.*

Bron-rhuddyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. od* (bron---rhudd) A
red-breast: also a chaffinch. *Bronrhuddyn y
mynydd*, a brambling.

—Y ddyn

A grudd fal y bronrhuddyn.

The fair one, with the cheek like the redbreast.

D. ab Gwilym.

Bront, *a.* (brwnt) Dirty, nasty, cross, ill-natured

Bronten, *s. f.*—*pl. t. od* (bront) A dirty wench.

Bronuchel, *a.* (bron-uchel) High or hollow-chested

Bronwala, *s. m.* (bron---gwala) Contentment.

Gwas da bronwala ei arglwydd.

A good servant is the pleasure of his master.

Adage.

Bronwala, *a.* (bron---gwala) Satisfied, pleased.

Bronwedd, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (bron---gwedd) Bosom

Wythfied yw lladd â llafnau cochwedd
Celain a chathl brain ar ei bronwedd.

The eighth is to kill with crimson-tinted blades a corpse, on the
bosom of which is the music of the ravens.

Gr. ab Gwrgenau, m. G. ab C. ab Owain.

Bronwen, *a.* (bron---gwèn) White breasted. *s. f.*
a weasel: also a woman's name.

Bronwerth, *s. f.* (brôn-gwerth) Common borage.
Bronwerth y wiber, viper's buglos.

Bronwst, *s. m.* (bron---gwst) Pain of the breast;
heart-ache; pilewort.

Bronwyllt, *a.* (bron---gwyllt) Wild, or passionate

Bronwyn, *a.* (bron---gwyn) White breasted.

Myned a orug y mab ar orwydd, â dau filgi bronwynion brych-
ion tu rhagddo.

The youth went on the fleet racer with two brindled white-
breasted greyhounds before him. *H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.*

Bronwys, *s. m. aggr.* (bron—gwys) Pilewort.

Broth, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (brwth) A stirring up.

Brothen, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (broth) A rising up, or a
commotion; also a proper name; there was a

saint so called, to whom some churches were dedicated.

Bru, s. m. (bar) What gives existence; the womb
Bruawl, a. (bru) Belonging to the womb.

Brud, s. m.—pl. t. iau (bar) A chronicle; a record of events; also a prophecy, a conjecture.
Brud mad, a good account, or reputation.

Brudai, s. m.—pl. brudeion (brud) A chronicler.

Brudiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (brud) Chronology.

Brudiaw, v. a. (brud) To record; to publish, or divulge events; to prophesy; to conjecture.

Brudiawg, a. (brud) Teeming with events.

Brudiawl, a. (brud) Relating to events, past or future; chronological.

Brudiedig, a. (brud) That is recorded; divulged.

Brudiedigawl, a. (brudiedig) Tending to make known events.

Brudiwr, s. m.—pl. brudwyr (brud—gwr) A chronicler; a divulger of events; a conjecturer.

Brwch, s. m.—pl. brychion (rhwch) A ferment, boiling, or stirring up: a tumult.

Brwchan, s. m.—pl. t. au (brwch) A bubbler; a kind of caudle, or thin flummery; in some places it is called *sucan gwyn*.

Brwd, a. (rhwd) Hot; warm; acrid. *Dufr brwd*, hot water; *hin frwd*, hot weather; *mae hi yn frwd iawn*, it is very sultry.

Brwg, s. m.—pl. brygau (bar) A covering; a growth; a wood, or forest; a brake. The appellative of several places in *S. Wales*; as, *Brwg St. Iorys*, *Brwg Llan St. Fred*, and *Brwg y Dyffryn*.

Brwnt, a. (rhwnt) Foul; nasty; naught; surly.

Brwth, s. m.—pl. brythau (rhwth) A stirring up, a falling out, or contention. *Mae rhyw frwth yn awr rhyngddynt*, there is some quarrel amongst them now. *Sil*.

Brwyd, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhwyd) A broach; the braids of a loom; also an embroidering frame.
Wyth brwyd pechawd, the eight stings of sin.

A brwyd llaw fu'n brodlaw y llen,

It was a hand broach that embroidered the veil. *L. G. Cothi*.

Brwyd, a. (rhwyd) Full of holes; torn, rent.

Gnawd bod ysgwyd frwyd friw-doll arno.

It is common for a battered shield full of holes to be upon him. *D. Benfras*.

Brwydaw, v. a. (brwyd) To separate, or divide.

Brwydawl, a. (brwyd) Dividing, or separating.

Brwyden, s. f. (brwyd) The work that divides the warp in a loom.

Brwydr, s. f.—pl. brwydrau (brwyd) A battle.

Nid brwydr ond gwewyr.

There is no piercing battle but with spears. *Adage*.

Brwydrad, s. f.—pl. t. au (brwydr) A battling.

Brwydraw, v. a. (brwydr) To combat, or fight.

Gwedi dechreu y rhyfel hwnw rhyngddynt, cynnullaw llu a orug Cunedda, a dawed yn ei erbyn, a brwydraw ag ef, a gwneuthur aerfa fawr o'i lu.

After the beginning of that war between them, Cunedda collected an army together, and came against him, fighting with him and making a great slaughter of his army. *Gr. ab Arthur*.

Brwydrawl, a. (brwydr) Combating, battling.

Brwydrgar, a. (brwydr) Given to fighting.

Llu brithion brodorion brwydrgar,
Ail gwythlu gorddu gordduar.

A motley-coloured host of warring inhabitants, then follows a host of wrath, of deeper black, most tumultuous. *Cynddelw*.

Brwydrglwyf, s. m.—pl. t. au (brwydr—clwyf) A battle wound.

Brwydriad, s. m.—pl. brwydriaid (brwydr) A combatant; a fighter, a battler.

Brwydrin, s. f.—pl. t. au (brwydr) A combating.

Arfaeth ehelaeth hwyl gyrchiad brwydrin,
Eryr Caer Fyrdin fyddin feiddiad.

Extensive is the usage of the order of marching to the conflict by the eagle of Caermarthen, that dares the embattled host. *Bleddyn Fardd*.

Brwydrin, a. (brwydr) Apt to fight, or combat.

Ni thal un anifel brwydrin eu gilydd: sef yw y rhai hyny; amws ni thal y llall; na tharw y llall; na buch eu gilydd: na baedd y llall; na hwrdd ei gilydd; na cheiliawg y llall; na cheiliagwydd y llall; ac o'r lladdant hwy anifeiliaid ereill hwynt a'u talant.

No compensation is to be made for animals apt to fight one against another: those are the following; a stallion pays not the other; nor a bull the other; nor cows one another; nor a boar the other; nor a ram the other; nor a cock the other; nor a gander the other; but if those kill other animals satisfaction must be made. *Welsh Laws*.

Brwydrilawn, a. (brwydr) Warlike; apt to fight.

Eryr plant rhyswyr rhyswr brwydrilawn.

An eagle of the sons of champions is the warlike champion. *Einiawn Offeiriad*.

Brwydrilonedd, s. m. (brwydrilawn) Warlikeness.

Brwydrwr, s. m.—pl. brwydrwyr (brwydr—gwr) a combatant; a fighter, a warrior

Brwydwaith, s. m. (brwyd—gwaith) Embroidery

Brwydweithiwr, s. m.—pl. brwydweithwyr (brwyd waith—gwr) Embroiderer.

Brwydweithydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (brwydwaith) Embroiderer.

Brwydweithyddes, s. f.—pl. t. au (brwydweithydd) A female embroiderer.

Brwydwraig, s. f.—pl. brwydwreigedd (brwyd—gwraig) Embroideress.

Brwydydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (brwyd) Embroiderer

Brwydyddes, s. f. (brwydydd) An embroideress.

Brwyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (bar—gwyn) A pricking pain, or smart; anxiety.

Y fun swyn—

Mae brwyn i'm dwyn am dani.

The kind fair one, pain consumes me for her. *Ieu. Deulwyn*.

Brwyn, a. (bar—gwyn) Pricking, smarting, painful; anxious.

—Myfanwy,

Poen a'th gar afar ofwy,

Poen brwyn ei ryddwyn ydd wy'.

Myfanwy, the torture of him that loves thee, visited by sadness, a smarting pain I am suffering. *H. ab Ein. Llygliw*.

Brwyn, s. pl. aggr. (rhwyn) Rushes; sedges.

Gnawd lle bo dwfr y bydd brwyn.

It is usual where there is water to find rushes. *Adage*.

Brwyna, v. a. (brwyn) To get, or gather rushes.

Nawdd gwas ystafell yw, o'r pan eler i frwyna, hyd pan ddarfu tannu gwely y brenin o'r brwyn, a'i guddlaw a dillad.

The protection of the groom of the chamber is from the time they go to gather rushes, until they have finished spreading the king's bed with the rushes, and have covered him with clothes. *Welsh Laws*.

Brwynai, s. m.—pl. brwyneion (brwyn) A gatherer of rushes.

Brwynawg, a. (brwyn) Abounding with rushes.

Bore brwynawg bradawg ieir.

In the morning the rushes spread about the hens are prodigal. *Adage*.

Brwynddail, s. pl. aggr. (brwyn—dail) Spiderwort

Brwyneg, s. f. (brwyn) A place where rushes grow.

Brwynen, s. f. (brwyn) A rush; a track; a current. *Brwynen y ffordd*, the trodden part of the road; *brwynen afon*, the channel, or middle stream of a river.

A gyfyd brwynen heb wlybaniaeth; a dyf hesg heb ddwfr?

Will the rush spring up without moisture; will the flag grow without water? *Job viii. 11.*

Brwynfryd, s. m.—pl. t. au (brwyn—bryd) A troubled, or anxious mind; anxiety of mind.

Brwyngwyn, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (brwyn—cwyn) A grievous complaint; vexation.

Brwyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (brwyn) A pricking, or smarting; a throbbing.

Brwyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. brwyniaid* (brwyn) A smelt, or sparling; a fish of the trout kind.

Brwyniaw, *v. a.* (brwyn) To smart, to throb.

Brwyniawg, *a.* (brwyn) Abounding with smarts.

Brwyniawl, *a.* (brwyn) Smarting; throbbing.

Brwys, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (rhwys) Fertile growth.

Brwys, *a.* (rhwys) Thick-branching; luxuriant, or of fine growth; large.

Peraist deganau purion,
Percwe brwys, mewn parc a bron.

Thou hast brought forth the fairest ornaments, the luxuriant covering of the forest and the upland lawn. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Brwysaidd, *a.* (brwys) Tending to branch out.

Brwysaw, *v. a.* (brwys) To branch out largely.

Brwysawg, *a.* (brwys) Having, or of a fine growth.

Brwysawl, *a.* (brwys) Growing luxuriantly.

Brwysedd, *s. m.* (brwys) Luxuriance of growth.

Brwysg, *a.* (rhwysg) Of a heavy course; unwieldy; heady; drunk.

Brwysgadwy, *a.* (brwysg) That may be top-heavy.

Brwysgaidd, *a.* (brwysg) Of a heavy, unsteady course; tottering; heady; drunk.

Brwysgaw, *v. a.* (brwysg) To overbear, or run down; to be unwieldy; to be top-heavy, or drunk

Nid cariad a'i dyg—
A llafn coch yn llaw gynnifiad,
A brwysgaw a briwaw bragad.

It is not love that bring him, with the red blade in the hand of torment, over-bearing and breaking to pieces the front of the army. *Ll. P. Moch, i D. ab Owain.*

Brwysgawl, *a.* (brwysg) Tending to bear down, or to be unwieldy; tending to be heady.

Brwysgedig, *a.* (brwysg) That is become unwieldy

Brwysgedlys, *s. m.* (brwysg—llys) Coriander.

Brwysgedd, *s. m.* (brwysg) Unwieldiness; ebriety.

Brwysgflaen, *a.* (brwysg—blaen) Having an over-bearing top. *Ton frwysgflaen gaen*, the over-whelming headed spreading wave.

Brwysgiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (brwysg) A bearing down, or overwhelming; a getting drunk.

Brwysgwr, *s. m.*—*pl. brwysgwyr* (brwysg—gwr) One that is top-heavy; a drunken man.

Brwysgyn, *s. m.* (brwysg) Drunkard, or boozier.

Bry, *a.* (bar) High. *adv.* upward; above, aloft.

Cas dyn yma, cas Duw fry.

What is hateful to man here is hateful to God above. *Adage.*

Brycan, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (brwg) A rug; a covering, a garment; also a clog, brogue, or large shoe, to wear over another. *Sil.*

Brycan lledlwm, a llenliain fras-doll, ddrygliwawg ar warthaf y brychan, a thudded gofudr arno.

A rug half worn, with an ill-coloured curtain of coarse open texture above the rug, and a covering tolerably dirty over him. *Mabinogion.*

Brycell, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (brwg) A covert, or brake.

Brycin, *a.* (brwg) Growing over, overspreading.

Brycini, *s. pl. aggr.* (brycin) A covert, or a place grown over with trees; a wood, or forest.

Brych, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (brwch) A rough, streaked, or spotted covering; a Scotch plaid. *Brych buwch*, or *y garw*, the after birth of a cow; also a mote, or atom; and a brindled brown. *Brych y cae*, *gwrachell y cae*, and *gwas y gog*, hedge sparrow.

Brych, *a.* (brwch) Of variegated brown, or brindled: also freckled. *Eidion brych*, a brindled bullock; *dyn brych*, a freckled man.

Brychan, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (brych) A brown streaked surface; a brindled covering: also a man's

name, who settled in Breconshire, in the sixth century, from Ireland; and that country theretofore called *Garth Madryn*, was from him named *Brycheiniawg*.

Brychau, *s. pl. aggr.* (brych) Motes, flue, macula. *Brychawg*, *a.* (brych) Brindled, or freckled; a sort of salmon trout in the Teivi is called *Brychawg*.

Brychawl, *a.* (brych) Tending to be brindled, or spotted with brown.

Brychedig, *a.* (brych) Brindled, or freckled: also mildewed.

Brychen, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (brwch) The bubbling, or springing of water; a spring.

Brycheuad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (brychau) A gathering of motes, or flue; maculation.

Brycheuaw, *v. a.* (brychau) To pick out spots, hairs, or dirt. *Brycheuaw gwlan*, to pick wool.

Brycheuawg, *a.* (brychau) Abounding with spots.

Brycheuawl, *a.* (brychau) Tending to maculate.

Brycheulyd, *a.* (brychau) Full of spots, maculate.

Brycheuwr, *s. m.*—*pl. brycheuwyr* (brychau—gwr) One that picks out spots.

Brycheuyn, *s. m.* (brychau) A single spot, mote.

Brychiad, *s. m.*—*pl. brychiaid* (brych) Salmon trout

Brychni, *s. m.* (brych) Freckliness. *Brychni wyneb*, freckles in the face.

Brychu, *v. a.* (brych) To brindle; to freckle.

Brychwineu, *a.* (brych—gwineu) Of a brindled brown inclining to bay.

Brychwyn, *a.* (brych—gwyn) Brindled; brown inclining to white.

Brychell, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iaid* (brych) A trout. *Sil.*

Brychyn, *s. m. dim.* (brych) A freckled face.

Brychynu, *v. a.* (brychyn) To brindle; to freckle.

Bryd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhyd) What moveth; an impulse; the mind, or thought; purpose; resolution. *Yr oedd yn fawr fy mryd dy weled*, it was greatly my intention to see thee; *mae yn fy mryd fyned ymaith*, I have a mind to go hence; *llymâu bryd*, to sharpen the resolution.

Llachar far aerfar erfyniad,
Llachar fron o frydau Gwriad.

Gleaming the wrath of him that pants for the ravage of slaughter, his breast burns with the passions of Gwriad. *Ein. ab Gueawn, i L. ab Iorwerth.*

Brydai, *s. m.*—*pl. brydeion* (brwd) A heater.

Brydaidd, *a.* (brwd) Rather hot; warmish; sultry.

Brydain, *a.* (brwd) Having the property of heat.

Brydaint, *s. m.* (brydain) Inflammation, acrimony.

Brydaniaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (brydain) Inflammation

Brydian, *v. a.* (brwd) To inflame, or heat; to throb.

Brydiannawl, *a.* (brydiant) Heating; simmering.

Brydiannu, *v. a.* (brydiant) To mull, or simmer.

Brydiannus, *a.* (brydiant) Inflammatory, throbbing

Brydiant, *s. m.*—*pl. brydiannau* (brydian) A heating, or inflammation, a boiling, a throbbing.

Brydiaw, *v. a.* (brwd) To heat, or inflame; to throb. *Mae y gwaed yn brydiaw ynnof*, the blood boils within me.

Brydiawg, *a.* (brwd) Abounding with heat.

Brydiawl, *a.* (brwd) Inflammatory, apt to heat.

Brydiolrwydd, *s. m.* (brydiawl) Inflammatoriness.

Brydlawn, *a.* (bryd) Resolute, intent, or diligent.

Brydlonedd, *s. m.* (brydlawn) Resoluteness.

Brydychwil, *s. f.*—*pl. t. od* (brwd—chwil) A lizard.

Brydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (rhydd) One that is self-devoted; also a volunteer; disabled person.

Tri thrwyddedawg dichwain: un yw brydd: sef a wareto Gym-mro yn mhyd angeuawl.

The three adventitious pensioners: one is a self-devoted one, who rescues a Cymro in mortal danger. *Trioedd Dyfnwal.*

Brydd, a. (rhydd) Infirm, weak, sickly, or feeble.

Cwmpodd yn marn—
Ef a'i grefydd frydd ar frys.

He fell in judgment, him and quickly his *feeble* religion.
S. Cent, i'r diawl.

Bryddawn, s. m.—pl. bryddonau (brydd) Looseness, or feebleness, incompactness.

Bryddoneg, s. f.—pl. t. au (bryddawn) A babbling, or tattling; incoherent discourse.

Ba ryw ddyn, er bryddoneg,
A'th fynai di, ddoeth fain deg?

What sort of man, for *babbling* will have thee, thou pert slender fair one?
Mast. Harri, i Ieu. Tew.

Brygai, s. m.—pl. brygeion (brwg) What overgrows.

Brygain, a. (brwg) Springing up luxuriantly.

Brygaint, s. m. (brygain) A luxuriance of growth.

Brygawl, a. (brwg) Spreading out, growing over.

Brygedd, s. m. (brwg) Luxuriance of growth.

Brygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (brwg) A being luxuriant.

Brygu, v. a. (brwg) To grow out, to over-spread.

Bryn, s. m.—pl. t. au (bar) A hill. *Bryn dyodd-ef*, the hill of suffering, a place of execution.

Bryn, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhyn) Grudge; malice.

Brynach, s. m.—pl. brynaich, or brynych (bryn) A mountainous, or highland region. Several hilly districts are called *Brynaich*; there is one in Meirion; and there was an ancient principality of this name, on the eastern coast of the North of England; and known under the appellation of *Bernicia*. *Al Brynaich*, a kind of music, in slow time.

Ar deulu Brynaich be i'ch barnaswn,
Diliw, dyn yn fyw ni's gadawswn!

Of the tribe of *Bernicia*, if I had judged you, by the flood!
not a man would I have left alive. *Aneurin.*

Bryncyn, s. m. dim. (bryn) A little tump, or hillock; a break in a furrow.

Bryncynai, s. m.—pl. bryncyneion (bryncyn) A balker, or one that breaks lumps in furrows.

Bryncynawg, a. (bryncyn) Full of tumps; uneven.

Bryncyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bryncyn) A balking, or breaking down irregularities in furrows.

Bryncynu, v. a. (bryncyn) To break clods.

Bryncynwr, s. m.—pl. bryncynwyr (bryncyn---gwr) One that breaks lumps in furrows.

Bryned, s. f. (rhyn) That extends, or reaches out; a hand.

Brynial, v. (bryn) To be heaping or piling up.

Rhyd gwyr rhag Eingl: iawn lladd,
Iawn frair yn frynial.

Men run before the Angles; it is right to kill, the right of ravens is that spears be *heaping*. *Aneurin.*

Bryniaw, v. (bryn) To raise into hills; to mound.

Bryniawg, a. (bryn) Abounding with hills; hilly.

Bryniawl, a. (bryn) Extending out; hilly.

Bryntai, s. m.—pl. brynteion (brwnt) Filthy one.

Brynti, s. m. (brwnt) Filthiness, nastiness.

Bryntni, s. m. (brwnt) A filthy animal; an eft.

Brys, s. m.—pl. t. iau (rhys) Quickness. *Ar frys*, in haste.

Pa mwyaf y brys mwyaf y rhwystr.

The greater the *hurry* greater the hinderance. *Adage.*

Brys, a. (rhys) Hasty, quick, speedy, or fleet.

Llaw frys llaw gywraint.

A *quick* hand is an accurate hand. *Adage.*

Brysg, s. m.—pl. t. ion (brys) A track, or mark.

Brysg, a. (brys) Quick; speedy; nimble; brisk.

—Ei gwasg eiddil,
A'i throed-lam brysg yn mysg mil.

Her slender waist, and her *nimble* footstep amongst a thousand.
D. ab Gwilym.

Brysgar, a. (brys) Hasty, quickening, or speedy.

Brysgarwch, s. m. (brysgar) Dispatchfulness.

Brysgyll, s. m.—pl. t. au (brysg) A truncheon.

Brysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (brys) A hastening, speed.

Brysiaw, v. a. (brys) To make haste; to hasten; also to shoot with a cross-bow.

Brysiaw a orug Afarwy fab Lludd hyd lle yd oedd Iwl Ceisar—
a dywedyd wrtho ar y wedd hon: "Arglwydd, digawn, a ry-
wnaethost ti o ddial ar Gaswallawn, gwna weithion drugaredd
ag ef."

Afarwy the son of Lludd *hastened* to the place where Julius
Caesar was, and began speaking to him in this manner: "My
lord, thou hast done enough of revenge on Caswallon, now exer-
cise mercy towards him." *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Brysiawg, a. (brys) Full of haste; quickening.

Brysiawl, v. (brys) Hastening; making speed.

Brysiawr, s. m.—pl. brysiorion (brys) A hastener.

Brysiedig, a. (brys) That is hastened; accelerated.

Brysiwr, s. m.—pl. bryswyr (brys---gwr) Hastener.

Brysyll, s. m.—pl. t. au (brys) A truncheon.

Brythai, s. m.—pl. brytheion (brwth) One that raiseth a contention; a rioter.

Brythain, a. (brwth) Full of commotion, or bustle.

Brythaint, s. m. (brythain) Commotion, tumult.

Brythar, s. m.—pl. brytheiriau (brwth) A belch.

Brythawd, s. m.—pl. brythodau (brwth) A disturbance; a tumult.

Pa du y disgyn Cadwaladr yn nyffryn Tywi
Biaud trathwrn ebyr,
Gwasgarawd brythawd Brithwyr.

On whatever side Cadwaladr shall descend in the valley of
Tywi, may the outlets of the rivers be over-burdened; may *tu-*
mult scatter the party coloured warriors. *Myrddin.*

Brythawl, a. (brwth) Tumultuous, or turbulent.

Brythawr, s. m.—pl. brythorion (brwth) One that raiseth a tumult; a quarreller.

Brythedig, a. (brwth) Stirred up into an uproar.

Brytheiriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (brythar) A belching

Brytheiriaw, v. a. (brythar) To belch; to eructate

Brytheiriawl, a. (brythar) Belching, eructating.

Brytheiriwr, s. m. (brythar—gwr) A belcher.

Brythfed, s. m.—pl. t. au (brwth—med) A tumultuous cutting down.

Gwelais rhag Brython—
Brathau a brythfed brudiau.

I have seen before the men of tumult (Britons) wounds, and
events of *outrageous reaping*. *Taliesin.*

Brython, s. pl. aggr. (brwth) Those that are in tumults; warriors; also an appellative for a tribe of the Cymmry, or ancient Britons.

A mi ddysgoganaf cyn fy nygnedd,
Brython dros Saeson; Brithwr a'i medd.

I will foretell, before my tribulation, the *men of tumults*,
(Britons) uppermost of the Saxons: a painted man says it.
Myrddin.

Brythoneg, s. f. (brython) The speech of warriors; the language of the Brython.

Brythonig, a. (brython) Belonging to warriors.

Pryderaf, pyllaf pwy eu hymdaith
Brythonig ein hynys rhyddercheffs.

I will make, I will reason what way their journey, how our
isle should be exalted in *belonging to men of tumult*. *Taliesin.*

Brythred, s. f.—pl. t. ion (brwth) A conflict.

Brythu, v. a. (brwth) To quarrel, or to fight.

Brythus, a. (brwth) Tumultuous; boisterous.

Brythwch, s. m. (brwth) Commotion, tumult.

Gnawd yw hon, o'm bron y brwydaf
Brydau anaraf, brythwch gauaf garw,
Byddin darw deyrnaf.

This is usual; from my breast I disengage ungentle passions
like the rough *tumult* of winter, or the most princely ball of
battle. *Cynddelw.*

Brythwr, s. m.—pl. brythwyr (brwth—gwr) A warrior; one of the Brython tribe.

Brythwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (brwth) Tumult; uproar

Brythyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (brwth) An abrupt stir, or commotion.

Bryw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (bar) Vigour, briskness.

Tirâ brywynddo, land that has strength in it. *Sil.*

Bryw, a. (bar) Vigorous; brisk; lively; wanton.

*Lliaws peleidrad gwaedlad gwaedlan,
Lliaws aerwyr bryw breuawl sidan.*

Many pushes of the shaft, blood-spilling streaming on the ground; many vigorous warriors like the frail silk. *Myrddin.*

Brywaidd, a. (bryw) Vigorous; lively; wanton.

Brywder, s. m. (bryw) Vigorousness; briskness.

Brywes, s. m. (bryw) Brewis; bread steeped in the skimming of pot liquor.

Brywiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bryw) Invigoration.

Brywiau, v. a. (bryw) To invigorate; to enliven.

Brywiau, a. (bryw) Vigorous; lively; brisk.

Brywiau, a. (bryw) Invigorative; enlivening.

Brywus, a. (bryw) Vigorous, wanton, lively.

I'm rhoddai—

Lliaws gorwydd gwelw gwalch frywus.

To me he would give many a grey steed proudly vigorous.

Gwalchmai.

Ei attal—

Er iddo gynt, ar ddydd gwyl,

Fwrw ei serch, frywus orchwyl.

Obstructing him, because he formerly on a festival fell in love, a wanton action. *D. Ll. ab Ll. ab Gruffudd, i O. Tudur.*

Brywusder, s. m. (brywus) Liveliness, wantonness.

Brywusdra, s. m. (brywus) Briskness, wantonness.

Brywusedd, s. m. (brywus) Vigour, wantonness.

Brywyllt, a. (bryw—gwyllt) Ferocious, wild.

BŪ, s. f. r.—pl. t. on. A being; a living principle: also a cow. *Y Bu cyfiawn*, the just Being.

Bu, v. (preter of bod) Was, he was; he hath been.

A bu, and it came to pass; *a'm buad*, it was to me; *a'm büynt*, they were to me.

*Pedwar meib aragaint a'm buad,
Eurdorchawg, tywysawg cad,
Oedd Gwen goreu mab o'i dad.*

Four and twenty sons to me *befel*, wearing the golden wreath, leading the battle; Gwen was the best son of his father. *Llywarch Hen.*

Buach, s. m.—pl. t. od (bu) A churl; a clown.

Buachu, v. a. (buach) To do a mean, or churlish act.

Buad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bu) A past event. *Ym-wybodi â buadau*, to become acquainted with past circumstances.

Bual, s. m.—pl. buail (bu) A wild ox, a bugle horn.

*Ys mau y deliadau,
Medd o fualau,
A da dielsiau
Gan deyrn goleu.*

To me these are delicacies, mead from the buffalo horns, and exhaustless benefits from a splendid prince. *Taliesin.*

Bualgen, s. m.—pl. t. au (bual—cen) The skin of a buffalo; buff-leather.

Bualgorn, s. m.—pl. bualgyrn (bual—corn) A buffalo horn; a bugle horn.

Buan, a. (bu—an) Swift; nimble; quick; fast.

Buan barn pob ehud.

Hasty is the judgment of every heedless one. *Adage.*

*Dal yn fuan dy waneg,
A dos o Gilgwri deg.*

Quickly stay thy course, and go from fair Cilgwri. *Rhys ab Dafydd.*

Buanawg, a. (buan) Hasty; full of swiftness.

Buanawl, a. (buan) Tending to accelerate.

Buanawr, a. (buan) Swift, fleet, hasty, hastening.

*Derw buanawr
Rhagddo cryneu nef a llawr.*

The hastening oak, at his appearance heaven and earth would tremble. *Taliesin, Cad. Goddan.*

Buander, s. m. (buan) Swiftness, speed, velocity.

Buandroed, a. (buan—troed) Swift-footed.

Buanedd, s. m. (buan) Velocity; celerity; fleetness.

Buanocâd, s. m. (buanawg) An acquiring velocity.

Buanocâawl, a. (buanawg) Acquiring velocity.

Buanocâu, v. a. (buanawg) To acquire velocity.

Buanogaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (buanawg) A tendency to be hasty.

Buanred, a. (buan) Rapid; of swift course; fleet.

Buarth, s. m.—pl. t. au (bu—garth) A cow-yard, or inclosure where cows are turned to be milked; a place to fold cattle; a fold.

Gwell buarth hysb nag un gwag.

A dry dairy is better than an empty one. *Adage.*

Buarthaid, s. m. (buarth) A fold-full.

Buarthaw, v. a. (buarth) To shut in, to fold.

—Peleidr ar ysgwydd

*Ysgwyd yn llaw, Goddeu a Rheged yn ymddulliau:
Neu fi a welais wr yn buarthaw.*

The spears on the shoulders, and shield in hand, Goddeu and Rheged protecting: have I not seen a man folding cattle? *Taliesin.*

Buarthawg, a. (buarth) Inclosed in a fold.

Buarthawl, a. (buarth) Relating to a fold.

Buarthdail, s. m. (buarth—tail) Land dinged by folding cattle on it.

Buarthedig, a. (buarth) Inclosed in a fold; folded.

Buarthfa, s. f. (buarth—ma) A folding place.

Buarthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (buarth) A folding.

Buarthu, v. a. (buarth) To shut in, to fold cattle.

Buch, s. pl. aggr.—pl. t. od (bu) Life; live stock cattle, or kine.

*Y mynydd cyd adfo uch,
Nid eiddigaf af i ddwyn fy much,
Ys ysgawn gan rai fy rhuch.*

The mountain, if it should be still higher, I will not become peevish, but will go to take my cow, though light some may deem my shaggy cloak. *Llywarch Hen.*

Buchedd, s. f.—pl. t. au (buch) Life; manner of living; condition of life, sustenance.

Buchedda, v. a. (buchedd) To lead a life; to live.

Bucheddawg, a. (buchedd) Having, or leading a life.

Bucheddawl, a. (buchedd) Belonging to life; what regards the mode of living. *Ymadroddion bucheddawl*, moral discourses.

Bucheddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (buchedd) A leading of a course of life; a living a course of life.

Bucheddociad, s. m. (bucheddawg) A leading a life.

Bucheddociâu, v. a. (bucheddawg) To lead a life.

Gosawd ciwdawdwyr a orug yn y ddinas, a rhoddi cyfreithiau a breiniau iddynt, trwy y rhai i gellynt fucheddociâu gan beddwch a thangnefedd.

He placed colonies in the city, and gave them laws, and privileges, by which they might live in peace and tranquillity. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Bucheddogi, v. a. (bucheddawg) To live a life.

Bucheddogaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (bucheddawg) What relates to a course of life.

Bucheddu, v. a. (buchedd) To lead a course of life.

Llafurwyr y ddalar a fucheddant yn fwl wiriawn.

The cultivators of the ground lead a life simple and innocent. *Mabinogion.*

Bucheddwr, s. m.—pl. bucheddwyr (buchedd—gwr) A liver; one that leads a course of life.

Buches, s. f.—pl. t. au (buch) A milking fold, where cattle are brought for milking. *Buches hardd o wartheg*, a fine herd of cows; *buches ddefaid*, a fold for milking sheep. *Dyfed.*

Buchiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (buch) A lowing, bellowing

Buchiaw, v. a. (buch) To low, or bellow; to cry.

Buchiawl, a. (buch) Lowing, or bellowing.

Buchwedd, s. f.—pl. t. au (buch—gwedd) A course of life.

Budr, a. (ud) Dirty, unclean, nasty, vile, mean.

Budrâad, s. m. (budr) Defilement, pollution.

Budrâawl, a. (budr) Tending to pollute, or defile.

Budrad, s. m.—pl. t. au (budr) A dirtying.

Budraidd, a. (budr) Rather dirty; soiling.

Budrau, *v. a.* (budr) To pollute, or to defile.
 Budraw, *v. a.* (budr) To make dirty, or to soil.

Ni butra llaw dyn er gwneuthur da iddo-ei hun.

A man's hand will not be defiled for doing himself a benefit.
Adage.

Budrawg, *a.* (budr) Abounding with dirt; that is dirty. *O! y fudrawg front, Oh, you filthy drab! budrogod bryntion, filthy meretricious ones.*

Budrawl, *a.* (budr) Tending to dirty; soiling.
 Budrâwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* budrâwyr (budr—gwr) A defiler, or polluter.

Budrchwil, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* od (chwil) A water newt.
 Budrchwilen, *s. f.* (budrchwil) A water newt.

Budredig, *a.* (budr) Made dirty, nasty, or filthy.

Budredd, *s. m.* (budr) Filthiness; nastiness; dirt.

Budreddi, *s. m.* (budredd) Dirtiness; filthiness.

Budreddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (budredd) Defilement.

Budreddu, *v. a.* (budredd) To make filthy; to defile.

Budreiriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (budr—geiriad) Obscene language, obscenity, ribbaldry.

Budreiriawg, *a.* (budr—geiriawg) Abounding with obscene words.

Budrelw, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (budr—elw) Filthy lucre.

Budrelwa, *v. a.* (budrelw) To get filthy lucre.

Budrelwant, *s. m.* (budrelw) Ill-gotten wealth.

Budriaith, *s. f.* (budr—iaith) Obscene language.

Cyfraith fudriaith a fedrai,
 Coeg ruwr bas—

In the laws of obscene language he was perfect, the vile pert babbler.
D. ab Gwilym.

Budrogaidd, *a.* (budrawg) Meretricious, debauched

Budrogen, *s. f.* (budrawg) A meretricious woman.

Budrogi, *v. a.* (budrawg) To make filthy; to become polluted.

Budy, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (bu—ty) A cow-house.

Budyaw, *v. a.* (budy) To house cattle.

Budŷwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* budŷwyr (budy—gwr) A houser of cattle; a cowman.

Budd, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* ion (udd) Advantage, gain, profit. *Budd eilw, a thing of little value.*

Ni bydd budd o ychydig.

There can be no profit from a little. *Adage.*

Buddai, *s. f.*—*pl.* buddeion (budd) That yields or begets gain; a churn: also the bittern.

Gorbwyf cyn bwyf bedd buddai newydd,
 Tir Tegeingl, tecaf yn ei elfydd.

May I be, ere I am in the grave, a new vessel, the land of Teg-eingl, fairest in its nature.
H. ab Owain Gwynedd.

Buddain, *a.* (budd) Advantageous, benefiting.

Buddaint, *s. m.* (buddain) A benefiting, a profiting.

Buddeilw, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ydd (bu—deilw) The posts in a cow-house, to which cattle are tied.

Buddfawr, *a.* (budd) That is gainful, profitable.

Buddged, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* ion (budd—ced) Liberality.

Buddiant, *s. m.* (budd) Advantage, profit, or gain.

Modur rhwydd rhydd buddiant bydiant pobloedd,
 Budd byddinoedd, torfoedd terfysg.

The accessible chieftain the free advantage of people's livelihood, the gain of armies, of legions of tumult. *Ein. Offeiriad.*

Buddiaw, *v.* (budd) To profit, to be profitable.

Buddiawg, *a.* (budd) Advantageous; profitable.

Buddiawl, *a.* (budd) Conducive, beneficial.

Buddig, *a.* (budd) Giving advantage, lucrous.

Buddioldeb, *s. m.* (buddiawl) Profitableness.

Buddioli, *v. a.* (buddiawl) To render profitable.

Buddred, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* ion (budd) Advantage, profit.

Buddyg, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* ion (budd) The victorious one; the goddess of victory. This name, probably was only an epithet given to the celebrated heroine who led the Britons against the

Romans, on that particular occasion; and the historian may have been mistaken in giving *Boadicea*, as her real name.

Buddygaw, *v. a.* (buddyg) To gain advantage.

Buddygawl, *a.* (buddyg) Victorious, triumphant.

Bun ry haerllug fuddygawl.

The triumphant fair one over captious. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Buddygoliaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (buddygawl) Victory.

Cychwn â orug Llyr a Chordeila, ei ferch ynghyd ag ef, a'r llu hwnw ganddynt, hyd pan ddaethant hyd yn yuys Prydain; ac yn ddiannod ymladd yn erbyn y doffon â orug, a chaffael y fuddygoliaeth.

Llyr and Cordeila, his daughter, with him began their journey, having that army with them, until they came to the isle of Britain, and immediately against the sons-in-law he fought, and obtained the victory.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Buddygoliaethawl, *a.* (buddygoliaeth) Tending to be triumphant, or victorious.

Buddygre, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (buddyg—rhe) The impeller, or hastener to victory; the demon of war.

Tra fu fuddygre fore ddygawr,
 Chwedlau a'm gwyddir o wir hyd lawr.

Whilst the demon of war was in the morn heaping carnage, rumours fell to me down from the air. *Taliesin, m. Corrot.*

Buel, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* oedd (bu) A herd of cattle.

Buelin, *s. m.* (bual) A bugle horn, a drinking horn.

Yfais—
 O win cyfrgain, nld cyfrgoll,
 O fedd, o fuelin oll.

I have drank of wine purely refined, nothing amiss, and of mead, all from the buffalo's horn. *Cynddelw.*

Buelin, *a.* (bual) Belonging to a buffalo; made of a buffalo's horn.

Corn y pencynydd a ddyly fod yn faelin, a'i werth yw punt.

The horn of the chief huntsman ought to be of the buffalo, and its value is a pound. *Welsh Laws.*

Buelydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (buel) A herdsman.

Buelyn, *s. m.* *dim.* (bual) A gale, or splayed bull; and in some places it is a bull.

Bugad, *s. m.* (bwg) A terrifying; the bellowing of cattle in fighting; a confused noise, or bustle.

Ban fu fwyaf, caethfa cad,
 Bygwth Saeson a'u bugad.

When the distress of battle was greatest, and the threatening of the Saxons and their bellowing. *M. ab Gronw Gethin.*

Bugadu, *v. a.* (bugad) To terrify; to vaunt.

Bugail, *s. m.*—*pl.* bugeiliaid (bu—cail) A herdsman, a shepherd.

O derfydd i ddyn brynu buwch gyflo, a cholli ei chyffodawd, a mynu o hono ei holi, rhaid yw iddo roddi llw y bugail, a llw y wraig a'i godro, hyd na cholles ef ei theithi hi.

If a person should have bought a cow big with calf, and that her calving should be lost, and he should claim to examine her, he must give the oath of the herdsman, and the oath of the woman that milks her that he hath not lost her regular qualities. *Welsh Laws.*

Bugeila, *v. a.* (bugail) To look after herds.

Bugeilad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (bugail) A looking after flocks, or herds.

Bugeileg, *s. f.* (bugail) Language of a shepherd.

Bugeilffon, *s. f.* (bugail—ffon) A shepherd's crook.

Bugeilgan, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (bugail—can) Pastoral.

Bugeilgi, *s. m.* (bugail—ci) A shepherd's dog.

Bugeiliad, *s. m.*—*pl.* bugeiliaid (bugail) Herdsman.

Bugeiliaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (bugail) Pastoral care.

O'r amrant er ymrwystr fydd,
 Bugeiliaeth serch bwygilydd.

From the eyelid, causing infatuation there will be the watching of love from one to the other. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Bugeiliaidd, *a.* (bugail) Pastoral; like a shepherd

Bugeiliaw, *v. a.* (bugail) To look after a flock.

Bugeilia ni yn wastad
 Rhag pob tramgwydd ddygwyddiad.

Guard us continually from every chance of falling. *H. D. ab Ifan.*

Bugeiliawl, *a.* (bugail) Tending a flock; pastoral.

Bugeillies, s. f.—pl. t. au (bugail) A shepherdess.

Haul â ddaw—
Yn deg o fewn corff y dydd,
Bugeillies wybr bwygilydd.

The sun will come, fairly in the course of the day; the shepherdess of the firmament from one end to the other.
D. ab Gwilym.

Bugeiliwr, s. m.—pl. bugeilwyr (bugail—gwr) A herdsman; a shepherd.

Bugeilres, s. m. (bugail—rhes) Empty babbling.

Bugeilwriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (bugeiliwr) The pastoral office.

Bugail fydd â bagl a ffon,
Bugeilwriaeth â bagl Aron.

Shepherd of the faith, with staff and crook, in pastoral office with the crook of Aaron.
L. Morganwg.

Bugeilydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (bugail) A herdsman.

Bugeilyddes, s. f.—pl. t. au (bugeilydd) Shepherdess

Buglawdd, s. m.—pl. bugloddiau (bu—clawdd) Earth turned up by a bull.

Bugloddi, v. a. (buglawdd) To turn up the ground, as a bull with his horns.

Bugloddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bugloddi) The turning up the ground by a bull; a threatening.

Bugloddiaw, v. (buglawdd) To turn up the ground

Bugunad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bu—cunad) A bellowing or roaring; vociferation.

Bugunaw, v. a. (bu—cunaw) To bellow; to roar.

Bugunawd, s. m. (bu—cunawd) A bellowing, or roaring; a clamour.

Gwrth eurdal bual bugunawd,
Buelia oreurin wirawd.

From the golden front of the buffalo of clamour, comes the bugle horn with beverage, round with gold.
Cynddelw.

Buguned, v. a. (bu—cuned) To bellow; to roar.

Bugunwr, s. m.—pl. bugunwyr (buguned—gwr) A bellower, or a roarer; a vociferer.

Bûl, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ul) The husk, or hull that incloses the seed of flax; the seed vessels of all plants of the same class.

Mal y bûl ar y llin.

Like the tuft of seed on the flax.

Adage.

Buladd, s. m. (bu—lladd) Also called bumustl, water cowbane, water hemlock.

Bulwg, s. m. (bul) Cockle-weed, or corn poppi; *Bulwg Rhufain*, and *Llysiau y bara*, coriander of Rome.

Bumustl, s. m. (bu—bustl) The ox-bane; hemlock

Bun, s. f. (un) A woman; a maid; a fair one.

Ni ddaw fy mun, ni ddiwaid,
Ni ery, ni ffy, ni phaid.

My fair one will not come, she will not speak, she will not stay, she will not run away, she will not desist.
B. Brwynllys.

Buna, s. m.—pl. t. on (un) One grose, or aggregate of numbers; a million.

Bunnywen, s. f. (bun—dyw) A goddess; a nymph.

Bur, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ur) Violence; rage.

Burgun, s. m.—pl. t. ion (bur—cun) The carcase of a beast that dies by mischance; a morkin.

Petawn ddewin ni fwytafn furgun.

If I was a conjurer I would not eat carrion.

Adage.

Burgunaid, a. (burgun) Cadaverous; stinking.

Burgungeg, s. m. (burgun—ceg) A carnivorous mouth; an epithet for a kite.

Burguniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (burgun) A making a carcase of; the depriving a beast of life.

Burguniaw, v. a. (burgun) To make a dead carcase of; to mangle.

Burguniawl, a. (burgun) Cadaverous; stinking.

Burguniwr, s. m.—pl. burgunwyr (burgun—gwr) One that makes a carcase; a mangler.

Buria, s. m.—pl. t. au (bur) A morkin; a carcase.

Burth, s. m.—pl. t. on (bur) A violent thrust.

Burthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (burth) A repulsing; a chasing, or driving off.

O ben Pumlumon hyd borth Caerlleon,
Pair dragon draig furthiad.

From the top of Pumlumon to the gate of Caerlleon the word of the chief is like a dragon's chasing.
Gwalehmai.

Burthiaw, v. a. (burth) To repulse, or repel; to chase, or drive away.

Oedd cyflym—

A gwr gyth am byrth yn burthiaw gorwlad.

He was active, with the men of spears around the gates repelling the bordering country.
Cynddelw.

Cad y coed Anau cadr anant borthi,
Burthiaist wyr yn nifant.

In the battle of Coed Anau, the potent supporter of the muses, thou didst chase men to annihilation.
Lt. P. Moch.

Burwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (bu—rhwy) A fetter, or a fastening to put on a cow's legs when milked.

Bury, s. m.—pl. t. on (bur) A carnivorous bird.

Burym, s. m. (bur) Barm, or yeast; froth, or foam.

Bus, s. f.—pl. t. ion (us) The human lip.

Bustach, s. m.—pl. t. iaid, and pl. bustych (bu—tach) A steer, or young bullock.

Bustachaid, a. (bustach) Like a steer; obstreperous

Bustachu, v. a. (bustach) To buffet about.

Bustl, s. m.—pl. bustlau (bus—tyl) Gall; bitterness. *Bustl y ddaiar*, centaury.

Bustlaidd, a. (bustl) Like gall; bitter as gall.

Bustlaw, v. (bustl) To imbitter; to be surly.

Bustlwr, s. m.—pl. bustlwyr (bustl—gwr) One that imbitters; a contentious, surly person.

Buw, s. f. (bu) Kine; a bullock, a steer, or ox.

Gwell can-muw i'r cau-nyn, nag un-muw i un-dyn.

A hundred cows for a hundred men, is better than one cow for one man.
Adage.

Buwch, s. f.—pl. t. od (buw) A cow. *Buwch gronedig*, a hard cow, or that withholds her milk; *buwch wasawd*, neu *fuwch derfnydd*, a tufty cow; *buwch ddywydd*, a cow near calving.

Aerwy cyn buwch.

A yoke before the cow is had.

Adage.

Büyn, s. m. (bu) A bullock, a steer, or an ox.

Y rhag Caer Lwydcoed neu's dug Morial
Pymtheccant müyn, a phen Gwrial.

From before the city of Lincoln did not Morial bring away fifteen hundred kine, and the head of Gwrial.
Meigant.

BW, s. m. r.—pl. t. on. A threatening, or terrifying object; a bugbear; terror; dread; also an overseer, or a looker after workmen.

Ei wyneb ef â wna bw;
Na bo hen wyneb hwnw.

His face will cause terror; may the face of him not become old.
Bedo Brwynllys.

Bw, interj. of threatening; scaring, or frightening.

Gormodd—bw!—ar ebawl.

Bo! is too much for a colt.

Adage.

Bwa, s. m.—pl. t. au (bw) A bow, to shoot with! thence metaphorically, an arch. *Bwa maen*, a stone arch; *bwa crwth*, a fiddle bow; *bwa gwlaw*, *bwa'r wrach*, *bwa cyfammed*, the rainbow.

Gwell gwaith cryman no bwa.

Better the use of the sickle than the bow.

Adage.

Nid hyder ond bwa.

The bow is the only reliance.

Adage.

Bwâad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bwa) A bowing, or bending like a bow; a bowing, in weaving; a bowing, in playing on the violin.

Bwâawg, a. (bwa) Having a bend like a bow.

Bwâawl, a. (bwa) Tending to bend like a bow.

Bwâu, v. a. (bwa) To bend like a bow; to raise an arch; to raise up like an arch. *Bwâu tan*, to stir up the fire. *Welsh Laws.*

Bwâwr, s. m.---pl. bwâwyr (bwa—gwr) A bowman; an archer.

Bwbach, s. m.—pl. t. od (bw) A bugbear; a hobgoblin. *Bwbach dallan*, blindman's buff.

Ni cherdd y nos chwerw ddynd bach,
Y baban, rhag ofn bwbach;
E wyl y berth olau ei bon.
Was brwd yn llawn ysbrydion.

He will not travel at nights, the little pert one, for fear of a *goblin*, pretty babe; he sees the hedge illumined at bottom, with his warm ideas full of ghosts. *T. Prys.*

Bwbachaid, a. (bwbach) Like a scare-crow.

Bwbachawg, a. (bwbach) Abounding with hobgoblins; terrifying.

Bwbachawl, a. (bwbach) That is like a bugbear, or tending to scare.

Bwbaches, s. f.---pl. t. au (bwbach) A she hobgoblin.

Bwbachesau, blychau blew,
Pruddion, yn pori eiddew.

Female goblins, like hair satchels, pensively nibbling the ivy. *H. ab Hywel, i eifr.*

Bwbachu, v. a. (bwbach) To affright, scare, or terrify; to buffet, or drive about.

Aed yn iach, lle'm bwbachwyd,
Y byd, rhwng ei bedair rhwyd.

I bid it farewell, the world, where I have been buffeted, amongst its four nets. *L. G. Cothi.*

Bwbachus, a. (bwbach) Easily terrified; timid.

Tri o wyr ni chyngan serch arnynt; gwr hagr gwladaldd, gwr llwrf bwbachus, a gwr cybyddlyd tylawd.

There are three persons to whom love is unseemly: an ugly clownish man, a cowardly *timid* man, and a poor miserly man. *Triodd Serch.*

Bwbachwr, s. m.---pl. bwbachwyr (bwbach—gwr) A scarer, or terrifier.

Bwbechni, s. m. (bwbach) A scaring, or terrifying thing; beastiality, or pederasty.

Bwcai, s. m.—pl. bwceion (bwg) That produces dread, or disgust; a maggot.

Bwccled, s. f.---pl. t. au (bwg—cled) A security against dread, or danger; a buckler.

Bwccledr, s. f.—pl. t. au (bwg—cledr) Buckler.

Bwch, s. m.---pl. bychod (bu) A buck; the male of several animals. *Bwch gafr*, a he-goat; *bwch danas*, the buck, or male of deer.

Arwydd nad cig bwch.

A sign that it is not the flesh of a buck. *Adage.*

Nid tomlyd ond bwch.

There is none so dirty as a buck. *Adage.*

Bwêydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (bwa) A Bowman.

Bwg, s. m.—pl. t. au (bw) Hobgoblin, scare-crow.

Bwgan, s. m.---pl. t. odd (bwg) A bugbear, scarer.

Bwgwl, s. m.—pl. bygyllan (bwg) A terrifying; a threatening, or menace.

Bwgwl gwlad fydd rhwad rhai;
Bawddyn oedd na'm rhybyddiai.

A common *bullying* is the discourse of some; he was a dirty scoundrel in not giving me notice. *Gr. Gryg, i D. ab Gwilym.*

Bwgwth, s. m.—pl. bygythion (bw—gwth) A threatening; a scaring.

Nid af i ynys Prydain dan y bygythiau, ac amled yw gelynyon a dygasogion iddi.

I will not go to the isle of Britain under the *threatenings*, when the enemies and malcontents are so numerous. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Bwgwth, v. a. (bw—gwth) To threaten; to scare.

Bwhwman, s. m. (bw—hwmman) A fluctuation, floating, or wavering.

Iesu dod erof is dy darian,
I'm hap yma yn mhob bwhwman.

Jesus give for me beneath thy shield safety here in every fluctuation. *G. ab I. ab Ll. Fychan.*

Bwhwman, v. a. (bw—hwmman) To waver, or fluctuate; to wave up and down, or rise in waves.

Na fyddom mwyach yn blantys yn bwhwman, ac yn ein cylch-arwain â phob awel dysgeidiaeth.

That we henceforth be no more children, *tossed to and fro*, and carried about with every wind of doctrine. *Ephes. iv. 14.*

Bwhwmanlyd, a. (bwhwman) Fluctuating.

Bwl, s. m.—pl. bylion (wl) Rotundity; a round hollow body.

Bwla, s. m.---pl. t. on (bwl) A bull: also a gale.

Bwlan, s. f.—pl. t. od (bwl) A round vessel made of straw, to hold corn; also called *cawnen*: a leathern budget, or mail.

—Gweddus baelled gwiddon,
Bwlan tew ar lethr blaen tön.

A becoming skull-cap for a giantess, or a *clumsy bowl*, on the slanting edge of the wave. *Ieu. F. ab Ieuan, i Gwrog.*

Bwlch, s. m.—pl. bylchau (bwl) A hollow; a break, or breach; a gap; a defile; a notch. It is the appellative of such places where mountains terminate, and form a pass. *Pedwar bylch byd*, the four corners of the world.

Tudfwlch, Cyfwlch â oren fwlch ar fan caeraw,
Gan Fynyddawg bu adfeiliawg eu gwirodau.

Tudfwlch, and Cyfwlch made a *breach* in the battlements of walls, with Mynyddawg their beverages failed. *Taliesin.*

Bwlch, a. (bwl) Broken; cut; jagged; notched.

Y rhingyll â ddyly gwbl o'r cig bwllch, â fo yn y marwly; ac y mehin bwllch; ac yr ymenyn bwllch.

The bailiff is intitled to the whole of the *broken* meat that shall be in a dead house; and the *broken* lard; and the *broken* butter. *Welsh Laws.*

Bwlg, s. m.—pl. bylgau (bwl) A rotundity; a bulky round body; a bulk.

Bwlgan, s. f.—pl. t. au (bwlg) A bulky round vessel made of straw; to hold corn; any round budget. *Bwlgan croen*, a leathern bag, or mail.

Bwllys, s. m.—pl. t. au (bwl—tys) The yellow water-lilly, or nymphaea.

Bwmbwr, s. m. (bwmp) A hollow noise, as *bwm-bwr y mor*, the murmuring of the sea. *Sil.*

Bwmp, s. m.—pl. bympiau (wmp) A hollow sound. *Bwmp y gors*, a bittern, or *aderyn y bwmp*.

Bwn, s. m.—pl. byniaid (bw) A spear head. *Aderyn y bwn*, the bittern; *bwncath y wern*, a buzzard.

Bwr, s. m.—pl. t. au (wr) An inclosure; an intrenchment, or work thrown up for defence.

Ni sefis na thwr, na bwr, bu crain,
Nag argoed, na choed, na chadlys drain.

There stood nor tower nor *wall*, they prostrate fell; nor abatis, nor wood, nor *chevaux de frize*. *Ein. ab Gwgawn.*

Bwra, s. m. dim. (bwr) A small inclosure, or croft by a house. *Sil.* The name is now particularly appropriated to such a croft; but for no other reason than that in ancient times it was the only part of a farm encompassed with a fence.

Bwrch, s. m.—pl. t. au (bwr) A rampart, a wall.

Trwy fwrch y dref fföesynt.

Through the *rampart* of the town they fled. *Taliesin.*

Bwrtais, s. m.—pl. bwrdeisiaid (bwr—tais) A member of a corporation; a burgess.

Bwrdeisdref, s. f.---pl. t. ydd (bwrtais—tref) A borough town; a corporation.

Bwrdeisiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (bwrtais) The office, or privilege of a burgess.

Bwrdeisiaw, v. a. (bwrtais) To admit a burgess.

Bwrdeisiawl, a. (bwrtais) Belonging to a burgess.

Bwrdd, s. m.—pl. byrddau (bwr) Table; board.

Beirdd gwelais bwrdd a gwely,
A faeth perchentyaeth ty.

Bards, I have seen bed and *board* supported by the household of the mansion. *Llywarch Ben Twrch.*

Bwriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bwrw) A casting, or throwing; intent, purpose, or design.

Gwell'n awr, y Duw mawr mau,
Rediad fy holl fwriadau.

Now thou seest, my God, most powerful, the bent of all my inclinations.
Daf. Richard.

Bwriadawl, a. (bwriad) Purposing, or intending.

Bwriadedig, a. (bwriad) Purposed or designed.

Bwriadlawn, a. (bwriad) Fully intent upon.

Bwriadu, v. a. (bwriad) To purpose, intend, or design; to resolve, to devise.

Bwriadus, a. (bwriad) Having a design or purpose

Bwriadwr, s. m.—pl. bwriadwyr (bwriad—gwr) One that forms a purpose, or design.

Bwrlymawl, a. (bwr—llym) Guggling, or bubbling, as of a liquid out of a narrow-mouthed vessel, without vent for air.

Bwrlymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bwr—llym) A guggling; a bubbling.

Bwrlymu, v. a. (bwr—llym) To bubble; to guggle

Bwrn, s. m.—pl. byrnau (bwr) A truss; a heap.

Bwrn a baich, a truss and a load. *Welsh Laws.*

Bwrn ar y cylla, a pressure on the stomach.

Nid bwrn nid baich.

It is neither a load nor a truss.

Adage.

Bwrnel, s. m.—pl. t. i (bwrn) A bundle.

Bwrw, s. m. (bwr) A cast, or throw; the woof, in weaving: also the same as the English tally, in counting.

Bwrw, v. a. (bwr) To cast, or throw; to thrust: also to imagine, or suppose. *Bwrw ewyn*, to foam; *bwrw i fyny*, to cast, or throw up; *bwrw golwg*, to glance over; *bwrw dagrau*, to shed tears; *bwrw gwlaw*, to rain; *bwrw eira*, to snow; *bwrw saeth*, to throw an arrow; *bwrw ergyd*, to give, or send a blow; *bwrw i lawr*, to throw down; *bwrw llo*, to drop a calf; *bwrw hawl*, to establish a title, in law; *bwrw barn*, to give judgment; *bwrw awen*, to poetise.

A phau ydoedd lawenaf yn bocsach, sef a orag Alecsander Paris ei fwrw â saeth, yn i golles ei enaid o'r ergyd hwnw.

And when he was in the height of mirth boasting, Alexander Paris shot him with an arrow, so that he lost his soul from that blow.
H. Daret—Mabinogion.

Bwsg, s. m.—pl. bysgau (wsg) An instrument for raising the bark in grafting, or inoculation.

Bwt, s. m.—pl. bytau (wt) A hole; a button-hole: also a dung cart; and a kind of basket, to place in the stream to catch fish. *Sil.*

Bwtias, s. m.—pl. t. au (bwt) A pair of boots.

Bwth, s. m.—pl. bythod (wth) A booth, a cottage

Nid gwahawdd glwth i'w fwth fydd.

It will not be the invitation of a glutton to his cabin.

D. ab Gwilym.

Bwthyn, s. m. dim. (bwth) A little cabin, or hut.

Bwyd, s. m.—pl. t. ydd (byw) Meat, food, or victuals. *Bwyd y moch*, haws; *bwyd yr hwyaid*, duckweed; *bwyd llyfant*, caws llyfant, or *bwyd ellyllon*, mushroom; *bwyd y barcud*, agaric; *Mydrwyr yn canu ar eu bwyd eu hunain*, a cant phrase for a musical amateur.

Mal bwyd hely.

Like hunting victuals.

Adage.

Bwydaw, v. a. (bwyd) To feed, or give food.

Bwydiar, s. f.—pl. t. au (bwyd) A large wood platter to hold victuals.

Bwydiawg, a. (bwyd) Abounding with meat.

A mynaich geuawg bwydiawg gwydus.

The lying, gluttonous, and wicked monks.

Myrddin.

Bwydllys, s. m.—pl. t. iau (bwyd—llys) Salad.

Bwydwahardd, a. (bwyd—gwahardd) Restricted from victuals. A law term, for a banished person; by which it appears that people were forbidden to give victuals to one under sentence of banishment.

O derfydd i ddyn borthi un â fo fwydwahardd o gèniad arglwydd, cyd dyweto rhai ei fod yn ddirwys; cyfraith, hagen, â ddywaid, na ddylyir ar y neb a'i portho, namyn camlwrw.

If a person feeds one that is *debarred from victuals*, by a lord's consent, though some say he is under penalty; but the law on the contrary says, that he that feeds him is liable only to a fine of misdemeanor.
Welsh Laws.

Bwydwr, s. m.—pl. bwydwyr (bwyd—gwr) A feeder, or one that gives victuals.

Bwyell, s. f.—pl. bwyell (pwy) An axe or hatchet. *Bwyell lydan*, a working hatchet; *bwyell hir*, and *bwyell gynnud*, an axe to fell timber; *bwyell arf*, *arf-fwyell*, and *bwyell ennileg*, a battle-axe.

Bwyell ennileg dwy geiniawg â dal.

A battle axe, its value is twopence.

Welsh Laws.

Bwyellan, s. f. dim. (bwyell) A little hatchet.

Bwyellawd, s. f.—pl. bwyellodau (bwyell) A stroke, or cut with a hatchet.

Tair anfad fwyellawd ynys Prydain; bwyellawd Eidyn yn mhen Aneurin; ac y fwyellawd yn mhen Iago mab Beli; ac y fwyellawd yn mhen Golidan Fardd.

The three accursed battle axe strokes of the isle of Britain: the stroke of Eidyn on the head of Aneurin, the stroke on the head of Iago the son of Beli, and the stroke on the head of Golidan the bard.
Triodd.

Bwyellgaib, s. f.—pl. bwyellgeibiau (bwyell—caib) A pick-axe. *Sil.*

Bwyellig, s. f. dim. (bwyell) A small hatchet.

Bwyllwrw, s. m.—pl. bwyllryiau (llwrw) Provision for a journey.

Cymeryd bwyllwrw o gorff yr Arglwydd a'i waed.

To take sustenance of the body of the Lord, and his blood.

Ll. Gwyn Hergerst.

Bwyst, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwyst) Wildness, ferocity

Bwyst, a. (gwyst) Wild, ferocious, or savage.

Bwystfil, s. m.—pl. t. od (bwyst—mil) Wild beast

Bwystfilaidd, a. (bwystfil) Brutish, ferocious.

Bwystfileiddiaw, v. (bwystfilaidd) To become ferocious, to brutalize.

Bwystfileiddrwydd, s. m. (bwystfilaidd) Ferocity.

Bwystgun, s. m. (bwyst—cun) A beast of prey.

Ban beisg beryon, a bwystgunion coed,
Cadr bonedd, budd, a berthion,
Cyflafan taer dan rhag teyrnon,
Cain felai—

When he fattens the kites, and the wild beasts of the wood, powerful his stem, profit and splendor; the conflict is like the vehement fire before the prince, the fair leader.
Gwalchmai.

Bwystlawn, a. (bwyst) Voracious; devouring.

Bwystlawn genau callawr.

Devouring is the mouth of a cauldron.

Adage.

Bwystnon, s. m. (bwyst) Pestilence among cattle.

Pummed bwystnon, the fifth murrain. *Taliesin* on the Plagues of Egypt.

Bwystus, a. (bwyst) Ferine, brutal, ferocious.

Cau rheidus bwystus bostiai a'i dafawd,
O Deifi hyd Fenai.

The necessitous brutal greedy one, he would boast with his tongue from the Teivi to the Menai.
D. ab Gwilym.

Bwyta, v. a. (bwyd) To eat. *Bwyta ac yfed*, to eat and drink.

Goganu'r bwyd a'i fwyta.

Finding fault with the meat and eating it.

Adage.

Bwytaad, s. m. (bwyta) The act of eating.

Bwytaawl, a. (bwyta) Eating; devouring.

Bwytadwy, a. (bwyta) Eatable; that may be eaten

Bwytai, s. m.—pl. bwyteion (bwyd) A devourer.

Bwytal, s. m. (bwyd) Victuals; provision.

Dyfod â orug gwyr Ywerddon at a rhoddi bwytal iddo.

The men of Ireland came to, and gave him victuals.
H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.

Bwytâwr, s. m.—pl. bwytâwyr (bwyta—gwr) A feeder, or eater.

Bwyteig, a. (bwyta) Given to eating; voracious.

Bwyteigrwydd, s. m. (bwyteig) Voraciousness.

Bwytty, s. m.—pl. t. au (bwyd—ty) An eating-house; a buttery.

By, a prefix in composition, of which *my* is a mutation. It gives a diminutive characteristic to words.

By, conj. (mutation of *py*) If. *By doai yma, mi dalwn iddo*, if he would come here I would pay it him.

Bych, s. m.—pl. t. od (by—ach) A poor creature.

Bych, v. perf. (bi—ych) You be. *Cyn bych*, ere you be.

Ardd cyd bych, ardd cyn ni bych.

Plough whilst *you be*, plough though *you be* not. *Adage.*

Bychaid, a. (bwch) Like a buck; buckish.

Bychau, a. (bach) Little; small, or diminutive.

Meddiant bychan i ewyllys drwg.

A small enjoyment to an evil mind. *Adage.*

Bychander, s. m. (bychan) Littleness, smallness.

Bychandra, s. m. (bychan) Littleness, exiguity.

Bychanedig, a. (bychan) That is diminished.

Bychanedd, s. m. (bychan) Parvitude; smallness.

Bychaniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bychan) A making little; disparagement; derogation.

Bychanig, a. (bychan) diminutive. *s. pl.* bychanion, what are very small, or diminutive.

Bychanigaw, v. (bychanig) To render diminutive.

Bychanigyn, s. m. dim. (bychanig) A very small, or diminutive thing.

Y fodrwy—

Aerwy gwydr yw ar gadach,
Eurn bychanigyn bach.

The ring like a wreath of glass on the kerchief, a little diminutive thing of gold. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Bychanrwydd, s. m. (bychan) Littleness, smallness.

Bychanu, v. a. (bychan) To lessen; to disparage.

Delwent—pei gwelynt fal i mae yn argyhoeddi, ac yn ceryddu eu beiau, a'u tuedd gwyrngam yn bychanu, ac yn distadlu y pethau nid ydynt yn eu deall.

They would grow pale if they were to see how he doth reprimand and chastise their faults, and their distorted inclination to depreciate and debase the things they do not understand. *Parch. E. Evans.*

Bychanus, a. (bychan) Tending to lessen.

Bychanwr, s. m.—pl. bychanwyr (bychan—gwr)

A disparager, one who slights.

Bycheiddiaw, v. (bychaid) To become buckish.

Bycheiddrwydd, s. m. (bychaid) Buckishness.

Bychod, s. m.—pl. t. au (bach) A small matter.

Gwae â fyn meff er bychod.

Woe to him, that will merit a curse for a trifle. *Adage.*

Gormod yw bychod o bechodau.

A small number of sins is too much. *Ein. ab Gwalchmai.*

Bychodawg, a. (bychod) Poor; destitute, in want.

Bychodedd, s. m. aggr. (bychod) A small number; a small quantity.

Bychodedd o Gristynogion oedd yr amser hyny.

Only a small number of Christians there were at that time.

Na werth er bychodedd.

Sell not for a little. *Adage.*

Bychodrwydd, s. m. (bychod) Smallness of quantity, or number; fewness.

Buchedd anfedredd o ymfydrwydd,
Baich o bechodau, nid bychodrwydd.

A life of helplessness, and foolishness, with a load of sins, not a few in number. *Ein. ab Gwalchmai.*

Bychydig, a. (bychod) Trifling; very little. *Bychydigion*, mere trifles.

O bychydig y daw llawer.

From a little much will come. *Adage.*

Bychygyr, s. m. (cygyr) A drone; a wasp.

Byd, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (bod) A world, or universe.

Ynmhell byd, at a very great distance; *yrhawg byd*, a very long while; *er's talm byd*, a very long time since.

Nid ydyw'r byd ond bychydig.

The world is but a trifle. *Adage.*

Bydaf, s. m.—pl. t. au (byd) A nest of wild bees; *modrydaf*, is a hive of domestic bees.

Dechreu a wnaent ymborth ar gig hela, a physgod, a bydaau.

They began to feed on flesh taken in hunting, fish, and wild swarms. *Mabinogion.*

Bydafawg, s. m. (bydaf) An inmate. *a. Domiciliated.*

Sef yw bydafawg un na byddo arno na swydd, na gorchwyl, ac ei drwydded yn rhad, gan gyswyn paladr.

A person domiciliated is one who has neither office nor employment, and his reception gratuitous, by the charge of the spear. *Triodd Dyfnwal.*

Bydan, s. m. dim. (byd) A little world; a period of the world.

Oian a barchellan, bydan a fydd
Mor druan ei ddyfod, ac ef ddyfydd.

Listen, oh! little pig, a period will come, how miserable it should come, and come it will. *Myrddin.*

Bydawl, a. (byd) Worldly; mundane; secular.

Llyw Gwynedd—
Ochaf Dduw, na ddaw ef eilwaith
Yn myd, yn mydawl ossymdaith!

The governor of Gwynedd, oh, God! would that he should come again into the world, into worldly pursuits. *D. Ll. Mew.*

Bydiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (byd) Course, or condition of life; livelihood. *Sil.*

Bydiaethawl, a. (bydiaeth) Relative to a course or condition of life.

Bydiant, s. m.—pl. bydiannau (byd) A living.

Bydiaw, v. a. (byd) To run a course of existence.

Poni welwch chwi'r haul yn hwyliaw'r awyr!
Poni welwch chwi'r syr wedi syrthiaw!
Poni chredwch chwi i Dduw, dyniadon ynydd!
Poni welwch chwi'r byd wedi bydiaw!

See you not the sun, it moves the firmament along! see you not the stars that they are fallen! believe you not in God, ye simple mortals! see you not the world that it hath run its course! *Gr. ab yr Ynad Goch.*

Bydiawg, a. (byd) Having life. *Y fydiawg hoyd*, mugwort; *bydiawg las*, ground-ivy: the same as *beidiawg*.

Bydiogi, v. a. (bydiawg) To bring into the world; to perform the office of a midwife.

Bydoldeb, s. m. (bydawl) Worldliness, secularity.

Bydolddoeth, a. (bydawl—doeth) Worldly-wise. *s. pl.* bydolddoethion, wise ones of the world.

Bydolddoethyn, s. m. dim. (bydolddoeth) Worldly-wiseman, a worldling.

Bydolddyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (bydawl—dyn) A worldling, one who is worldly-wise.

Bydolrwydd, s. m. (bydawl) Worldliness, secularity.

Bydraith, s. m.—pl. bydreithiau (byd—rhaith) The law of the world.

Llawenydd llu bedydd bydraith,
Llyw anaw, lafn eur-law aerlaith.

The joy of the host of baptism, the pattern of the world, the governor of harmony, with the golden handed blade reeking with slaughter. *Cynddelw, i O. ab Madawg.*

Bydu, v. a. (byd) To give existence; to cause life.

Bydwr, s. m.—pl. bydwyr (byd—gwr) A man-midwife, or accoucheur.

Bydwraig, s. f. (byd—gwraig) A midwife.

Bydyssawd, *s. m.* (byd—yssawd) The universe; the system of the world.

Bydd, *v.* (3 *fut. indic. of bod*) Will be; he she, or it, will be. *A fydd llawer o waith arno?* Will there be much work on it? *Bydd*, yes, or there will be; *bydd anhawdd*, it will be difficult.

Golwg serchawg syberw fydd.

The eye of the wanton *will be* proud.

Adage.

Urien o Reged haelaf sydd, ac a fydd,
Ac a fu, er Addaf, letaf ei gledd.

Urien of Rheged the most generous that is, and that *will be*, and that has been since Adam, with the broadest blade. *Taliesin.*

Bydd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (ydd) A tie; a fastening.

Byddag, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (bydd) A snare, or springe.

Llyn tag fyddag a fydd.

A choking string of a snare it will be.

Gr. Hiraethawg.

Llawroddiad, llaw rodd gaffael,
Nid llaw fyddag fyddai hael.

He that has the giving hand, a hand that receives gifts: not with a *tyed* hand will the liberal be.

Cynddelw.

Byddagl, *s. f.—pl. t. byddaglau* (byddag) A snare.

Byddagliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (byddagl) A taking by surprise, or ensnaring.

Byddaglu, *v. a.* (byddagl) To ensnare, to entrap.

Byddaglwr, *s. m.—pl. byddaglwr* (byddagl—gwr) One that ensnareth; a deceiver.

Byddair, *s. f.—pl. byddeiriau* (bydd) An ambuscade; an army for scouting.

Y dref wen yn y dyffrynt,
Llawen ei byddair wrth gyfamug cad,
Ei gwerin neu'r derynt!

The white town in the valley, joyful was its *host* when called to mutual aid in battle; but its citizens, are they not gone?

Llywarch Hen.

Byddar, *s. m.—pl. t. iaid* (dar) A deaf person.

Byddar a gaiff gyffelyb.

The *deaf* will get such as that.

Adage.

Byddar, *a.* (dar) Deaf. *Byddar iawn*, very deaf.

Byddardra, *s. m.* (byddar) Dullness of hearing.

Byddariad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (byddar) A deafening.

Byddariaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (byddar) A deafening, a making deaf; a stunning.

Byddarleddf, *a.* (byddar—lleddf) A letter, or syllable, that loses its force, a term in grammar.

Byddarllys, *s. pl. aggr.* (byddar—llys) The house-leek; called also, *byw-fyth*, *y fywlys fwyaf*, and *llysiau pen tai*.

Byddaru, *v. a.* (byddar) To deafen; to be stunned.

Byddarwch, *s. m.* (byddar) Want of hearing.

Bydderi, *s. m.* (byddar) Hardness of hearing.

Byddin, *s. f.—pl. t. oedd* (bydd) A snare; a scouting party; or, a party for an ambuscade, or secret enterprize: now, a band, or troop, drawn up in array; an army.

Baglawg byddin, bagwy on,
Hwyaid yn llyn, graenwyn tön;
Trech na chant cystudd calon.

Entangling is the *snare*, clustered is the ash, before the ducks in the pond white breaks the wave; mightier than a hundred is the affliction of the heart.

Llywarch Hen.

Byddinad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (byddin) A setting in battle array: array, or order of battle.

Byddinaw, *v. a.* (byddin) To set an army in array.

Byddinawg, *a.* (byddin) Having an army; set in battle array.

Teyrn-fab Iorwerth berth byddinawg,
Fab Owain fur prain preidd-rwyf enwawg.

The princely son of Iorwerth, fair in *battle array*, the son of Owain, the support of feasts and noble leader of the prey.

Ll. P. Moch, i L. ab Iorwerth.

Byddinawl, *a.* (byddin) Belonging to an army.

Byddinawr, *s. m.—pl. byddinorion* (byddin) An army in order of battle.

Rhagorai, tyllai trwy fyddinawr,
Cwyddai bum pymwnt rhag ei lafnawr;
Rhufawn Hir, ef roddai aur i allawr,
A ched, a choelfain gain i gerddawr.

He would excel, he would break through the *embattled host*; five times five ranks would fall before his blade; Rhufawn the tall would give gold to the altar, and gifts, and precious tokens to the minstrel.

Aneurin.

Byddinedig, *a.* (byddin) Drawn up in battle.

Byddon, *s. m.* (bydd) Agrimony, *Byddon chwerw*, hemp.

Byddu, *v.* (bydd) To be; to exist; to endure.

Bygant, *s. m.—pl. bygaint* (bwg) Scarer, bailiff.

Bygegyr, *s. m.* (cegyr) A mouther, a drone.

Bygeila, *v. a.* (bygel) To watch, or guard; to do the work of a herdsman. *Bygeila brain*, to keep off the crows; *bygeila cwn*, *bygeila moch*, and *bygeila plant*. *Sil.*

Bygel, *s. m.—pl. t. ydd* (bwg) A herdsman; a cowheard. *Bygel nos*, a phantom, or hobgoblin.

Bygeilydd, *adv.* (*mutation of* *pygilydd*) Severally.

Dos o fan bygilydd, go from one place to another; *awn yno o un bygilydd*, we will go there one by one.

Bygwydd, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (bwg—gwydd) A hobgoblin, or phantom.

Bygylawg, *a.* (bwgwl) Intimidating, scaring.

Bygyliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (bwgwl) Commination.

Bygyliaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (bwgwl) Intimidation.

Ffreuer wen brodyr a'th faeth,
Ni hanoeddynt o'r diffaeth
Wyr ni fegynt fygyliaeth.

Fair Freuer, they were brothers who nourished thee, who were not descended from a base origin; they were men who did not cherish *timidity*.

Llywarch Hen.

Bygylu, *v. a.* (bwgwl) To intimidate, to threaten.

Y dynion bellch, gwelch i'm gwydd,
O gelwydd i'm mygylu.

The proud men, arrogant in my presence, *intimidating me* with lying.

W. Middleton.

Bygylus, *a.* (bwgwl) Minatory, threatening.

Bygylwr, *s. m.—pl. bygylwyr* (bwgwl—gwr) A threatener, or intimidater.

Bygythiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (bwgwl) Threatening.

Bygythiaw, *v. a.* (bwgwl) To threaten; to scare.

Cas a fygythio bawb, ac ni bo ar neb ei ofn.

Hateful is he who *threatens* every body, and that no one is afraid of.

Adage.

Bygythiawl, *a.* (bwgwl) Threatening.

Bygythiwr, *s. m.* (bwgwl—gwr) A threatener.

Byl, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (yl) A brim, or edge. *Yn llawn hyd y byl*, being full to the brim. *Sil.*

This word is only used in N. Wales in its compound form; as *ymyl*, *cysyl*, and the like.

Bylawg, *a.* (byl) Having an edge; rimmed.

Bylchaidd, *a.* (bwlch) Like a cut, or notch.

Bylchawg, *a.* (bwlch) Having notches, or gaps.

Bylchedig, *a.* (bwlch) Notched, that is made into breaches, or gaps.

Bylchiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (bwlch) A notching, or hacking; the forming of breaches, or gaps.

Bylchlafn, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (bwlch—llafn) A notched blade.

Bylchain, *s. m.—pl. bylchleiniau* (bwlch—llain) A notched blade.

Bylchu, *v. a.* (bwlch) To make breaches.

Caraf gaer falch-waith o'r Gyfylchi,
Yni bylcha balch-lun fy hun ynddi.

I love the fine-worked walls of *Cyfylchi*: shall I not *make a gap* myself into it with my towering form.

H. ab Owain Gwynedd.

Byle, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (bwl) A box, or trunk.

Byliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (byl) An edging.

Byliaw, v. a. (bwl) To blow a horn, or trumpet.
Bylu, v. a. (byl) To make a rim, or edge.
Bynag, pro. (mutation of pynag) Soever. *Pwy bynag a welh, who soever thou shalt see; pa bynag a ddel, whatsoever may come.*
Byr, a. Short; abrupt. *Dod iddo ateb byr, give him a short answer: ar fyr, in short.*
Byrâad, s. m. (byr) A shortening; cutting short.
Byrâawl, a. (byr) Tending to shorten; shortening.
Byradwy, a. (byr) Tending to make short.

*Erioed ni bu fyradwy,
 Na thwn yn eu hen-walth lwy.*

*Never was it defectible, nor was there a break in their venerable work.
 Ieu. Lhwyt Brydydd, yr Apost.*

Byrâu, v. a. (byr) To shorten; to cut shorter.
Byrbryd, s. m.—pl. t. iau (byr—pryd) Luncheon.
Byrbwyll, a. (byr—pwyll) Thoughtless, giddy.
Byrbwyllaw, v. (byrbwyll) To become thoughtless.
Byrbwyllawg, a. (byrbwyll) Apt to be giddy.
Byrbwylldra, s. m. (byrbwyll) Thoughtlessness.
Byrbwyllig, a. (byrbwyll) Given to be giddy.
Byrder, s. m. (byr) Shortness. *Ar fyrder, shortly.*
Byrdew, a. (byr—tew) Squabby, punchy.
Byrdon, s. f. (byr—ton) The bass, in music.
Byrdra, s. m. (byr) Shortness, remissness.
Byrddaid, s. m.—pl. byrddediau (bwrdd) A table-full.

Gwelwn ereill yn fyrddediau yn gwledda, a pheth o bob creadur o'u blaen.

*I could see others by table-fulls feasting away, with some of every animal before them.
 Ellis Wyn, B. Cwsg.*

Byrddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bwrdd) A boarding.
Byrddiaw, v. a. (bwrdd) To cover with boards.
Byrddiawg, a. (bwrdd) Having boards; floored.
Byrddiedig, a. (bwrdd) Boarded, planked, floored.
Byrddiwr, s. m.—pl. byrddwyr (bwrdd—gwr) A boarder.
Byrddu, v. a. (bwrdd) To cover with boards.
Byrddwely, s. m. (gwely) A table-bed.
Byrddwn, s. m. (byr—dwn) The bass, in music.
Byrfrydig, a. (byr—bryd) Hasty-minded.
Byrfys, s. m.—pl. t. edd (byr—bys) The little finger.
Byrhoedl, s. f.—pl. byrhoedlau (byr—hoedl) A short life.
Byrhoedlawg, a. (byrhoedl) Short-lived.

*A glywaisti a gânt Geraint,
 Mab Erbyn, cywir cywralut,
 Byrhoedlawg dygasawg saint.*

*Hast thou heard what Geraint sang,
 The son of Erbyn just and skilful:
 Short-lived is the discontented saint. E. y Clywaid.*

Byrhoedledd, s. m. (byrhoedl) Shortness of life.

*Gwedy anrheuffedd,
 Pyr i'n gwnâi byrhoedledd.*

*After excess of enjoyment, doth it not make to us shortness of life.
 Taliesin.*

Byrhwch, s. f.—pl. byrhychod (byr—hwch) Badger

Nid diswrth ond byrhwch.

There is none so sure in its motion as a badger. Adage.

Byriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (byr) A breviat, an arm, that is, the short limb.

Un o'r tri arberygl—pan dorer un o bedwar post corff dyn, yn y weler y mer; sef rhai ynt, y ddau forddwyd, ac y ddau fyrriad.

One of the three imminent dangers: when one of the four limbs of a man is cut so that the marrow is seen; those are the two thighs, and the two arms. Welsh Laws.

Byriaith, s. f. (byr—iaith) Brachylogy.

O moler mewn galargerdd bydded yn fyriaith fyrbwyll.

If praise should be introduced into an elegy, let it be in few words, and precipitate. Barddas.

Byriau, s. f.—pl. byriauau (byr—iau) The short yoke, or that next to the plough.

Byriuwys, s. pl. aggr. (byriau—gwys) The oxen under the yoke next to the plough.

Yr amaeth a ddyly gymhorth y geillwad o ddaly yr ychain; ac ni ddyly ollwng namyn y ddau fyriuwys.

The ploughman ought to assist the driver to yoke the oxen; but he is not bound to loosen them, except those of the hind yoke. Welsh Laws.

Byrllawiwg, a. (byr—llaw) Having a short hand, without means. *Hael byrllawiwg, liberal without the out means.*

Byrlysg, s. m.—pl. t. au (byr—llysg) A truncheon; or rod of office.

Byrnaid, s. m.—pl. byrneidiau (bwrn) What is tied up in a bundle; a truss-full; a truss.

Byrneidiaw, v. a. (byrnaid) To tie up in a truss.

Byrniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bwrn) A trussing, or tying up in a truss.

Byrniaw, v. a. (bwrn) To truss; to bundle up.

Bys, s. m.—pl. t. edd (ys) A finger. *Bys troed, a toe; y mynag-fys, bys yr uwed, y bys blaen, the fore-finger; y canol-fys, yr hir fys, bys perffedd, bys y din, the middle finger; bys y fodrwy, meddyg-fys, bys y gyfareded, the ring finger; y bys bach, y byr-fys, the little finger; bysedd cochion, bysedd ellyllon, bysedd y cwn, llwyn y tewlaeth, fox-gloves; bysedd yr iar, wild raddish.*

Melus bys pan losgo.

A burnt finger is sweet.

Adage.

Byseddawg, a. (bys) Having fingers, fingered.

Bysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bys) A fingering.

Bysiaid, s. m.—pl. bysieidiau (bys) As much as can be held on a finger; as, *bysiad o fêl.*

Bysiaw, v. a. (bys) To finger, or to touch with the fingers.

Bysiawg, a. (bys) Having fingers; fingered.

Bysiawr, s. pl. aggr. (bys) The fingers, or toes.

Bysle, s. m.—pl. t. (bys—lle) A finger-stall.

Byson, s. f. (bys) A ring for the finger; a ring.

Bystwn, s. m. (bys—twn) A whitlow.

Byswain, s. f.—pl. bysweiniau (bys—gwain) A finger guard; a thimble.

Byswellt, s. m. (bys—gwellt) Cock's-foot grass.

Byth, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (mutation of pyth) A period of worlds.

Da yw Duw, a hir yw byth.

God is good, and eternity is long.

Adage.

Byth, ad. (pyth) For ever; ever; always. *Byth bythoedd, for ever and ever.*

*Y dydd tecaf o haf hinon,
 Nos fydd fyth yn ynys Fon.*

The fairest day of summer's tranquil season is continually night in the Isle of Môn. Iolo Goch.

Bythawl, a. (byth) Constant continual; eternal.

Bythdeiliawg, a. (byth—deiliawg) Always having leaves; evergreen.

Bytheuad, s. m.—pl. bythenaid (heuad) A hound.

Ni eill neb ellwng na milgi, na miliast i un anifail pan fo y bytheuad yn ei ymlid; oni bydd iddo yntau fytheuad yn ei ymlid.

Nobody can start a greyhound, or a hound bitch after any animal when the hounds chase him, except he also has hounds in the chase. Cyfr. Hely.

Bytheuadast, s. f.—pl. bytheuadeist (bytheuad—gast) A hound bitch.

Bytheuades, s. f.—pl. t. au (bytheuad) A hound bitch.

Bytheuadgi, s. m.—pl. bytheuadgwn (bytheuad—ci) A hound-dog.

Bythfywawl, a. (byth—byw) Ever-living.

Bythig, a. (byth) Constant; persevering.

*Y gwr dewr bythig
 A fai feddw ei wraig,
 Am ys gwin ffelaig.*

The valiant persevering man whose wife was drunk over the wine of the chieftain. Taliesin.

Bytholrwydd, *s. m.* (bythawl) Endlessness.
 Byw, *v. a.* (yw) To live, to exist. *Yn fyw*, alive.
 Byw, *a.* (by—yw) Alive, living, quick. *Dyn byw!* man alive! interjection of surprize.
 Bywâad, *s. m.* (byw) Animation; a quickening.
 Bywâawl, *a.* (byw) Animative; enlivening.
 Bywaidd, *a.* (byw) Having signs of life; living.
 Bywâu, *v. a.* (byw) To vivify, or animate.
 Bywâus, *a.* (byw) Life-giving, vivifying, living.
 Bywâwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* bywâwyr (byw—gwr) A vivifier; the supporter, or cause of life.
 Bywdeb, *s. m.* (byw) Existence, animation.
 Bywed, *s. m.* (byw) Core of fruit; pith of shrubs.
 Bywedyn, *s. m.* (bywed) The core; the pith.
 Byweiddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bywaidd) Animation.
 Byweiddiaw, *v. a.* (bywaidd) To animate.

Y peth ydd yw ti yn ei heu, ni fyweiddir oddieithr iddo farw.

That thou dost sow, it will not be quickened except it doth die. *W. Salisbury.*

Byweiddiawl, *a.* (bywaidd) Animating.
 Bywêydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (byw) One that gives life.
 Bywfyth, *a.* (byw—byth) Ever-living. *Y fywfyth, llysiau pen tai, llysiau y fagwyr, y ddilosg, y glaiarllys,* house-leek; *y fywfyth leiaf,* biting stonecrop.

Bywi, *s. pl. aggr.* (byw) Earth-nuts.

Bywiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (byw) Vivification.

Efa chwythoedd ysbryd, a bywiad yn ei hwyneb.

He breathed a spirit, and animation in her countenance.

Ll. Coch Hergest, am Efa.

Bywiadwy, *a.* (bywiad) Capable of vivifying.
 Bywiaw, *v. a.* (byw) To vivify; to enliven.
 Bywiawd, *s. m.* (byw) A quickening, or vivifying.
 Bywiawdwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* bywiawdwyr (bywiawd—gwr) A giver of life.
 Bywiawg, *a.* (byw) Lively, brisk, or vigorous.
 Bywiawl, *a.* (byw) Living, animate.
 Bywiedig, *a.* (byw) That is vivified, or animated.
 Bywiocâad, *s. m.* (bywiawg) Vivification, vivency.
 Bywiocâawl, *a.* (bywiawg) Vivific; animating.
 Bywiocâu, *v. a.* (bywiawg) To vivify, to animate.
 Bywiocâus, *a.* (bywiawg) Vivifying, quickening.

Bywiocâwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* bywiocâwyr (bywiawg—gwr) A vivifier; an enlivener.

Bywiogder, *s. m.* (bywiawg) Vivacity, sprightliness.

Bywiogi, *v. a.* (bywiawg) To animate; to revive.

Bywiogrwydd, *s. m.* (bywiawg) Vivacity.

*Hylawn ber heulwen bywyd,
 Hael arglwydd bywiogrwydd byd.*

Gracious and lovely sun of life, the bounteous lord of the animation of the world. *H. D. ab Ifan.*

Bywiogwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* bywiogwyr (bywiawg—gwr) One that giveth life; an animator.

Bywioli, *v. a.* (bywiawl) To enliven, to quicken.

Bywioliaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bywiawl) Livelihood.

Bywion, *s. pl. aggr.* (byw) Emmets, or pismires.

Bywionyn, *s. m. dim.* (bywion) Ant, or emmet.

Bywllys, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (byw—llys) Stonecrop.

Bywull, *s. pl. aggr.* (gwull) The buds of trees; grafts, or scions. *Sil.*

Bywullyn, *s. m.* (bywull) A bud, or first shoot.

Bywullu, *v. a.* (bywull) To bud; to inoculate.

Bywyd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (byw) Life, existence.

*Yr un bai ar ein bywyd,
 A'r bawb, a hudawl yw'r byd.*

The same fault in our life on all, and deceitful is the world. *Iolo Goch.*

Bywydawl, *a.* (bywyd) Relating to life; mortal.

*Ni bu adeilad bywydolion,
 Na thô, muriau, na thal mawrion.
 —Y rhyw walith.*

By mortals there has not been such a building, nor roof, nor walls, nor stately houses, of such workmanship. *L. Morganwg.*

Bywydog, *s. f.* (bywyd) The stonecrop.

Bywyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (byw) The pulp of apples and other fruit.

Bywynaid, *a.* (bywyn) That is like a pulp.

Bywynawg, *a.* (bywyn) Abounding with pulp.

Bywyneiddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bywynaid) A becoming like a pulp.

Bywyneiddiaw, *v.* (bywynaid) To become like a pulp.

Bywyneiddiawl, *a.* (bywynaid) Having a tendency to become like a pulp or pith.

Bywyneiddrwydd, *s. m.* (bywynaid) Pulpiness.

C.

C, A consonant of the same power as K. It is mutable into the soft, light, and aspirate sounds of CH, G, and NGH, as, *car*, a friend, *ei gar*, his friend, *ei char*, her friend, *fy nghar*, my friend.

CA, *s. m. r.*—*pl. t. oedd.* A keep, a hold, a shutting on; a having, or holding: also a verb of the 3 *p. indic.* He will have, or get.

Câad, *s. m.* (ca) A getting, having, or obtaining.

Cab, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ca) A cot, booth, or tent, in the form of a cone, made with rods set in the ground, and tied at the top.

Caban, *s. m. dim.*—*pl. t. au* (cab) Booth, cabin.

Cabl, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ca—pyl) A curse, a blasphemy, calumny, detraction.

Cablaidd, *a.* (cabl) Blasphemous, calumnious.

Cablair, *s. m.*—*pl. cableiriau* (cabl—gair) Calumny

Cablard, *s. m.* (cabl) Blasphemy, cursing.

Cabledig, *a.* (cabl) That is blasphemed, detracted.

Cabledigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cabledig) Blasphemy.

Cabledigawl, *a.* (cabledig) Tending to detract.

Cabledigrwydd, *s. m.* (cabledig) Blasphemousness.

Cabledd, *s. m.* (cabl) Blasphemy, calumny.

Cabliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cabl) A blaspheming.

Cablu, *v. a.* (cabl) To blaspheme; to detract.

*Cabla dy fro dda i'm gwydd i,
 A'th randir, a thro yndi.*

Curse thy good country in my presence, and thy neighbourhood, and yet abide in it. *L. G. Cothi.*

Cablus, *a.* (cabl) Blasphemous; detractive.

Cablwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cablwyr (cabl—gwr) A blasphemer, a detractor.

Cablyd, *s. m.* (cabl) A blaspheming, a cursing. *Dydd Iou Cablyd*, Maundy Thursday.

Cabol, *a.* (pol) Smooth, polished, bright.

Caboledd, *s. m.* (cabol) A polish, smoothness.

Cabolfain, *s. m.*—*pl.* cabolfain (cabol—maen) A polishing stone.

Caboli, *v. a.* (cabol) To polish, or make smooth.

Caboliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cabol) A polishing.

Cabolwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cabolwyr (cabol—gwr) A polisher, or burnisher.

Cabolydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cabol) A polisher.
Cabrawd, s. m.—pl. cabrodau (cab—rhawd) The frequenting of huts; rusticity.
Cabrotai, s. m.—pl. cabroteion (cabrawd) A frequenter of huts; a boor, rustic, or clown.

Cyrch cabrotai.

The assault of a clown.

Adage.

Cacamwci, s. m. aggr. (cag) The great burdock; called also *cyngaw*, and *cribau bleiddiau*; *cacamwci lleiaf*, and *cyngaw lleiaf*, small burdock.

Cacwn, s. pl. aggr. (cwn) Hornets: varieties, *cacwn y coed*, *cacwn y waen*, *cacwn y ddaiar*, and *cacwn tingoch*.

Cacynen, s. f. (cacwn) A hornet. *Cacynen y meirch*, a gad-bee.

Cach, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cag) Ordure, dung, soil.

Cachad, s. m. (cach) A sloven; a doating fellow.

Cachadur, s. m.—pl. t. iaid (cachad) A rapsallion.

Cachan, s. m. dim. (cach) A coward, or poltroon.

Cachfa, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (cach—ma) A place for ordure. *Cachfa tylwyth*, the family necessary.

Cachgi, s. m.—pl. cachgwn (cach—ci) A coward.

Cachgiaidd, a. (cachgi) Cowardly, cowardous.

Cachgieiddrwydd, s. m. (cachgiaidd) Cowardliness

Cachu, v. a. (cach) To void, or evacuate ordure.

Cad, s. f.—pl. t. au (ca) A reach or spread out; a striving to keep; a battle. *Cad a brwydr*, and *cad ac ymladd*, battle and tumult, or battle and war. *Welsh Laws*.

Gwedi gweled o Weirdd gwarchae y ddinas arno, cyweiriau ei lu a orug yntau drwy fyddinoedd, ac agori pyrrh y ddinas a wnaï, a myned y maes o'r ddinas, ac arfaethu rhoddi cad ar faes iddynt.

When Gweirdd had discovered that the city was besieged on him, he also arrayed his army into companies, and he opened the gates of the city, and went out of the city, and drew up with the intent to give them open battle. *Gr. ab Arthur*.

Cadach, s. m.—pl. t. au (cad) A piece of cloth; a kerchief, a clout, a rag. *Cadach guddwf*, a neck-kerchief.

Cadachan, s. m. dim. (cadach) A swaddling clout.

Tyfid maban, ni thyf ei gadachan.

The child may grow, his clout will not grow.

Adage.

Cadafael, s. m. (cad—gafael) An unlucky person; a simpleton. *O'r cadafael!* O the foolish ninny.

Cadafarth, s. pl. aggr. (tafarth) The charlock.

Addwyn lluarth pan llydd i genin
Arall addwyn cadafarth yn egin.

Beauteous is the camp when it is a muster to gather leeks, again beauteous is the charlock in the springing corn. *Taliesin*.

Cadafwy, s. f.—pl. t. on (cad—afwy) A conflict.

Cadair, s. f.—pl. cadeiriau (cad—gair) A seat of authority, or presidency; but more particularly amongst the bards; and figuratively the qualification which entitled a candidate to preside.

Yssid i mi dair cadair cywair cyson
Ac yd frawd parawd gan gerddorion.

There are to me three presidencies, regular and accordant, that were readily adjudged by the men of song.

Meigant, i feib Llyr ab Brochwel.

Gan y neb a orfo, pan fo amryson cadair, y caiff y brawdwr llys gorn'busd a modrwy aur, ac y gobenydd a ddoter y dano yn ei gader.

From him that shall overcome, when there is a contention of presidency, the judge of the court shall have a buffalo horn, a gold ring, and the cushion that shall be placed under him in his chair. *Welsh Laws*.

Cadar, s. f.—pl. cedyr (cad) A defence; a shield.

Cadarn, a. (cad) Compact, strong, stout, mighty.

Pawb a chwenych enrhydedd,
Pob cadarn gwan ei ddiwedd.

Every one is anxious for honour; the end of every mighty one is weak. *Adage*.

Cadarnâad, s. m. (cadarn) A strengthening, or fortifying, a supporting, or assisting.

Cadarnâawl, a. (cadarn) Strengthening.

Cadarnaid, a. (cadarn) Inclining to be strong.

Cadarnâu, v. a. (cadarn) To strengthen, or fortify. *Cadarnâu trwy lw*, to confirm by oath.

A hyny a gadarnhawn drwy arfoll.

And that we will confirm by a covenant. *Gr. ab Arthur*.

Cadarnâwr, s. m.—pl. cadarnâwyr (cadarn—gwr) A strengthener, a fortifier.

Cadarnder, s. m. (cadarn) Stoutness, strength.

Llywiawdr llyw amnifer,
Teyrn fro a geidw o gadarnder.

The governor and leader of a numberless host, the king of country he will keep by strength. *Cynddelw, i'r argl. Rhys*.

Cadarnfan, s. f.—pl. t. au (cadarn—man) A fortified place, or a strong hold.

Cadoedd a welan?
Cynnyd cadarnfan,
Cer llawer lluman.

Battles they shall see, and the fall of the strong hold near many a standard. *Taliesin*.

Cadarnleddf, a. (cadarn—lleddf) Strongly inflective. A term in grammar, for syllables that terminate with three consonants together; as, *cwlltr*.

Cadarnwch, s. m. (cadarn) Stoutness, strength.

Doeth a drud am dud, am degwch,
Tarf aer-gawdd aergwl gadarnwch.

Wise and valiant for land, and for beauty, scaring in the indignant slaughter with the stoutness of slaughtering rage. *Cynddelw, i'r argl. Rhys*.

Cadas, s. m. (cad) A kind of stuff, or cloth.

Sidan a chadas gasul.

A robe of silk and brocade.

D. ab Gwilym.

Nid mewn aur mad, na chadas,
Blin lwyth, ond mewn bilen las.

Not in precious gold, nor fine cloth, a troublesome load, but in a pale covering. *S. Ceri*.

Cadawg, a. (cad) Abounding with battles.

Cadawl, a. (cad) Relating to battle, or war.

Cadbais, s. f.—pl. cadbeisiau (cad—pais) A coat of mail, a corslet.

Cadben, s. m.—pl. t. iaid (cad—pen) A captain.

Y rhai'n yn llwyr a ddoent yn mhen
Y cadben o'm caseion.

These shall come altogether against the captain of my adversaries. *Edm. Prys*.

Cadbenaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cadben) Captainship.

Cadberth, s. f.—pl. t. i (cad—perth) A brake, or a place of thorns and brambles.

Cadblyg, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cad—plyg) Complication; agreement of words in a sentence, or the figure called symploce, in which the beginnings and endings are alike.

Cadbwill, s. m.—pl. cadbyllau (cad—pwll) Ambush. *Baran mor*, ambuscade.

Baran mor yn nghorf gwyd
I am gadbwill yman bran yn Nghynwyd.

The face of the sea in the body of iniquity around the pit of battle here, and a crow in Cynwyd. *Taliesin*.

Cadbyd, s. m. (cad—pyd) The peril of war.

Goreu camwri cadbyd.

The most excusable of injury is the evil of war. *Adage*.

Cadechyn, s. m. dim. (cadach) A clout, a rag.

Cadeirdraw, s. m.—pl. t. od (cadair—traw) A doctor, or professor of a science.

Cadeirfardd, s. m.—pl. cadeirfeirdd (cadair—bardd) A bard that is entitled to preside at a Gorsedd.

Cadeiriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cader) A chairing; a spreading, or shooting out.

Cadeiriaith, s. m. (cadair—iaith) Oratory. *Cadeiriaith Sadi*, a prince of the Britons, in the sixth century, famed for hospitality.

Cadeiriaw, v. a. (cader) To chair: also to spread, or shoot from fresh roots, to tiller.

Derwen, teg y cadeiria,
A gaffo ei dwyn o gyff da.

An oak, fairly it will spread, that is reared from a goodly stock.
W. Llwyn.

Cadeiriawg, a. (cader) Having a seat; entitled to a seat. *Coed cadeiriawg*, spreading trees.

Pedwar cadeiriawg ar ddeg y sydd yn llys.

There are fourteen who are entitled to seats in court.
Welsh Laws.

A'th folant pymtheccant cadeiriawg.

Fifteen hundred presiding bards will praise thee.
Llyw. ab Llywelyn.

Cadeiriawl, a. (cader) Belonging to a chair or seat; cathedral.

Cadeithi, s. pl. aggr. (teithi) Inherent qualities.

Pum pennaeth dymbi
O Wyddyl Fichti
O bechadur cadeithi
O genedl ysgî.

Five chiefs there will be of the Gwyddelian Picts, having the disposition of the wicked one, of the dagger generation.
Taliesin.

Cadell, s. f.—pl. t. au (câd) A defence in battle.

As deubo casnar car cynghreinion,
Colofn cadellig cadell Brython
Y'ngoleuad gwlad gwledig weinion.

May he be, the indignant chief, the friend of the pushers of the spear, the pillar and protecting shield of the men of tumult, in the splendor of the kingdom of the protector of the helpless ones.
Cynddelw, m. Cadw ab Madawg.

Cadellig, a. (cadell) Protecting, shielding.

Cader, s. f.—pl. cadeiriau (cad) A fortress or strong hold; a chair. *Cader ymadrawd*, a pulpit; *cader buwch*, a cow's udder. There are many fortified hills that still retain the name of *cader*; as *Cader Dinmael*, *Cader Idris*, and others. *Cader fyrddin*, an epithet for a cock's comb.

Cadernyd, s. m. (cadarn) Strength, fortitude. *Cadernyd a phrawf*, confirmation and proof.

Welsh Laws.

Nid cadernyd ond brodyr.

There is no support but of brethren.
Adage.

Tri chadernyd awen: athrylith, cof, a dysg.

The three strengths of genius: capacity, memory, and learning.
Barddas.

Cadfa, s. f.—pl. t. on (cad—ma) Place of battle.

Cadfan, s. m.—pl. t. au (cad—ban) The horn of battle; a warrior: also a proper name of men.

Ni ellir annedd rhy faethfwyd
Rhag ergyd cadfanau cadwyd.

A dwelling superabounding with dainties cannot be had out of the reach of the warriors' grasp.
Aneurin.

Cadfarch, s. m.—pl. cadfeirch (cad—march) A war-horse, a cavalry horse.

Cadfarchawg, a. (cadfarch) Having, or riding a war-horse. *Cadfarchogion*, knights of battle.

Tri chadfarchawg ynys Prydain. Caradawg Freichfras, Menwaed o Arllechwedd, a Llyr Llyuddawg.

The three cavaliers of battle of the isle of Britain: Caradog with the brawny arm, Menwaed of Arllechwedd, and Llyr with the numerous host.
Triodd.

Cadfiled, s. m.—pl. t. au (cad—miled) The course, or march of battle.

Cywir yth elwir o'th anwir weithred
Rhagof rhwyfiadur mur cadfiled.

Equitable art thou called from thy unjust action, before me directing the column on the course of battle.
Aneurin.

Cadfiledd, s. m.—pl. t. au (cad—miled) The march of an army.

Cadfiledded, s. m. (cadfiledd) An army marching.

Cadfiliaid, s. m.—pl. cadfiliaid (cad—miliad) The leader of an army; a general.

Cadflaen, s. m. (cad—blaen) The van of battle.

Piau y cadfarch cadflaen, a'i gorfald,
A'r gorfod dihafarch!

Whose the war-horse in the front of battle, with his body dressed out, bold to victory?
Llyw. Llaetty.

Cadflawdd, s. m. (cad—blawdd) The rage of battle.

Cof cadflawdd a'm cawdd; a'm carai,
Car cerddawr cerddau a'i cyrchai.

The memory of the battle's rage troubles me; he that loved me, the friend of the songster, songs ere now have hurried to him.
Cynddelw, m. O. Gwynedd.

Cadfridawg, a. (cad—bridawg) General, or leader.

Henpych well penteyrnedd yr ynys hon—poed yn gystal i'th deon, a'th nifer, a'th gadfridogion y bo y gwell hwn.

Welcome health! sovereign supreme of this island, as well to thy visitors, and thy train, and thy generals, be this welcome.
H. Culwech—Mabinogion.

Cadfuddiant, s. m.—pl. cadfuddiannau (cad—buddiant) A trophy of battle.

Cadfwyll, s. f. (cad—bwyell) A battle-axe.

Cadffer, a. (cad—ffer) Stout in battle; potent.

Marchawg a gyrch i'r Aber,
I ar y march cadarn cadffer
Dabre genwy—

Thou knight repairing to Aber, on the strong built horse, stout in battle, come along with me.
Ygnach ab Mydno.

Cadgaen, s. f.—pl. t. au (cad—caen) Field of battle.

Coedgun olwython cadgaen lathau.

Shafts of the warring field giving food to the beast of the wood.
Risierdyn.

Cadgamlan, s. f. (cad—camlan) A great throng mixing together. A proverbial expression alluding to the battle of Camlan, between Arthur and Medrawd, in the year 542. *Gwibiant trwy eu gilydd fal cadgamlan*, they intermingle like the battle of camlan.

Cyntaf peth a welwn i yn fy ymyl, oedd twmpath chwareu, a'r fath Gadgamlan, mewn peisiau a chapiau cochion, yn dawnsiaw yn hoew brysur.

The first thing I should see close to me was a dancing ring, and such a motley group one amongst another in red petticoats and caps, dancing with fantastic briskness. *Elis Wyn, B. Cwsg.*

Cadganu, v. a. (cad—canu) To abjure, or disown.

Ni chadgenais fy nghymwd,
Ni leddais wyn, leddf ysgwd.

I have not disowned my country, nor have I killed sheep, thou slanting shade!
D. ab Gwilym, i'w gysgawd.

Cadgi, s. m.—pl. cadgwn (cad—ci) A dog of war; a great mastiff: an epithet for a warrior.

Cadgnaw, s. m. (cad—cnaw) The devourer of battle: an epithet for a sword.

Cadgnaw i giliaw gelyn.

A devourer in battle to chase a foe. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Cadgor, s. m.—pl. t. au (cad—cor) A time of solemn meeting; a solemn fast, hunger. *Dyfed.*

Cadgordd, s. m. (cad—cordd) Troop of soldiers.

Cadgorn, s. m. (cad—corn) The horn of battle.

Barwn—
Huawdr gadgyrn meddgyrn maith.

A baron, the shrill blower of the horns of battle, the ample mead-horns.
Llyw. Ben Twerch.

Cadgun, s. m.—pl. t. au (cad—cun) The support of battle; a brave warrior.

Cadgyffraw, s. m. (cad—cyffraw) The stir, or din of battle: an epithet for a hero.

Cadgymhell, s. m. (cad—cymhell) The impulse of battle.

A glyweisti a gant Ysgafnell.
Fab Dysgyfundawd cadgymhell:
Nid anrhegid tylawd o bell.

Hast thou heard what Ysgafnell sang, the son of Dysgyfundod, the mover of the battle: the poor will not be greeted from afar.
E. y Clywaid.

Cadgynhen, s. m.—pl. t. au (cad—cynhen) The turbulence of battle.

Cadiaith, s. f. (cad—iaith) The language of battle.

Cadlan, s. f.—pl. t. au (cad—llan) Field of battle.

Hael anwar gwenwynfar gwyn,
Ysgwn feinfad yn nghadlan.

The generous ungentle one whose passion is destroying wrath,
the exalted leader in the field of battle. *Cynddelw.*

Cadlas, s. f.—pl. cadlesydd (cad—glas) A small close, yard, or enclosed plat of ground. *Tir cadlas, a thir coedgae*, enclosed pasture, or hay-field, and open land in a ring fence. *Cadlas yd, a chadlas wair*, a corn yard, and hay yard. The butts, or artillery ground, for practising archery, was called *cadlas*; of which there was one in every cantref: a green for sports and games, which is called *tumpath chwareu* in some places, is in others called *cadlas*. *Mae cadlas yno heno*, there is a dance in that place to-night. *Gwent.*

Cadle, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (cad—lle) Place of battle.

Cadlong, s. f.—pl. t. au (cad—llong) Ship of battle.

Cadlys, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (cad—llys) A camp, or entrenchment. *Cadlys drain*, a place defended with chevaux-de-frise.

Cadnaw, s. m.—pl. t. on (cad—naw) A fox.

Y cadnaw sy a'r helfa ddolef, oblygid er maint fo'r gwaeddi, a'r canu cyrn ar ei ol, ef a gynnal ei helynt oni ffino.

The fox is game to be hunted in full cry, because that notwithstanding the calling, and the blowing of horns after him, he will persevere in his course until he is tired. *Cyfr. Hely.*

Cadnawes, s. f.—pl. t. au (cadnaw) A she-fox.

Cadnōaid, a. (cadnaw) Vulpine, like a fox.

Cadnōus, a. (cadnaw) Vulpinary, foxy.

Cadorfod, s. m.—pl. t. au (cad—gorfod) A striving or contending in battle.

O chlyw fod cadorfod tyn—
Yn wr rhwydd yno rhed.

If he hears of a hard contest, a man ever ready, there he will run. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Cadr, a. (cad) Strong, stout, robust, mighty.

Cenawon celdron, cadr yd folir glyw.
Glew ddragon a gwynir.

Ye powerful offspring, mightily will the chief be celebrated, the valiant leader will be mourned. *Cynddelw.*

Cadraith, s. f.—pl. cadreithiau (cad—rhaith) The law of war; military discipline.

Cadrawd, s. m. (cad—rhawd) The rage of battle.

Cadredd, s. m. (cadr) Strength, might, fortitude.

Cadr ei dy, cedwis ger Disyni,
Cadredd, a llariedd, a llary roddi.

Strong is his house, he has preserved by Disyni fortitude, and meekness, and giving mildly. *Llywelyn Fardd, i Gadfan.*

Cadres, s. f.—pl. t. i (cad—rhes) A line of battle.

Cadrwch, s. m. (cadr) Fortitude, puissance.

Cadseirch, s. pl. aggr. (cad—seirch) War harness.

Dyphorthes cadseirch, a chadseirch
Gwreled ar Gattrath cochre.

The war-horses, and their harness, bore the gory fluid on Cattraeth's ruddy plain. *Aneurin.*

Cadu, v. a. (cad) To battle, to fight, to conflict.

Frolo, a archasai i Arthur ddawed i neilldudedig ymladd ag ef—
Ac weddy mynegi hyny i Arthur, llawen fu ganddo; ac yn y lle anfon atto, a dywedyd ei fod yn barawd i gadu, ac i wneuthur yr ammod hwnw.

Frolo had requested of Arthur to come to a separate combat with him—And when that was told to Arthur, he was rejoiced; and he immediately sent to him, saying he was ready to fight, and to perform that condition. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Cadw, s. m. (cad) A keeping, protection, a herd.

Nag ofna, dydi gadw bach.

Fear not, thou little flock.

W. Salisbury.

Maint cadw cyfraith, o'r moch deuddeg llwddn a baedd; maint cadw cyfraith o'r defaid, deg llwddn ar ugaint a hwrdd.

The number of a lawful flock, of the swine, twelve and a boar; the number of a lawful flock, of the sheep, thirty and a ram. *Welsh Laws.*

Cadw, v. a. (cad) To keep, preserve, or save; to

guard; to look after. *Cadw cyn coll*, to have custody before loss. *Welsh Laws.*

A gymero ddysg cadwed.

He that will take learning let him keep it.

Adage.

Tri dyn a ddylir eu cadw rhag arfan, caeth, a mab ni bo pedair blwydd ar ddeg, ac ynfyd cyhoeddawg.

There are three men who ought to be kept from weapons; a slave, a boy under fourteen years, and a common idiot. *Welsh Laws.*

Cadwad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cadw) A preservation.

Cadwadawg, a. (cadwad) That preserveth.

Eu holl weithredoedd a wnânt er eu gweled o ddynion; canys llydanu eu cadwadogion a wnânt.

All their works they do for to be seen of men; for they make broad their phylacteries. *W. Salisbury.*

Cadwadawl, a. (cadwad) Saving, preservative.

Cadwadwy, a. (cadwad) Conservable, preservable.

Cadwaew, s. f. (cad—gwaew) A war lance.

Cadwaith, s. m. (cad—gwaith) A battle, or action.

Cadwedig, a. (cadw) Preserved, saved, guarded.

Y mae ynys parth hwnt i Ffrainc yn gadwedig o'r mor o bob tu iddi.

There is an island on the farther side of France, which is guarded on every side by the sea. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Cadwedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cadwedig) Preservation, a state of custody.

Cadwedigawl, a. (cadwedig) Preservative.

Cadweidiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cadwad) Preservation.

Cadweini, s. m. (cad—gweini) Knight-service.

Cadwen, s. f.—pl. t. i (cadw) A chain, a bandage.

Cadwent, s. f.—pl. cadwennoedd (cad—gwent) A field of battle: also a fight, or engagement.

Oes obalth genyt ti ar gaffael dy ollwng, ai er aur, ac er ariant—ac er cadwent ac ymladd?

Hast thou a hope of getting thyself liberated, either for gold, or for silver, and for battle and combat? *H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.*

Cadwfa, s. f.—pl. cadwfeydd (cadw—ma) A reservoir, a receptacle for custody.

Cadwr, s. m.—pl. cedwyr (cad—gwr) A warrior.

Bedd Ddeufraint ar Glefaint awon
Yn ngwrthdir Mathafarn,
Ystwiwl cedwyr cadarn.

The grave of Ddeufraint is by the river of Clefaint, on the confine of Mathafarn, the bulwark of mighty warriors. *Taliesin.*

Cadwraeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cadwr) Preservation.

Cadwraidd, s. m. (cadw—rhaid) A radiation, or spreading out. *Cadwraidd y llaw*, the back of the hand, from the wrist to the knuckles.

Cadwy, s. m.—pl. t. au (cadw) A rug, covering.

Cadwyawl, a. (cadw) Conservative, keeping.

Cadwyd, v. a. (cadw) To keep, or preserve.

Gwelch cadau yn cadwyd maes,
Gwyr gwanar trydar trais,
Gwynfyd beirdd bod yn eu hoes.

Hawks of battles sustaining the field, leading men, the draws of the tumult of conquest, it is the happiness of bards to be in their lifetime. *Seisyll Bryffwrch.*

Cadwydd, s. pl. aggr. (cad—gwydd) A place full of bushes, or brambles; a brake.

Cadwyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (cadw) Chain, or bond.

Cadwynad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cadwyn) A chaining.

Cadwynaid, a. (cadwyn) Catenarian, as a chain.

Cadwynaw, v. a. (cadwyn) To chain, to bind.

Cadwynawdl, s. f.—pl. cadwynodlau (cadwyn—awdl) A catenated rhyme.

Cadwynawg, a. (cadwyn) Catenated, formed as a chain; wearing a chain.

Cadwynawl, a. (cadwyn) Relating to a chain.

Cadwynawr, s. m.—pl. cadwynorion (cadwyn) A binder, a leader of captives.

Sengi waywawr,
Yn nydd cadwynawr,
Yn nghlawdd gwernin.

Thou wilt trample the spears in the day of captivators, in the dank entrenchment. *Aneurin.*

Cadwynbroest, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cadwyn—proest)
A catenated alternate rhyme.

Cadwynedig, *a.* (cadwyn) Catenated; chained.

Cadwynedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cadwynedig)
Catenation.

Cadwyngyrch, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cadwyn—cyrch)
A catenated recurrence; a term in prosody.

Cadwynodlaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cadwyn—awdl)
A catenated rhyming.

Cadwynodli, *v. a.* (cadwynawdl) To rhyme alternately, or in a catenated manner.

Caddug, *s. m.* (dug) A mist, gloom, or obscurity.

Dragon gyrchiad cad gaddug.

A leader who frequents the gloom of battle. *Prydydd Bychan.*

Caddugaw, *v. a.* (caddug) To darken, or become over-cast; to obscure.

Caddugawl, *a.* (caddug) Misty, gloomy, obscure.

Cae, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cau) An enclosure, a hedge; and metaphorically, a field; as, *cae o yd*, a field of corn; *cae o wair*, a field of hay. Any ornamental wreath, or ring, is also called *cae*; as *cae bedw*, a birchen garland. *Gwraig ymron y cae*, a woman nearly brought to bed.

March a wyl yr yd, ac ni wyl y cae.

The horse will see the corn, but not the hedge. *Adage.*

Coed, f'arwyl! cadwai f'einloes,
Cae da 'rhawg, pe celd a'i rhoes!

The wood, my dear, my life would preserve, a good lasting wreath, ah! could I obtain her who gave it. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Cae, *a.* (ca) Shut, bound up, or enclosed; close.

Caead, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cae) A cover; a lid. *Caead y cylla*, the top of the thorax.

Caead, *a.* (cae) Shut up, or enclosed: also close.

Caeadawg, *a.* (caead) Tending to close; closing.

Caeadlen, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (caead—llen) A curtain.

Caedrydd, *s. m.* (caead) Closeness; obscurity.

Caeadu, *v. a.* (caead) To close, or enclose; to cover. *Caeadu llyfr*, to bind a book.

Caeadwr, *s. m.*—*pl. caeadwyr* (caead—gwr) One that covers up, a binder.

Caeawg, *a.* (cae) Enclosed; closing up: also wearing a wreath, or wreathed.

Caeawg o dew-frig gwyall
Caeau y deau a'u dail.

Wearing a wreath of the thick tops of the young shoots, the wreaths of the south and their leaves. *D. ab Edmund.*

Caeawl, *a.* (cae) Tending to close, or shut up.

Cael, *v. a.* (ca) To get, have, or obtain; to attain, or come by; to find; to enjoy. *Mal y ceilent ddaioni*, so that they may obtain good. *Sil. A ga gan Dduw!* God grant!

A gadwer a geir wrth raid.

What is kept will be had when wanted. *Adage.*

O'r hael y cair hael, a phe rhon', a'i gael,
Gan hael hawdd fydd cael o fodd calon.

From the liberal will be had liberality, and peradventure having it, from the liberal it will be easy to obtain with hearts good will. *L. G. Cothi.*

Caen, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cae) the covering, coat, or surface; a peel, or skin.

Elry mynydd gwyn caen rhos;
Gwynfyd herwr yw hirnos.

Snowy mountains, white the surface of the vale; the happiness of a depredator is the long night. *Mabclaf ab Llywarch.*

Caenawg, *a.* (caen) Having a covering, or enclosed

Yn erlyn yn ysgwn gaenawg,
Ni wyl gwr ni welas Gwallawg.

Pursuing in exalted covering, he will see not a hero who saw not Gwallawg. *Taliesin.*

Caenawl, *a.* (caen) Tending to cover, or enclose.

Caened, *s. f.* (caen) A thin covering; hoariness.

Caenen, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (caen) A covering; a sur-

face, or outside. *Caenen o wllith*, a fall of dew; *caenen o eira*, a fall of snow.

Caenenawl, *a.* (caenen) Incrusting, or covering.

Caeneniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (caenen) Incrustation.

Caenenu, *v. a.* (caenen) To incrustate, or case.

Caeniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (caen) An incrustation.

Caenu, *v. a.* (caen) To incrustate; to coat.

Caer, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cae) Sheep-fold, sheep-pen.

Caer, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cae) A wall, or mound for defence; the walls of a city, a castle, or fortress, a walled, or fortified town, a city. *Caer y fynwent*, the church-yard wall; *caer gwydion*, the gallaxy, so called from *Gwydion ab Don*, who having a knowledge of astronomy, was deemed a conjurer. *Mae yr haul dan ei gaerau*, the sun is set or gone down. Such places as were called *caer* by the Britons, were called by the Saxons *caester*, *cester*, *cister*, *chester*; and *castrum* by the Romans.

Caerawg, *a.* (caer) Walled about, fenced, or fortified: *Coron gaerawg*, a mural crown; *brethyn caerawg*, kersey-woven cloth; so called from the similitude of its texture to the work in stone walls.

Caered, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (caer) The wall of a city.

Llyna gaeredau llawn gwirodydd.

Behold fortresses full of liquors.

T. Alad.

Caerfa, *s. f.*—*pl. caerfeydd* (caerma) A fortified place; a strong hold.

Duw a'm dwg yno, anaw dremyn,
Tramwy caradwy caerfa urddyn;
Dewisach genyf canys perthyn
Dysfau difroedd no medd melyn.

God will bring me there, harmonious prospect, lovely the walks of the magnificent city; more desirable to me, for it is more congenial, to be released from banishment than to drink the yellow mead. *Gwalchmai.*

Caern, *v. a.* (caer) To encompass with a wall.

Caerwaith, *s. m.* (caer—gwaith) A fortification.

Caerwr, *s. m.*—*pl. caerwyr* (caer—gwr) A man that defends a fortress.

O! ei ddwrn, a laddai wyr,
Ar ei chyrau, a'i caerwyr.

The track of his fist would kill men on its corners, and its citizens. *L. G. Cothi, i Gaerlleon.*

Caeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cae) Bondman, slave, or captive. *Caeth gweinyddawl*, a domestic slave; *caeth dofaeth*, one that serves by his own consent.

Nid hawdd i'm wybod neud anobaith cyrdd,
Cerdorion neud ynt gaith;
Och! nad byw cein-llw Cynllaith,
Achaw fu llaw o'i laith!

It is not easy for me to know how hopeless we are for songs; the songsters are they not captives; ah! that the splendid leader of Cynllaith were alive! his death is the cause of many. *Cynddelw.*

Caeth, *a.* (cae) Bound, strait, close, captive.

Ba waeth dydd caeth na dydd cig.

What doth it signify whether it is a fast day or flesh day. *M. ab Rhys.*

Angen y gyhydedd gaeth yw ban pumsill; a rhoi yn y pennill o bedwar ban i wyth.

The requisite on the confined metricity is a verse of five syllables, and the stanza to be from four to eight verses. *Barddas.*

Caethadwy, *a.* (caeth) That may be bound, restricted, or confined.

Caethawl, *a.* (caeth) Tending to bind, or straiten:

Caethder, *s. m.* (caeth) Restriction, captivity.

Caethedig, *a.* (caeth) Bound, restricted, captured

Caethes, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (caeth) A female slave.

Caethfab, *s. m.*—*pl. caethfeibion* (caeth—mab)
A bondman, or slave, a captive.

Caethforwyn, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (caeth—morwyn) A bondwoman, or female slave.

Caethfyd, *s. m.* (caeth—byd) A state of slavery.

Fe ollwng Duw y rheidus gwar,
O'i garchar ac o'i gaethfyd.

God will liberate the necessitous and meek from his prison, and his bondage. *Edm. Prys.*

Caethglud, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (caeth—clud) A captive condition; a captive.

Caethgludaw, *v. a.* (caethglud) To carry into captivity, to remove into bondage.

Caethgludedig, *a.* (caethglud) Led captive.

Caethgludiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (caethglud) A leading into captivity, or slavery.

Caethgludwr, *s. m.*—*pl. caethgludwyr* (caethglud—gwr) A captor, or one that takes a captive.

Caethgyfieithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (caeth—cyfieithiad) A verbal translation, or metaphraise.

Caethgyfieithu, *v. a.* (caeth—cyfieithu) To translate closely.

Caethgyfieithwr, *s. m.*—*pl. caethgyfieithwyr* (caeth—cyfieithwr) A literal translator.

Caethiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (caeth) A binding, or straitening; the act of enslaving.

Caethiant, *s. m.* (caeth) Restraint, confinement.

Caethiw, *a.* (caeth) Confined, under restraint.

Caethiwaw, *v. a.* (caethiw) To confine, or bind.

Caethiwawl, *a.* (caethiw) Restrictive, confining.

Caethiwed, *s. m.* (caethiw) Confinement, bondage, captivity, straitness, distress.

Caethiwedig, *a.* (caethiw) Confined; captured.

Caethlwnc, *s. m.* (caeth—llwnc) A [difficulty of swallowing.

Caethlyncu, *v. a.* (caethlwnc) To swallow with difficulty.

Caethnawd, *s. m.* (caeth—gnawd) A slavish condition, slavery, bondage.

Pan ddaeth Iesu fry o'i frenindawd,
Ydd oedd pumoes byd yn gyd gaethnawd.

When Jesus above came from his kingdom, the [five ages of the world were altogether in slavery. *Ein. ab Gwalchmai.*

Caethrawd, *s. m.* (caeth—rhawd) A state of bondage, or slavery.

Arddelwaf o'th nawdd rhag—
Oer hagr-wern gethern gaethrawd farwawl.

I will 'claim thy protection against the fiends of the chill and dark pit, a deadly course of bondage. *Gwalchmai.*

Caethu, *v. a.* (caeth) To straiten, or restrain.

Caethwas, *s. m.*—*pl. caethweision* (caeth—gwas) A bondman, or slave.

Caethwesyn, *s. m. dim.* (caethwas) A young slave.

Caethwr, *s. m.*—*pl. caethwyr* (caeth—gwr) A bondman, or slave; a captive.

Caethwraig, *s. f.*—*pl. caethwreigedd* (caeth—gwraig) A bondwoman, or female slave.

Caf, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ca) A void, or hollow; a hold; a cave.

Cafad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (caf) A hollow; a grasping or holding.

Cafaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (caf) A taking hold of.

Cafael, *v. a.* (caf) To enclose, to grasp, or hold.

Cafawd, *s. m.* (caf) Attainment, profit, success.

Cafell, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (caf) A grotto; an apartment; the choir, or chancel of a church.

Cyfarfan a'm cafell
Celain ar wyar, ar wall,
Cyfranc Rhun a'r drud arall.

Opposite to my reposing cell, there was the corpse in blood exposed, from the rencounter of Rhun and the other hero. *Llywarch Hen.*

Cafellaidd, *a.* (cafell) Like a grotto: also appearing to a choir; choral.

Cafn, *s. m.*—*pl. cafnau* (caf) A tray or trough; a canoe, or boat; *Cafn Enlli*, a flat-bottomed boat; *cafn tylinaw*, or *cafn pobi*, a baker's brake, or trough; *cafn dylisaw*, a weaver's tray, *cafn moch*, a swine trough; *cafn ysgwd*, or *cafn melin*, a mill conduit; *cafn traed*, *ceiniawg a dal*,

A trough for the feet, its value is a penny. *Welsh Laws.*

I'r wyf lle mwya'r afon,
Ar gafn dellt â'r gefn y don.

I am where the river is largest, on a lattice-worked canoe on the top of the wave. *Ieuan Dyfi.*

Cafnbeithyn, *s. pl. aggr.* (cafn—peithyn) Gutter tiles.

Cafnbeithynen, *s. f.* (cafnbeithyn) Gutter tile.

Cafniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cafn) A scooping.

Cafniaw, *v. a.* (cafn) To scoop, or to make hollow.

Cafnu, *v. a.* (cafn) To hollow out, like a spout or trough.

Caff, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (ca) A grasp, or grasper: also a rake with curved prongs, for unloading dung-carts. *Rhoi caff arno, taraw caff arno, rhoi pump arno*, to lay hand upon it, or to pilfer it. *Sil.*

Caffad, *s. m.* (caff) Attainment, or getting hold of; acquisition, acquirement.

Arddyledawr canu cymain' caffad,
Cedwyr am Gattræth a wnaeth brythred.

It is incumbent to sing of so much acquisition, the warriors on Gattræth who made a tumultuous running. *Aneurin.*

Caffael, *v. a.* (caff) To get, obtain, or attain. *Caffael hawl*, to obtain a suit. *Welsh Laws.*

Tri pheth ni cheiff dyn ddigon, er a gaffo; iechyd, hoedl, a chyfoeth.

Three things which a person will not get enough of, notwithstanding what he gets: health, life, and wealth. *Trioedd Moes.*

Caffaeliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (caffael) A getting hold of; acquisition, acquirement, or attainment.

Caffaeliwr, *s. m.*—*pl. caffaelwyr* (caffael—gwr) One that lays hold of, or acquires; an attainer.

Caffaelydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (caffael) One that lays hold of, one who obtains.

Caffawd, *s. m.* (caff) Acquirement, attainment.

Caffell, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (caff) A grasper, or any thing that curves round, or grasps; a valve.

Caffiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (caff) A throwing the arms about to grasp at any thing.

Caffiaw, *v. a.* (caff) To throw the arms about, to catch; to over-reach; to cheat.

Caffiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. caffwyr* (caff—gwr) One that struggles with his arms to catch at a thing.

Cag, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cach) Dirt, ordure.

Cagl, *s. m.*—*pl. caglau* (cag) The dung of sheep, and some other animals; a daggie.

Caglawg, *a.* (cagl) That is bedaggled, or bespattered: *cynffon gaglawg*, a daggletail.

Cai, *s. m.*—*pl. ceion* (ca) A concrete; a collection, or adhesion of things together.

Caiawg, *a.* (cai) That abounds with things; concrete. *s. m.* A volume, or a book.

Caib, *s. f.*—*pl. ceibiau* (cai) A mattock, or a hoe.

Cail, *s. f.*—*pl. ceilau* (cai) A fold, a sheep-fold.

Gwae ni cheidw ei gail,
Ac ef yn fugail,
Ac ni's areilia.

Woe to him that will not guard his fold, and he a shepherd, and that doth not manage. *Taliesin.*

Caill, *s. f.*—*pl. ceilliau* (cai) A testicle.

Gwerth y ddwy gail, cymaint ynt a gwerth y naw aelawd go-gyfurdd.

The value of the two testicles, they are of the same value with the nine coequal members. *Welsh Laws.*

Cain, *a.* (can) Clear, bright, fair, beautiful. *Cain-eirian*, the herb twayblade.

I'r cyfeillion mwynion mau
Deuai geinion deganau,
Genys, o bai ddigonedd.

To the agreeable friends of mine there would come splendid curiosities from me, if there were the means. *Gro. Owain.*

Cainc, s. f.—pl. ceinciau (caing) A branch: *Cainc pren*, the branch of a tree; *cainc o for*, a branch, or arm of a sea; *rhaff dair cainc*, a rope of three yarns; *cainc o gerdd*, a tune in music.

Caint, s. m.—pl. ceintiau (cain) A plain, or open country; a field, a field of battle; an engagement. There are many places called by the appellation of *Caint*; as *Caer Gaint*, Canterbury.

*Caint yn ysbyddawd uch gwirawd aflawen;
Caint rhag melbon Llyr yn ebr Henfelen;
Gwelais trais trydar, ac afar, ac angen;
Yd lethrynt lufnawr ar benawr dysgywen,
Caint rhag udd clodau yn nolau Hafren.*

A battle in the place of feasting over the joyless beverage; a battle against the son of Llyr at the outlets of Henfelen: I saw the oppression of the tumult, and wrath, and tribulation; the blades they gleamed on the glittering helmets in battle against the lord of fame in the dales of the Severn. *Taliesin.*

Caing, s. f.—pl. ceingiau (cang) A branch.

Mal aderyn ar y galng.

Like a bird on the spray.

Adage.

Cair, s. m. aggr.—pl. ceirion (air) The fruit, or produce of trees; berries. There is a district in the east part of Arfon, called *Ceirionydd* where the celebrated bard *Taliesin* lived; and at the end of the lake of that name there is a small agger of stones, which is shown as the ruins of his dwelling.

Cais, s. m.—pl. ceisiau (cy—ais) An effort, or attempt: *rhoi cais arno*, to make an attempt upon it, or him: also a getting; or what is got; a tax, or assessment. *Cylch cais*, is a free gift, which tenants are accustomed to give to the bailiff of the manor, in some parts of Wales.

Cal, s. f.—pl. t. ion (al) A stalk; a prickle. The primary and general sense of the word is not used now, because it has been appropriated to be the term for penis.

Cala, s. f.—pl. t. on (cal) A stem, a stalk; a prickle.

Calaf, s. f.—pl. t. on (cal) A stalk, or stem; a reed, or cane. *Calaf yd*, the stalk of corn.

*Addwyn aeron yn amser cynauaf;
Arall addwyn gwenith ar galaf.*

Beautiful the fruits in the time of harvest; again beautiful is the wheat on the stalk. *Taliesin.*

Calafaid, a. (calaf) Like a reed, or cane.

Calafawg, a. (calaf) Abounding with reeds, or canes; having a stalk, or stem.

Calch, s. m. aggr. (cy—alch) Lime, also a covering; enamel, for arms and harness for war.

*Lladdai llafn gasnar,
Llathral galch llasar,
Fal llachar llaw ddigrawn.*

The wrathful blade would slay, the azure tinted armour gleam, like the lightning was the hand that hoarded not. *Cynddelw.*

Calchaid, s. m.—pl. calcheidiau (calch) What is limed; what is done over with enamel.

Calchaid, a. (calch) Of the quality of lime, calcareous, like a covering.

Calchawg, a. (calch) Calcareous, enamelled.

Calchdo, s. m.—pl. t. au (calch—to) An enamelled covering, painted armour.

*Taer terfyn asau, talau trefydd
Toricachdoedd tîredd trenydd.*

Violent was the destruction of the flanks and fronts of towns, and the breaking of the enamelled covering of the lands the third day after. *Meilyr.*

Calchdoed, s. m. (calchdo) An enamelled armour.

Calchedig, a. (calch) Limed, covered, enamelled.

Calchfa, s. m. (calch—ma) The dung of such birds as turns white, as of crows, or peacocks.

Calchfraith, a. (calch—braith) Covered, coated, or enamelled with various colours.

*Llafn gwyar a gar o gydwaith,
Llaw esgud dan ysgwyd galchfraith;
Llyw Powys, peues diobaith!*

The gory blade he loves in the mutual toil, quick was the hand under the motley-tinted shield of the leader of Powys, a region of despair! *Cynddelw, m. M. ab Meredudd.*

Calchfrith, a. (calchbrith) Covered over, or enamelled with various colours.

Calchiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (calch) A reducing to lime, or calx; a liming, a covering over.

Calchlasar, a. (calch---llasar) Enamelled with blue.

Tarian, o bydd calchlâsar, neu eurgalch, pedair ar ugaint & dal.

A shield, if it is of blue enamel, or gold enamel, its value is twenty-four pence. *Welsh Laws.*

Calchu, v. a. (calch) To reduce into lime, to lime, also to cover over; to enamel.

Calchwr, s. m. (calch---gwr) A lime-burner.

Caldrist, a. (cal---trist) Having a drooping stalk: *Y galdrist*, the herb bistort.

Caled, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cal) A hardship, or strait.

*Piau y bedd yn Rhyd Faen! Ced al pen
Gan ciliau o galed:
Mab Meigen, mad pan aned!*

To whom belongs the grave in the stony Ford! Whose head would fly off ere he would retreat from difficulty: the son of Meigen: happy the time he was born. *Taliesin.*

Caled, a. (cal) Hard, parched, hardy, severe.

*Cloi dy dda; Caledu ydd wyd;
Caledach na'r clo ydwyd—
Dur ar y dur wrth roi da.*

What! lock up thy goods! Thou growest hard, yea, harder than the lock thou art—Steel on steel in parting with the pelf. *Ior. Fyngtweyd.*

Caleden, s. f.—pl. t. au (caled) The corn, or hardness on the hand from labour.

Calededd, s. m. (caled) Hardness, severity.

Caledi, s. m. (caled) Hardness, hardship.

Ni nawdd caledi rhag bychodedd.

Hardship will not protect against poverty. *Adage.*

Calediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (caled) A hardening.

Caledrwydd, s. m. (caled) Hardness, obduracy.

Caledu, v. (caled) To harden; to become hard.

Caledwch, s. m. (caled) Hardness, obdurateness.

Caledwr, s. m.—pl. caledwyr (caled—gwr) A hardener.

Calefyn, s. m. (calaf) A small stalk, or reed.

Calen, s. f.—pl. t. au (cal) A whetstone; also a lump of butter, soap, or the like.

Calon, s. f.—pl. t. au (cal) The heart; the middle; the womb. *Brawd un galon*, a brother by the mother's side.

Tri gwyn dorllwyth ynys Prydain: Urien ac Eurdyl, plant Cynfarch Hen, a fuynt yn un torllwyth yn nghalon Nefyn ferch, Brychan eu mam; a'r ail Owain ab Urien, a Morfudd ei chwaer, a fuynt yn un torllwyth yn nghalon Modron ferch Afallach; y trydydd Gwrgi a Pheredur a Ceindrech Benasgell, plant Elifer Gogorodd-fawr, a fuynt yn nghalon Eurdyl ferch Cynfarch, eu mam.

The three blessed burdens of the womb of the Isle of Britain: Urien and Eurdyl, the children of Cynfarch Hen, who were one burden in the womb of Nefyn the daughter of Brychan, their mother; the second, Owain the son of Urien and Morfudd his sister, who were one burden in the womb of Modron the daughter of Afallach; the third, Gwrgi and Pheredur and Ceindrech Benasgell, children of Elifer Gogorodd-fawr, who were in the womb of Eurdyl the daughter of Cynfarch, their mother. *Triodd.*

Calonawg, a. (calon) Hearty; courageous, valiant.

Calondid, s. m. (calon) Heartiness; courageousness.

Calongaled, a. (calon—caled) Being hard-hearted.

Calonogawl, a. (calonawg) Tending to encourage.

Calonogi, v. a. (calonawg) To encourage.

Calonogrwydd, s. m. (calonawg) Heartiness.

Call, s. m.—pl. t. od (all) What is divergent, abroad, or out of its place.

Call, a. (all) That goeth, or turneth out, or about; circumspect, discreet, cunning. *Llygad-gall, squint-eyed; troed-gall, splay-footed.*

Nid call ond a gadwo yn ei gof.

No one is circumspect but he that keeps in memory. Adage.

Callaidd, a. (call) Tending to be circumspect.

Callawd, s. m. (call) Cunningness; circumspection

Callawdr, s. pl. aggr. (callawd) Those stems, or stalks of plants, that are knotty, or of irregular growth: also the lichen in all its varieties.

*Yr aelwyd hon neus cudd callawdr llwyd,
Mwy gorddyfnasai am ei bwyd
Cleddyfal dywal diarswyd.*

This hearth, is it not obscured by musty toad-stools? More congenial around its viands would have been the gashing sword of the fierce dauntless warrior.

Llywarch Hen.

Callawydd, s. m. (call—awydd) A straying disposition; inclined to haunt, or wander about.

Ci callawydd, o'r lleddir naw cam i wrth y ty, ni thelir dim am dano.

A dog of a wandering disposition, if killed nine paces from the house, nothing is to be paid for him.

Welsh Laws.

Callawr, s. m.—pl. callorau (call) A kettle, a pot, or a cauldron.

*Mis Tachwedd moch mehinawr,
Llyfn mor, merilyd pob callawr.*

In the month of November the swine are fat, the sea is smooth, every cauldron abounds with water.

Aneurin.

Callder, s. m. (call) Circumspection, prudence.

Called, s. pl. aggr. (call) The stalks of thistles.

*Gorfelyn called, colledig wyf,
Collais gall ateb y neb a'm nwyf!*

Brightly yellow the stalks of thistles; I am lost! I have lost the discrete answer of the one that fills me with love.

Cynddelw.

Calledd, s. m. (call) The stalks of pulse: also circumspection, discretion.

*Gnawd i lu i ladd eu tachwedd;
I lwydion canawon calledd.*

The custom of an army is to kill what fattens them, the grey ones have the productions of the knotted stalks.

Ll. P. Moch.

Carnau ei feirch ef a gyfrifir fal callestr, a'i olwynion fal corwynt.

The hoofs of his horses shall be counted like flint, and their wheels like a whirlwind.

Isaiah, v. 28.

Callestr, s. f.—pl. cellystr (ca—llestr) The pyrites; a flint-stone.

Callestrawl, a. (callestr) Having the quality of the pyrites; flinty.

*Dy nawdd
Rhag trais tragwyddawl
Tan trwch callestrawl.*

Thy protection grant against the eternal oppression of the thick sulphurous fire.

Iolo Goch.

Callestricawl, a. (callestrig) Of a flinty quality.

Callestrig, a. (callestr) Having the quality of the pyrites; flinty.

Callestrigawl, a. (callestrig) Apt to be flinty.

Callineb, s. m. (call) Circumspection, discretion.

Tri chyfaill awen: nwyf, callineb, a digrifwch.

The three friends of genius: vigour, discretion, and merriment.

Barddas.

Callod, s. pl. aggr. (call) Fungi; agaric. *Callod y coed, the fungi of trees; callod y derw, clustiau y derw, llysiau yr ysgyfant, lung-wort.*

Callodren, s. f.—pl. t. au (callawdr) A knotted stalk, or that is full of angles.

Callodryn, s. m. dim. (callawdr) Stalk of a plant.

Callodryn trioehr sydd i'r llysieuyn hwnw.

A trilateral stalk has that plant.

Ll. Meddyg.

Callodrenaidd, a. (callodren) Like knotty stalks.

*Llethri, a drysi, a draidd,
Lladrones callodrenaidd.*

Cliffs and wilds she will penetrate, the witch like a knotted stalk.

Rhys Llwyd, i'r Neidr.

Calloraid, s. m.—pl. calloreidiau (callawr) A chaldron full, a chaldron of thirty-six bushels.

Callu, v. n. (call) To be circumspect or discreet.

Callus, a. (call) Tending to be discreet, or cunning

Callusder, s. m. (callus) Discreetness; cunningness

Cam, s. m.—pl. t. au. (cy—am) A bend, a crooked form; wrong, injury; a step, or stride; a pace in going. *Ar y cam, on a foot pace; o gam i gam, step by step; i gam o gam, in a tottering, or uneven pace; tair troedfedd yn y cam, three feet in the stride.*

Welsh Laws.

Un cam diogi a wna dau, a thri.

One lazy pace will make two, and three.

Adage.

*Yma a neb cam ni wnai,
Mewn naws mwyn, cam ni's mynai.*

Here, to none wilt thou do an injury, in thy kind disposition, injury thou wilt not take.

Wat. Clywedawg.

Cam, a. (cy—am) Crooked, bent, bowed; awry; wrong; false. *Cam neu gymhwys, hit or miss.*

A fo'n gam ni fyn y gwir;

A fo'n iawn ni fyn anwir.

He that is false will not receive the truth; he that is just will not bear with an untruth.

H. Arceystli.

Camacan, s. f.—pl. camacenion (cam—acan) A false accent; wrong pronunciation.

Camacenu, v. a. (camacan) To accent falsely.

Camaceniad, s. f.—pl. t. au (camacan) False accentuation.

Camachwyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cam—achwyn) False accusation.

Camachwyn, v. (cam—achwyn) To accuse falsely.

Camachwyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (camachwyn) False accusation.

Camachwynwr, s. m.—pl. camachwynwyr (cam—achwyn—gwr) A false accuser.

Camadrawdd, s. m.—pl. camadroddion (cam—adrawdd) A false recital, a false relation.

Camadrawdd, v. (cam—adrawdd) To misrecite.

Camadroddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (camadrawdd) A misreciting; a misrepresentation.

Camaddysg, s. f. (cam—addysg) A false instruction; heterodoxy.

Camaddysgu, v. a. (camaddysg) To misinform.

Camalw, v. a. (cam—galw) To call wrongly.

Camalwad, s. m.—pl. t. au (camalw) Miscalling.

Camamgyffred, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cam—amgyffred) Misapprehension, misconception.

Camamgyffred, v. a. (cam—amgyffred) To misapprehend, to misconceive; to mistake.

Camamseriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cam—amseriad) Parachronism; a mistiming.

Camamseru, v. a. (cam—amseru) To mistime.

Camau, s. f.—pl. t. au (cam) A way, a path.

*Y gwyr a'm rhoddes y gwin, a'r cwrwf, a'r medd—
Trwy fodd Duw y rhydd trwy enrhydded,
Pum pemwnt calau yn nghaman hedd,
Elffinawg farchawg medd, hwyr dy ogtedd.*

He that gave me the wine, and the ale, and the mead, by the will of God he shall give with honour five times five millions of feasts in the path of peace. Elphinian Knight of mead late, is thy protection.

Taliesin.

Camansawdd, s. m.—pl. camansoddion (cam—ansawdd) A false, or wrong property.

Camarddelw, s. m.—pl. t. on (cam—arddelw) A misclaim, a false security or warranty.

Camarddelw, v. a. (cam—arddelw) To misclaim.

Camarfer, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cam—arfer) Misusage.

Camarferiad, s. f.—pl. t. au (camarfer) A misusing, misapplication, catachresis.

Camarferu, v. a. (camarfer) To misapply.

Camargraff, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cam—argraff) Press error, error of the press.

Camargraffiad, s. m. (camargraff) A misprinting.

Camargraffu, *v. a.* (camargraff) To misprint.
 Camarwain, *v. a.* (cam—arwain) To misguide.
 Camarweiniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (camarwain) Mis-
 guidance, or misleading.
 Camarweiniwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (camarweinwyr (cam-
 arwain—gwr) A misguider, a misconductor.
 Camarweinydd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (camarwain) A
 misleader; one that leads out of the way.
 Camas, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cam—as) Parade, walk.
 Camattal, *v. a.* (cam—attal) To withhold wrongly.
 Camattaliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (camattal) A with-
 holding unjustly; a misrestriction.
 Camattaliwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (camattalwyr (camattal—
 gwr) One that unjustly withholds.

Byddaf dyst cyflym—yn erbyn camattalwyr cyflog y cyflogedig.

And I will be a swift witness—against those that oppress the
 hireling in his wages. *Mat. iii. 5.*

Camathraw, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (cam—athraw) A
 false teacher, or one that is not orthodox.
 Camathrawiaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (camathraw) A
 Heterodoxy; a wrong instruction.
 Camathrawiaethu, *v. a.* (camathrawiaeth) To
 misinstruct; to teach heresy.
 Camathrawu, *v. a.* (camathraw) To misinstruct.
 Camawg, *a.* (cam) That is crooked, bent, or in-
 clined: the felly of a wheel; that is wrong, or
 not right, unjust. *s. m.* One that is unjust; an
 oppressor. A kind of salmon is called *Camawg*;
 because when three years old, its mandibles
 begin to curve one over the other.
 Camblaid, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cam—plaid) A
 heretical sect.
 Camchwant, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cam—chwant) Un-
 lawful lust; false desire.
 Camder, *s. m.* (cam) Crookedness, obliquity.
 Camdrefn, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cam—trefn) Wrong
 order.
 Camdrefniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (camdrefn) False
 arrangement, a wrong ordering.
 Camdrefnu, *v. a.* (camdrefn) To misarrange.
 Camdreuliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cam—treuliad) A
 consuming wrongly; a misemploying.
 Camdreuliaw, *v. a.* (cam—treuliaw) To misem-
 ploy, or mis-spend.
 Camdrin, *v. a.* (cam—trin) To mismanage.
 Camdriniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cam—trin) A mis-
 naging, a managing or ordering wrongly.
 Camdriniaeth, *s. m.* (camdrin) Mismanagement.
 Camdro, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cam—tro) A wrong turn.
 Camdroi, *v. a.* (camdro) To pervert, to distort.
 Camdroiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (camdro) Perversion.
 Camdroiadwy, *a.* (camdro) Pervertible.
 Camdroiedig, *a.* (camdro) Perverted; distorted.
 Camdrowr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (camdrowyr (camdro—gwr)
 A perverter, one who distorts.
 Camdrosi, *v. a.* (cam—trosi) To pervert.
 Camdwy, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (cam—twy) Iniquity.

Gwae fab dyn dilyd ei gamdwy

Y' nghamlid, eithr gobrid gobrwy

Woe to the son of man for pursuing his iniquity in unjust
 wrath, without the fruits of his repentance. *Cynddelw.*

Camdwyad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (camdwy) A ruling
 or ordering wrongly; a misdemeaning.
 Camdwyath, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (camdwy) Mis-
 rule, a wrong ordering; a misdemeanour.
 Camdwyaw, *v. a.* (camdwy) To misrule; to mis-
 order; to misdeemean.
 Camdwyawl, *a.* (camdwy) Iniquitous, disorderly.
 Camdyb, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cam—tyb) A wrong
 opinion, a false notion.
 Camdybiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (camdyb) A miscon-
 ceiving, misconception, misunderstanding.

Camdybiaw, *v. a.* (camdyb) To misconceive.
 Camdybiawl, *a.* (camdyb) Misapprehending.
 Camdybied, *v. a.* (camdyb) To misconceive.
 Camdyngu, *v. a.* (cam—tyngu) To swear falsely:
 Camdywys, *v. a.* (cam—tywys) To misguide.
 Camdywysaw, *v. a.* (camdywys) To misguide.
 Camdywysedig, *a.* (camdywys) Misguided.
 Camdywysiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (camdywys) Mis-
 guidance; a misleading.
 Camdywyswr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (camdywyswyr (camdy-
 wys—gwr) A misguider, a misleader.
 Camddadgan, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cam—dadgan) A
 misrelation, a misrelating, a misrecital.
 Camddadgan, *v. a.* (cam—dadgan) To misrecite.
 Camddadganu, *v. a.* (camddadgan) To pronounce
 falsely; to misrecite.

Am gamddadganu taled yr yugnad gamlwrw i'r arglwydd.

For giving a false sentence let the judge pay a fine to the lord.
Welsh Laws.

Camddal, *v. a.* (cam—dal) To hold wrongly.
 Camddaliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (camddal) Usurpation.
 Camddangaws, *v. a.* (cam—dangaws) To misre-
 present; to exhibit falsely.
 Camddangosawl, *a.* (camddangaws) Misrepre-
 senting.
 Camddangosiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (camddangaws)
 Misrepresentation, a false exhibition.
 Camddarluniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cam—darluniad)
 Misrepresentation, a false delineation.
 Camddarluniaw, *v. a.* (cam—darluniaw) To mis-
 represent; to delineate wrongly.
 Camddarogan, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cam—darogan) A
 false foreboding; a false prophecy.
 Camddarogan, *v. a.* (cam—darogan) To miscon-
 jecture; to prognosticate falsely.
 Camddeall, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cam—deall) Misap-
 prehension, or misconception.
 Camddeall, *v. a.* (cam—deall) To misapprehend.
 Camddefawd, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cam—def-
 awd) A false custom, or a false usage.
 Camddefnydd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cam—defnydd)
 A wrong structure.
 Camddefnyddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (camddefnydd)
 Misconstruction, a misapplication, misusage.
 Camddefnyddiaw, *v. a.* (camddefnydd) To mis-
 construct; to misfashion; to misemploy.
 Camddefnyddiawl, *a.* (camddefnydd) Of a wrong
 structure, matter, or intention.
 Camddefnyddu, *v. a.* (camddefnydd) To miscon-
 struct.
 Camddirnad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cam—dirnad) A
 misapprehension; a mistake.
 Camddirnad, *v. a.* (cam—dirnad) To misapprehend.
 Camddirnadaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (camddirnad)
 Misapprehension, or misconception.
 Camddodi, *v.* (cam—dodi) To mislay, to misplace.
 Camddodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (camddodi) A mis-
 laying, or a misplacing.
 Camddosparth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cam—dosparth)
 A false distinction or elucidation; miscon-
 struction.
 Camddosparthiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (camddosparth)
 A wrong elucidation; a false definition.
 Camddosparthu, *v. a.* (camddosparth) To make a
 false elucidation; to mis-define.
 Camddull, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (cam—dull) A wrong
 form or manner.
 Camddyhymyg, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (cam—dychym-
 yg) A wrong conjecture; a misconception.
 Camddyhymyg, *v. n.* (cam—dychymyg) To mis-
 conjecture; to misapprehend.

Camddychymygawl, *a.* (camddychymyg) Miscon-
jecturing, misapprehensive, misconceiving.
Camddychymygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camddych-
ymyg) A misconjecturing, misconception.
Camddysgu, *v. a.* (cam—dysgu) To misteach.
Camddyweddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cam—dyweddiad)
A mispronouncing; a false enunciation.
Camddywedyd, *v. a.* (cam—dywedyd) To mis-
pronounce, to speak wrongly.
Camedd, *s. m.* (cam) Crookedness, a bending.
Camedd gar, the bending of the ham; *cam-*
edd braich, the bend of the arm, or elbow.
Cameg, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cam) The felly of a
wheel; also called *camer*, and *camen*.

Cameg, offeryn gof, pedair ceiniawg a dal.

The *Cameg*, a smith's tool, its value is four-pence.
Welsh Laws.

Camell, *s. f.*—*pl. t. od* (cam) A female camel.

Camen, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cam) A bend, a whirl.

A ganodd neb â gennau—
I gamen mor gymain' a mi?

Has any one praised with his lips, to the *twirling* of the sea,
as much as I have? *D. ab Gwilym, i'r don.*

Camenw, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cam—enw) A misno-
mer; a wrong name; a false name.

Camenwad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camenw) A misnam-
ing; a misnomer.

Camenwedig, *a.* (camenw) That is misnamed.

Camenwi, *v. a.* (camenw) To misname.

Camfa, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cam—ma) A stile.

Camfalâu, *v. a.* (cam—balâu) To drive out un-
justly; to dispossess wrongfully.

Pan wnel Cymmry camfalau,
Ceir arall fro pwy caro fu.

When the Cymmry shall be *wrongfully driven out*, another coun-
try shall be had, which shall be loved. *Taliesin.*

Camfalchedd, *s. m.* (cam—balchedd) False pride.

Camfarn, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cam—barn) A wrong
sentence; a false judgment.

Camfarniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camfarn) A judging
falsely; a misjudgment; a misconception.

Camfarnu, *v. a.* (camfarn) To judge falsely.

Camfeddiannawl, *a.* (camfeddiant) Usurping.

Camfeddiannu, *v. a.* (camfeddiant) To possess un-
justly; to usurp.

Camfeddiannwr, *s. m.*—*pl. camfeddiannwyr* (cam-
feddiant—gwr) An unjust usurper.

Camfeddiant, *s. m.*—*pl. camfeddiannau* (cam-
meddiant) Unjust possession; usurpation.

Camfeddyliaw, *v. a.* (cam—meddyliaw) To misap-
prehend, or to misconceive.

Camfeddylied, *v. a.* (cam—meddylied) To think
wrongly; to misconceive.

Camfrawd, *s. f.*—*pl. camfrodiâu* (cam—brawd)
A false or unjust sentence.

Gwae berchen tafawd,
A farno gamfrawd
Oni's dilea.

Woe to him who possesses a tongue that shall pronounce a *false*
judgment; if he doth not retract it. *Taliesin.*

Camfuchedd, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cam—buchedd) Un-
just course of life; a wrong course of life.

Camfwrw, *v. a.* (cam—bwrw) To misreckon.

Camfwynâad, *s. m.* (cam—mwynâad) A possess-
ing or enjoying unjustly.

Camfwynâu, *v. a.* (cam—mwynâu) To enjoy un-
justly; to usurp.

Camfwyniant, *s. m.* (cam—mwyniant) A false
enjoyment.

Camfynegi, *v. a.* (cam—mynegi) To relate false-
ly; to misrecite; to misreport.

Camfynegiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camfynegi) A false
relation; a misrecital.

Camganlyn, *v. a.* (cam—canlyn) To follow wrong-
ly; to deduce or infer wrongly.

Camganlynawl, *a.* (camganlyn) Following wrongly.

Camganlyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camganlyn) A
wrong deduction, or misinference.

Camgarchariad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cam—carchar-
iad) A false imprisonment.

Camgarcharu, *v. a.* (cam—carcharu) To imprison
falsely, or unjustly.

Camgerdded, *v. a.* (cam—cerdded) To walk un-
justly; to proceed on a wrong course.

Camgerddediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camgerdded) A
walking unjustly; an improper course.

Camglywed, *s. m.* (cam—clywed) A mishearing.

Camglywed, *v. a.* (cam—clywed) To mishear.

Camgoel, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (cam—coel) Heresy.

Camgolledu, *v. a.* (cam—colledu) To defraud.

Camgred, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cam—cred) Heresy.

Camgrediniaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camgred) A mis-
belief, or miscreance.

Camgredu, *v. a.* (camgred) To misbelieve.

Camgredwr, *s. m.*—*pl. camgredwyr* (camgred—
gwr) A misbeliever, a heretic.

Camgwl, *s. m.* (cam—cwl) A penalty.

Camgychwyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cam—cychwyn-
iad) A wrong commencement.

Camgyfansawdd, *s. f.*—*pl. camgyfansoddion* (cam-
—cyfansawdd) A false construction.

Camgyfansoddi, *v. a.* (camgyfansawdd) To com-
pose falsely; to misconstruct.

Camgyfansoddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camgyfan-
sawdd) False composition; misconstruction.

Camgyfarwyddaw, *v. a.* (cam—cyfarwyddaw) To
direct wrongly; to misinform.

Camgyfarwyddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cam—cyfar-
wyddiad) Misinformation, a misconducting.

Camgyfeiriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cam—cyfeiriad)
A wrong connection.

Camgyfeiriaw, *v. a.* (cam—cyfeiriaw) To miscon-
nect; to misapply.

Camgyflëad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cam—cyflëad) A
misplacing, or mislaying.

Camgyflëawl, *a.* (cam—cyflëawl) Wrongly con-
nected; misconnective.

Camgyflëu, *v. a.* (cam—cyflëu) To misplace.

Camgyfrif, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (cam—cyfrif) A mis-
reckoning, or a miscounting.

Camgyfrifawl, *a.* (camgyfrif) Miscalculating.

Camgyfrifiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camgyfrif) Mis-
calculation, a misreckoning.

Camgyhuddaw, *v. a.* (cam—cyhuddaw) To accuse
falsely; to calumniate.

Camgyhuddawl, *a.* (cam—cyhuddawl) Accusing
falsely; calumniating.

Camgyhuddedig, *a.* (cam—cyhuddedig) Falsely
accused or calumniated.

Camgyhuddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cam—cyhudd-
iad) A false accusation; calumny.

Camgylus, *a.* (camgwl) Blameworthy, culpable.

Camgymedroli, *v. a.* (cam—cymedroli) To mis-
proportion; to misconnect.

Camgymeriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cam—cymeriad)
A mistaking; a mistake.

Camgymeriaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cam—cymer-
iaeth) A wrong acceptance.

Camgymeryd, *v. a.* (cam—cymeryd) To mistake,
to misapprehend.

Camgymhariaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cam—cymhar-
iaeth) Misconnection, a wrong comparison.

Camgymharu, v. a. (cam—cymharu) To mismatch, to misconnect; to compare wrongly.

Camgymhwysaw, v. a. (cam—cymhwysaw) To misapply, to appropriate wrongly.

Camgymhwysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cam—cymhwysiad) Misapplication; a wrong appropriation.

Camgynnal, v. a. (cam—cynnal) To hold or detain unjustly.

Defnydd ac achaws ei gwyn yw, am fod y cynddrychawl Dafydd yn camgynnal maint hysbys o freyrdir Cymreig.

The matter and cause of his complaint is, that the present David doth wrongfully detain a certain portion of Welsh freehold land.
Welsh Laws.

Camgynnaliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (camgynnal) Unjust detention, or upholding.

Camgynghor, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cam—cynghor) A misadvise; a wrong counsel.

Camgynghori, v. a. (camgynghor) To misadvise.

Camgysylltiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cam—cysylltiad) A misjunction: a mis-connection.

Camgysylltu, v. a. (cam—cyssylltu) To misjoin.

Camhawl, s. f.—pl. camholion (cam—hawl) A misclaim; an unjust claim.

Camholi, v. a. (camhawl) To misclaim, to make a wrong, or unjust claim; to question wrongly.

Camholiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (camhawl) A misclaiming; a questioning or examining wrongly.

Camhyder, s. m.—pl. t. au (cam—hyder) False dependance; presumption.

Camhyderu, v. a. (camhyder) To confide wrongly.

Camlas, s. f.—pl. t. au (cam—glas) A trench, or ditch; a narrow inlet of the sea. *Tir camlas*, land intersected with rivulets, or ditches.

Camleâd, s. m. (cam—lleâd) A misplacing, or putting in a wrong position.

Camleâu, v. a. (cam—lleâu) To misplace.

Camlefariad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cam—llefariad) A mispronouncing.

Camlefaru, v. (cam—llefarn) To mispronounce.

Camluniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cam—lluniad) A misformation, a forming wrongly.

Camluniaw, v. a. (cam—lluniaw) To misform.

Camluniedig, a. (cam—lluniedig) Misformed.

Camlwrw, s. m.—pl. camlyryau (cam—llwrw) A fine, or amercement for an injury.

Cynnifer gwaith ag y tremygo un wys, cynnifer camlwrw a gyll—Mesur camlwrw yw tair buw, neu naw ugalnt.

As many times as one shall disregard a summons, so many fines he shall pay—the extent of a fine of satisfaction is three kine, or a hundred and eighty-pence.
Welsh Laws.

Camlwybr, s. m.—pl. camlwybrau (cam—llwybr) A false path; a deceitful road.

Camlyryus, a. (camlwrw) Incurring a penalty.

Camlythyriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cam—llythyriad) A false orthography, a mis-spelling.

Camlythyru, v. a. (cam—llythyru) To mis-spell.

Camlywiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cam—llywiad) A mismanaging, a misgoverning.

Camlywiaw, v. a. (cam—llywiaw) To mismanage.

Camlywiawd, s. m. (camlywiaw) A misgoverning.

Camlywiodawr, s. m.—pl. camlywiodorion (camlywiawd) One that misgoverns.

Camlywodraeth, s. f.—pl. t. au (camlywiodawr) A misgovernment; a misrule.

Camlywodraethu, v. a. (camlywodraeth) To misgovern; to misconduct.

Cammarch, s. m. (cam—march) A camel.

Cammawn, s. f. (camp) A conflict; a combat; a tournament.

*O chwasan' gam yn nghammawn,
Dan wyth haf, Daw a wnaeth iawn.*

If we have received an injury in the conflict, ere eight summers past God gave satisfaction.
L. G. Colli.

Cammin, s. m. (cam—min) A peregrine falcon.

Cammined, s. m.—pl. t. au (cam—mined) The flower de luce, or iris.

Camogwydd, s. m.—pl. t. au (cam—gogwydd) A wrong bias, or inclination.

Camogwyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (camogwydd) A wrong biassing, a misinclining.

Cammonfa, s. f. (cammawn) A parade for military exercise.

Camorchwyl, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cam—gorchwyl) Misemployment, or improper action.

Camorchwyliaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (camorchwyl) Misemployment, a wrong application.

Camoresgyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cam—goresgyn) Usurpation, or unjust possession; a deforcement, or disseisin in law.

Camoresgyn, v. a. (cam—goresgyn) To make a disseisin, or eject wrongfully; to usurp.

Camoresgynawl, a. (camoresgyn) Usurping, or apt to make an unjust conquest.

Camoresgyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (camoresgyn) A taking unjust possession.

Camoresgynu, v. a. (camoresgyn) To take unjust possession; to usurp.

Bod y cynddrychawl Ieuan ab Dafydd yn camoresgynu maint hysbys o freyrdir Cymreig—a gynnelir y dan wialen yr orsedd hon.

For that the present Ieuan ab David doth wrongfully possess a certain portion of Welsh freehold land, held under the authority of this court.
Welsh Laws.

Camoresgynwr, s. m.—pl. camoresgynwyr (camoresgyn—gwr) One that seizes unlawfully.

Camoresgynydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (camoresgyn) An unlawful possessor; an usurper.

Camosawd, v. a. (cam—gosawd) To misplace.

Camosodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (camosawd) A misplacing; a misposition.

Camp, s. f.—pl. t. au (amp) A circle; a feat; a game; also the prize obtained in the games. *Camp dda*, a good quality; *camp ddrwg*, a bad quality, or trick. The Welsh had twenty-four games, or qualifications that may be called their course of education. These were divided into three classes, ten manly qualifications or *gwr-awl gampau*; ten qualifications of youth, or *mab-awl gampau*; and four inferior qualifications, or *gogampau*.

Glendid dyn yw ei gampau.

The beauty of a man is his qualities. *Adage.*

Campfa, s. f.—pl. t. on (camp—ma) A theatre.

Campiaw, v. a. (camp) To contend at games.

Campiwr, s. m.—pl. campwyr (camp—gwr) One that contends in the games.

Campus, a. (camp) Excellent; surpassing.

Campwri, s. m. (campiwr) Active qualifications.

Camp eryr pob campwri.

The feat of the eagle of every active feat. *D. Llwyd.*

Camraw, s. f.—pl. t. iau (cam—rhaw) A shovel.

Camre, s. m.—pl. t. au (cam—rhe) A pace, a step.

*Mynu 'ddwyf draethu, heb druthiad, na gwyd,
Wrthyd haul Gymmryd gamre wastad.*

I demand to declare, without flattery, or guile, to thee, thou luminary of Cymmryd, with graceful step. *H. ab Ein. Llygliw.*

Camreol, s. f.—pl. t. au (cam—rheol) A misrule.

Camreolaeth, s. f.—pl. t. au (camreol) Mismanagement.

Camreoli, v. a. (camreol) To misgovern, to misrule.

Camri, s. m. (cam—rhi) Chamomile. *Camri y cwn*, stinking chamomile.

Camrif, s. m.—pl. t. au (cam—rhif) A wrong number; a wrong reckoning.

Camrifaw, v. a. (camrif) To misconnt.

Camrifiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camrif) A miscounting
Camrwyg, *s. m.*—*pl. t. an* (cam—rhwyg) Abuse
of power; tyranny, or usurpation.

Camrwygaw, *v. a.* (camrwyg) To abuse authority;
to sway wrongly.

Camrwygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camrwyg) An
abusing of power; a tyrannizing.

Camrwygwr, *s. m.*—*pl. camrwygwyr* (camrwyg
—gwr) One that abuses authority.

Camrysedd, *s. m.* (cam—rhysedd) Unjust excess.

Mor ddygawn y mac digymrodedd,
Wedi pencelrddiaeth Cymry yn nghamrysedd.

How severely is discord experienced, since the Welsh presidency
of song is fallen to false superfluity. Philip Brydydd.

Camseiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cam—seiniad) A
sounding falsely.

Camseiniaw, *v. a.* (cam—seiniaw) To sound false-
ly; to pronounce wrongly.

Camsyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cam—syniad) Mis-
apprehension; misconception.

Camsyniadawl, *a.* (camsyniad) Misapprehensive.

Camsynied, *v. a.* (cam—synied) To misapprehend,
to misconceive, to mistake.

Camsyniwr, *s. m.*—*pl. camsyniwr* (cam—syniwr)
One that misapprehendeth.

Camu, *v. a.* (cam) To bend, bow, or curve: also
to step, or take a stride.

Camwedd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cam—gwedd) Iniqui-
ty; trespass; wrong, injustice.

—Bu ein buchedd
O'r dechreuad hyd yn hyn,
Erioed yn dylyn camwedd.

Our lives have been from the beginning until now, ever follow-
ing iniquity. Gr. Peilyn.

Camweddawg, *a.* (camwedd) Iniquitous.

Rhybu gamweddawg Madawg modur ffaw.

Madawg the leader of prosperity hath ever been iniquitous.
Ll. P. Moch.

Camweddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camwedd) A doing
an iniquitous act; a trespassing.

Camweddu, *v. a.* (camwedd) To do an unbecoming
act; to trespass, to transgress.

Camweddu, *a.* (camwedd) Iniquitous; injurious.

Camweddu, *s. m.* (camweddus) Injuriousness

Camweithred, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (cam—gweithred)
A misdeed, or a wrong doing.

Camweithrediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camweithred)
A wrong operation; a false transaction.

Camweithredu, *v. a.* (camweithred) To transgress.

Camweithredwr, *s. m.*—*pl. camweithredwyr* (cam-
weithred—gwr) A transgressor.

Camwneuthur, *v. a.* (cam—gwnethur) To mis-
construct; to do a thing wrongly.

Camwr, *s. m.*—*pl. camwyr* (cam—gwr) A bender,
or one that bendeth; a strider.

Camwri, *s. m.* (cam—gwr) Perversion; abuse.

O'r dydd, dydd deddf camwri,
O'r nos, nos yn ein oes ni.

The day was a day of the law of oppression, the night brought
a night to last our lives. Iolo Goch.

Camwy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (cam) Perversion; abuse.

Camwyr, *a.* (cam—gwyr) Bending obliquely.

Camyll, *s. m.*—*pl. t. od* (cam) A male camel.

Camymarwedd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (ymarwedd) Mis-
behaviour, misconduct, misdemeanour.

Camymarwedd, *v. a.* (ymarwedd) To misbehave.

Camymarweddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camymarwedd)
A misdemeanour, or misbehaviour.

Camymddwyn, *s. m.* (ymddwyn) A misdemean-
our; disconformity; disagreement; misconduct.

Camymddwyn, *v. a.* (ymddwyn) To misbehave.

Annhrefn a chamymddwyn ar gerdd yw annherthynas gair agachaws.
Irregularity and discordance in song arise from an inapposite
expression as to the cause. Barddas.

Camymddygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymddygiad) A
misbehaving; a misconduct; a misdemeanour.

Un camymddygiad rhempus, ac ysgeler, a ddiddyma eu holl la-
furwaith hwynt.

One disorderly and degrading misconduct annihilates the whole
of their labour. Ier. Owain.

Camystum, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (cam—ystum) A
wrong position; distortion.

Camystyr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (cam—ystyr) A false
conclusion, misapprehension.

Camystyriaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (camystyr) Mis-
apprehension; misconstruction.

Camystyriawl, *a.* (camystyr) Misconceiving.

Camystyried, *v. a.* (camystyr) To misapprehend.

Can, *s. f.*—*pl. caint* (ca—an) Descant; a song.

Clywais, llawennais, o'r llwyni, adar
Yn odiaeth gyfodll,
Yn Chwefrawr can iach hyfryd,
Gwyn 'y myd, da'r gan i mi.

I'm charm'd when I hear the birds in the grove
Sweet music harmoniously trilling:
Their song in the Spring spreads health and warm love;
To me with a bliss their soft wooing. Morgan Gruffudd.

Càn, *s. m. aggr.* (an) Sight; brightness; whiteness.

Càn, *a.* (an) Bright; white: *Bara càn*, white bread

Càn, *conj.* Because; for, for as much; since, since
that; as; *càn hyny*, therefore; *càn ddywedyd o*
hono felly, since he speaks in that manner: *càn*
dy fod yn dysgwyl, as thou art expecting; *càn*
gynted a'r gwynt, as swift as the wind; *càn*
wiried, as true.

Càn doddwyf â digeryddwch,
Na ddala far casfar cas heddwch.

Since I am come without reprehension, bear no anger, or odious
wrath, the enemy to peace. Cynddelw, *dadol. yr argl. Rhys.*

Càn, *prep.* With; of. *Da gàn bawb delyn*, liked
by every body is the harp.

Cof gàn bawb a gar.

Every one thinks of the one he loves. Adage.

Càn hyny cynhennu ni wnant;
Càn wyllion Celyddon cerddant.

Therefore they will not become envious; with the Sprites of the
shades they will go. Ll. P. Moch, i *L. ab Iorwerth.*

Cànad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (càn) A bleaching.

Cànaid, *s. f.* (càn) What abounds with brightness;
a luminary. *Y gànaid*, an epithet for the sun,
in North Wales; it is also applied to a young
woman.

Canastr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (cant—astr) A hundred
recurrences, or junctions.

O derfydd i ddyn gaffael cig anifail ni bai ei eiddo ei hun, ai gan
gwn, ai yn nghuddfa, a'i gymeryd heb ganiad arglwydd o hono,
dirwyawg fydd, hyd ydd ei nag o rodd, nag o bryn, nag o waddawl,
hyd y ganfed-law; wrth hyny gelwir hwnw cyhyryn canastr; ac
nid a bellach no hyny.

If a man should find the flesh of an animal that is not his own
property, whether with dogs, or in a hidden place, and he takes it
without a lord's permission obtained, it shall be finable till it goes,
whether by gift, or by sale, or by dower, to the hundredth hand:
wherefore it is called the piece of a hundred recurrences; and it
doth not go farther. Welsh Laws.

Canawd, *s. m.* (can) A descanting; a singing.

Cànawg, *a.* (càn) Whitened, or abounding with
white.

Canbost, *s. m.*—*pl. canbyst* (càn--post) A buttress,
or prop; a balluster.

Canclwm, *s. f. aggr.* (cant—clwm) Knot-grass,
centinody; called also *canclawdd*, *canewin*, y
glymawg, y *waedlys*, and *berwr ieir*.

Canclwyf, *s. f. aggr.* (cant—clwyf) The money-
wort.

Canclymig, *s. f.* (canclwm) Sand strapwort.

Candoll, *s. f. aggr.* (cant—toll) Perforated; St.
John's wort.

Candryll, *a.* (cant—dryll) All to pieces, shivered.

Cànedig, *a.* (càn) Blanched; whitened.

Caneidlu, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (canaid—llu) A blessed host, a glorified company.

Ar uchaf y bals glaerwen hono, a arwyddocâf caneidlu diargy-wedd y gweryddon, ydd oedd ysgin o bali fflamgoch.

Over that white shining coat, that represented the glorified host immaculate of virgins, there was a robe of velvet, flame coloured.
Meudwy Llanddewi Brefi.

Caneidrwydd, s. m. (canaid) Brightness, splendour
Canewin, s. f. (cant—ewin) The orpine.

Canfed, a. (cant) Hundredth. *s.* the hundredth part. *Ar ei ganfed*, on his hundredth, that is on a hundred, including the party.

Ef dawai—

O gywan amws ar ei ganfed.

From the mutual pushing he came on his steed with a hundred in his train.
Llygad Gwr.

Canfod, v. a. (can—bod) To behold, to perceive.

Ys argrad i gad ei ganfod.

It was awfully glorious to the battle to behold him.

Ll. P. Moch.

Cymmry, medd rhai, a ganfu America gyntaf.

The Welsh, some say, discovered America the first.

Morgan Llwyd.

Canfodadwy, a. (canfod) That may be seen.

Canfodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (canfod) A descrying.

Canfodrwydd, s. m. (canfod) Perceptibility.

Canfys, s. m. (can—bys) The ring finger. *Sil.*

Canhauawl, s. m. (can—hau) Pellitory of the wall; otherwise called *paredlys*.

Canhebrwng, s. m.—pl. canhebryngau (can—hebrwng) An accompanying; a funeral.

Canhebryngiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (canhebryng) Accompaniment, attendance on a funeral.

Canhebryngu, v. a. (canhebryng) To accompany, to attend with; to attend a burial.

Hu Gadarn ai canhebryngai a'i ddeuddeg gogyfurdd hyd eu hystafell ysgafala.

Hu the Great accompanied him and his twelve peers to their apartment of repose.
H. Car. Mag.—Mabinogion.

Canhebryngwr, s. m.—pl. canhebryngwyr (can—hebrwng—gwr) One who accompanies, or attends on a journey.

Càniad, s. m.—pl. caniaid (can) A bearing with; licence, leave, permission, allowance.

Caeth dofaeth yw dyn a drico o ganiad.

A covenant slave is a man who stays by consent. *Welsh Laws.*

Caniad, s. f.—pl. t. au (can) Song, music, versification. *Caniad benrydd*, blank verse.

Caniadaeth, s. f.—pl. t. au (caniad) The science of singing, and of versification; music.

Morfudd ai hanfonasai;

Mydr ganiadaeth mab maeth Mai.

It was Morfudd who had sent him;

Masterly is the music of the foster son of May.

D. ab Gwilym, i'r Fronfraith.

Càniadu, v. a. (càniad) To permit, or consent to.

O'm trestad y caniadwn

Ei hyd o'r ddalar i hwn.

From my patrimony I would grant to this fellow his length of earth.
D. ab Gwilym, i'r B. Bach.

Caniadwr, s. m.—pl. caniadwyr (caniad—gwr) One that consents, one that accedes to.

Caniadydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (caniad) A singer.

Dafydd mab Jesse peraidd ganiadydd Israel.

David the son of Jesse the sweet singer of Israel. *Samuel ii. 2.*

Caniadyddes, s. f.—pl. t. au (caniadydd) A songstress, a female singer.

Caniatâd, s. m. (caniad) Permission, consent, allowance, concession.

Caniatâwl, a. (càniad) Permissive, allowable.

Caniatâedig, a. (càniad) Permissioned, allowed.

Caniatâu, v. a. (càniad) To permit, to consent, allow, or concede.

Caniatâwr, s. m.—pl. caniatâwyr (caniad—gwr)

A permitter, one that consents, or allows.

Canig, s. f. dim. (cân) A little song; a sonnet.

Canlid, s. m.—pl. t. au (can—llid) Inveteracy.

Canloew, a. (can—gloew) Very bright or clear.

Canloewder, s. m. (canloew) Pellucidness.

Canlyn, v. a. (can—glyn) To follow; to accompany; to pursue; to prosecute.

Oed y dyn ni chanlyn y da.

The life of man will not accompany the enjoyment. *Adage.*

Canlynadwy, a. (canlyn) That can be followed.

Canlynawl, a. (canlyn) Following, consequential.

Canlyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (canlyn) A following; accompaniment; consequence.

Canlyniadawl, a. (canlyniad) Consequential.

Canlyniawd, s. m.—pl. canlynodau (canlyn) A consecutory, or inference; consecution.

Canlyniawdr, s. m.—pl. canlyniodron (canlyn-iawd) A prosecutor, or pursuer of a design.

Canlynwr, s. m.—pl. canlynwyr (canlyn—gwr) A follower, or pursuer; a dependant.

Canllaid, a. (can—llaid) Calm, or still. *Tywydd canllaid*, calm, or serene weather.

Canllaidd, a. (can—llaidd) Very calm, or serene.

Canllaith, a. (can—llaith) Calm and open.

Canllaw, s. f.—pl. t. iau (can—llaw) A support; a battlement of a wall, or bridge; a ballustrade. An assistant in a court of a law.

Iawn i'r yngnad ofyn i'r cynghaws, ac i'r canllaw; a safant hwy i'r hawlwr yn yr hyn y mae efe yn ei ddodi arnaddynt hwy. Ac yna y mae iawn iddynt hwyntau ddywedyd—Safwn.

It is proper for the judge to ask the pleader and assistants, if they will stand for the prosecutor with respect to what he confides to them? Then it is right also for them to say—We will stand.
Welsh Laws.

Canllawiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cànllaw) A sup-
portation; the office of an assistant.

Canmawl, v. a. (can—mawl) To commend, to praise.

Canmawl dda; taw, ddrwg.

Praise, thou good; be silent, evil!

Adage.

Gwell gwraig o'i chanmawl.

A woman is better for being praised.

Adage.

Canmhlyg, a. (cant—plyg) Of a hundred fold.

Canmhlygu, v. a. (canmhlyg) To centuplicate.

Canmoladwy, a. (canmawl) Commendable.

Canmolawd, s. m. (canmawl) Commendation.

Canmolawl, a. (canmawl) Commendatory.

Canmoliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (canmawl) Commendation, a commending, a praising.

Canmoliadawl, a. (canmoliad) Praise worthy.

Canmoliaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (canmawl) Commendation, applause.

Canmoliaethawl, a. (canmoliaeth) Commendatory.

Canmoliaethus, a. (canmoliaeth) Applauding.

Canmoliant, s. m. (canmawl) Commendation.

Canmolwr, s. m.—pl. canmolwyr (canmawl—gwr) One that praiseth, a commender.

Canmolydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (canmawl) An encomiast, a commender; an eulogist.

Canmwyaf, ad. (can—mwyaf) For the most part.

Cannalen, a. (cant—dalen) Of a hundred leaves.

Cannalênawg, a. (cannalen) Centifolious.

Cannawg, a. (cân) Having in, or containing.

Cannerth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cân—nerth) Assist-
ance, support, aid.

Duw—

Fy nerth a'm cannerth i'm cynnyddu
Cynair o'm cadair cadarn ganu Rhys.

God my strength, and my support to increase in me power of ex-
pression, that from my lore of presidency, I may ably sing of Rhys.
G. Brycheiniawg, i'r argl. Rhys.

Cannerthawl, a. (cannerth) Co-operating.

Cannerthiad, s. m.---pl. t. au (cannerth) A co-operating, or assisting.

Cannerthu, v. a. (cannerth) To co-operate.

Cedwir nen fab Gwen, a fad weled;
Cadwent ferth-nawd nerth a'm cannerthed.

Preserved shall be the roof of the son of Gwen, whom it was a blessing to have seen; his power, gloriously prevailing in the combat, may it assist me. *Llywelyn Fardd. i Gadfan.*

Cannhwysg, s. m.---pl. t. on (cân—twysg) An accompanying portion; an accompaniment.

Neu'r dug wysg cannhwysg gan ei godre.

Doth she not carry an attendant train at her skirts. *Ll. P. Moch.*

Cannhrawd, s. m.---pl. cannhrodion (cân—trawd) Accompaniment.

Cannorth, s. m. (can—dorth) Succour, assistance.

Cannorthwy, s. m. (cannorth) Succour, assistance, help, aid, support.

Cannorthwyad, s. m. (cannorthwy) A succouring.

Cannorthwyaw, v. a. (cannorthwy) To succour.

Cannorthwyawl, a. (cannorthwy) Aiding, or assisting; subsidiary.

Cannorthwyedig, a. (cannorthwy) That is helped.

Cannorthwywr, s. m.—pl. kannorthwywyr (cannorthwy—gwr) A succourer, or assistant.

Cannorthwydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cannorthwy) A helper, an assistant; a supporter.

Cannu, v. a. (cant) To contain. *Cymaint ag a gannai y llestr,* As much as the vessel would contain.

Cannwyn, v. a. (cân—dwyn) To bear with.

Cannwynawl, a. (cannwyn) That is carried, or borne with; congenial.

Cannyn, s. pl. aggr. (cant—dyn) A hundred men.

Canol, s. m.—pl. t. au (cant—ol) A middle, or centre; an umpire.

Canolaidd, a. (canol) Central, middlesized.

Canolawg, a. (canol) Central, middlemost.

Canolbarth, s. m.—pl. t. au (canol—parth) A centre, the middle point.

Canoldant, s. m.---pl. canoldannau (canol—tant) The middle string of a harp.

Canoldir, s. m.---pl. t. oedd (canol—tir) An inland region: *Mor y canoldir,* the Mediterranean sea.

Canolgais, a. (canol—cais) Centripetal.

Canolgyrch, a. (canol—cyrch) Centripetal.

Canoli, v. a. (canol) To place in the middle.

Canoliad, s. m.—pl. canoliaid (canol) What is in the middle, or centre.

Canolig, a. (canol) That is in the middle, middling; indifferent, ordinary; middle-sized.

Canolydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (canol) One that is in the middle; a mediator.

Canon, s. f.—pl. t. au (can) A song, a rule, pre-script, or canon. Under the bardic system, all maxims were promulgated in verse. *Myrddin* is called *Canon Cynllaith*, by *Gwenddydd* in the *Gwasgargerdd*.

Brawd gwyn a brydal ganon,
Teg yw o Lan Gâtgw Ion.

The white friar of Llangatwg, that would compose a song, he is comely. *T. Derllys.*

O ganon cerddorion canaf.

From the maxim of songsters I will sing. *Cynddelw.*

Mal pan orfydd lleu yn llyfr canon.

Like when it is necessary to read in the book of authority. *Cynddelw.*

Adda wr cynna' o'r canon, b'le'ddwyd?
Mae Noe, ail broffwyd, wr llwyd llon!

Adam the first man of authority where art thou? Where is Noah the second Prophet, a blessed happy man? *Ior. Fynglwyd.*

Canonaidd, a. (canon) Conformable to rule.

Canoneiddrwydd, s. m. (cannonaidd) Agreeableness to rule, canonicalness.

Canoni, v. a. (canon) To put under regulation.

Canoniaeth, s. m. (canon) Conformity to rule.

Canonwr, s. m.—pl. canonwyr (canon—gwr) A member of a cathedral; a canonist.

Y canonwr, cyn henaint,
A wel y cor yn ail Caint.

The canon ere old age comes, shall see the Choir like that of Canterbury. *Gullo'r Glyn.*

Canonydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (canon) A canonist.

Canotor, sup. (canawd) Singing, hymning.

Canpen, s. m. (cant—pen) A hundred heads.

Canpeniawg, a. (canpen) Hundred-headed.

Canplyg, a. (cant—plyg) Being hundredfold.

Canrain, s. f.—pl. canreinion (can—rhain) A train of followers.

Canrawd, s. m.—pl. canrodion (can—rhawd) Convolution.

Canre, s. f.—pl. t. on (cân—rhe) Pursuit, or running with; concurrence.

Braig Dafydd—
Bre gaure gein-rad gannwynawl,
Bro gynydd ar gynydd breuawl.

Great is David, fairly endowed for the congenial pursuit of the hill prosperity of his country, deadly to his foes. *Ll. P. Moch.*

Canred, s. f.—pl. t. ion (can—rhed) A pursuit, or following after.

Myn ydd ymdaith Crist ar gain dudwed dalar,
Cyn bwyf abar, a'm bo lludded,
Llwyddid fy ngherdd y'ng hywir gred,
Y' nghrefydd, yn fydd, yn flaw ganred.

As Christ sojourned on the earth's fair surface, ere I become a dead carcase, ere I am exhausted, let my song prosper in the true belief, in religion, in faith, in honourable pursuit. *Efn. ab Gwalchmai.*

Canreg, s. f.—pl. t. ion (can—rheg) Endowment, or natural gift; accomplishment.

Canri, s. f. (cant—rhi) Centaury. *Y ganri felen,* yellow centaury; *y ganri goch,* common centaury of the ancient houses and out houses, which were round, also called *llogail* and *pared*.

Canryg, s. m. aggr. (can—rhyg) Rye flour.

Cant, s. m.—pl. t. au (can) A circle; the strake, or hoop of a wheel; the rim, of any thing round. Cant is used in the Laws for the watted work. A complete circle, series of numbers, or a hundred, *pl. cantoedd*; *Cant hir*, six scores; *cant byr*, five scores.

Mal y cant y gwr.

Like the hundred is the man. *Adage.*

Elid un i gant, elid cant i un.

Let one become a hundred, let a hundred become one. *Adage.*

Cantafawd, s. m. (cant—tafawd) Pellitory of the wall.

Cantawr, s. m.—pl. cantorion (can) A songster.

Cantel, s. f.—pl. t. au (cant) A rim, or border.

Cantell, s. f.—pl. t. au (cant) A circle; a rim.

Cantores, s. f.—pl. t. au (cantawr) A songstress.

Cantref, s. m.—pl. t. i (cant—tref) A division of a country, a canton, or hundred. The *Cantref* had the following subdivisions.—4 *erw*, 1 *tyddyn*; 4 *tyddyn*, 1 *rhandir*; 4 *rhandir*, 1 *gafael*; 4 *gafael*, 1 *tref*; 4 *tref*, 1 *maenawr*; 12 *maenawr*, a 2 *dref*, 1 *cymwd*; 2 *gymwd*, 1 *cantref*.

Eirif erwi yn y cantref chwe cant a phum mil ar ugaint, nid mwy nid llai.

The number of acres in a hundred is twenty five thousand six hundred, not more, not less. *Welsh Laws.*

Cantrefwr, s. m.—pl. cantrefwyr (cantref—gwr) A hundreder, or a juror of a hundred.

Cantro, a. (cant—tro) Centuple, hundred times.

Cantroed, s. m. aggr. (cant—troed) A hundred feet; centipede.

Cantroediawg, a. (cantroed) Having a hundred feet

Cantwn, a. (cant—twn) All to pieces, or shivers.

Cell o war craig, callawr crwn
Caer gyntedd, cair yn gantwn.

A chamber on the ledge of a rock, a round cauldron, the entrance of the fort, it shall be found a *heap of ruins*.
Gr. ab Ieuan Hen, i Harddlech.

Cantwr, s. m. pl. cantwyr (can—gwr) A singer.

Cantwraig, s. f. (can—gwraig) A songstress.

Cànu, v. a. (càn) To bleach, or blanch; to whiten: also to bould flour, or range it through a fine sieve.

Canu, v. a. (can) To descant; to sing; to play on a musical instrument. *Canu telyn*, to play on a harp; *canu corn*, to blow a horn; *canu cloch*, to ring a bell; *canu yn iach*, to bid farewell; *canu och*, to complain. The terms *Càn*, white, or bright, and *Can*, a song, have a common fundamental root, and, it seems, from the same primitive idea; so *canu*, to sing, is as if we were to say, to elucidate, or display in the light; it being the original medium of promulgating laws and maxims. The words *canfod*, *ceiniaw*, and *dadgan*, are used in their several meanings from the same reason.

Awn i gwynaw ein geni,
I ganu och, a gwae ni!

Let us go and bewail that we are born, to *utter woe*, and lament our fate.
L. G. Cothi.

Canu, s. m.—pl. t. au (can) A descant; a song.

Pan archo bardd teulu i deyrn, caned un canu; pan archo i uchelwr, caned dri chanu; pan archo i dalawg, caned yn i bo flin.

When a domestic bard asketh of a prince, let him recite one *song*; when he asketh of a gentleman, let him recite three *songs*; when he asketh of a peasant, let him sing until he is tired. *Welsh Laws.*

Canüan, s. f. dim. (canu) A little song; a sonnet.

Canüawg, a. (canu) Abounding with song; having a disposition to sing.

Chwanawg wy', a chanuawg,
Iwrch y rhiw, i erchi y rhawg.

I am full of desires, and *disposed to sing*, continually to crave for gifts, the roebuck of the hill.
Gr. ab Hy. ab Tudur.

Canwaith, a. (cant—gwaith) Hundred times.

Canwelw, a. (càn—gwelw) Whitish inclining to blue, pale; livid.

Canwelwder, s. m. (canwelw) Bluish white, or a very pale blue.

Cànwr, s. m.—pl. canwyr (càn—gwr) A bleacher.

Canwr, s. m.—pl. canwyr (can—gwr) A singer.

Canwraeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cant—gwr) A company of a hundred men.

Dremrudd prudd, preiddiawr canwraith,
Dor dewdor deon arwraith.

The ruddy-faced prudent one, a depredator with his *companies of hundred men*, the protecting shield of expert ones in heroic acts.
Cynddelw, i O. ab Madawg.

Canwraidd, s. f. aggr. (cant—gwraidd) What has a hundred roots; *y ganwraidd lwyd*, mugwort; *y ganwraidd las*, ground-ivy.

Canwraig, s. f.—pl. canwreigedd (can—gwraig) A songstress; a chauntress.

Canwriad, s. m.—pl. canwriaid (cant—gwr) A centurion, a captain of a hundred men.

Canwriadaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (canwriad) The rank, or post of a centurion.

Canwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (càn) A white, or bright glare; splendour.

Canwyl, s. m.—pl. t. on (can—gwyl) A mask, a part of a horse's furniture.

Canwyl, ceiniawg à dal.

A mask, its value is a penny. *Welsh Laws.*

Canwyll, s. f.—pl. t. au (càn—gwyll) A candle, a lamp. *Canwyll llygad*, apple, or pupil of the eye; *canwyll yr adar*, the great mullein.

Dug fy nau lygad o dwyll.
Do genyf fal dwy ganwyll!

D. ab Gwilym.

Gwir a ddywed Cynfelyn;
Goreu canwyll pwyll i ddyn.

Truly hath Cynfelyn said,
Reason is for man the best light. *Mabclaf ab Llywarch.*

Canwyllbren, s. m.—pl. t. au (canwyll—pren) A candlestick.

Canwyllwr, s. m.—pl. canwyllwyr (canwyll—gwr) A chandler; a dealer in candles.

Canwylllydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (canwyll) A chandler, or one that makes candles; a candle or torch-bearer. He was the sixteenth officer in the prince's court.

Y canwylllydd a ddyllly ddaly canwyll rhag bron y brenin, y am y ddysgl ag ef pan fo yn bwyta: efe a ddyly y briwfara, ac y difynion a el dros y ddygl.

The torchbearer ought to hold the candle before the king, on the opposite side of the dish, when he is eating: to him belongs the broken bread; and the pieces that may fall out of the dish.
Welsh Laws.

Canwylllyr, s. m.—pl. t. ion (canwyll) Chandelier.

Canwyr, s. m.—pl. t. au (can—gwyr) A plane: also an indented mark cut in the ears of beasts; forming an acute angle.

Canwyr, ceiniawg à dal.

A plane, its value is a penny.

Welsh Laws.

Ef oedd—

Canwyr y synwyr a'r son.

He was the *criterion* of the sense and the sound. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Canwyrad, s. m.—pl. t. au (canwyr) A planing.

Canwyraw, v. a. (canwyr) To plane: also to mark beasts in the ear, by indenting.

Canwyredig, a. (canwyr) That is planed.

Canwyriad, s. m.—pl. canwyriaid (canwyr) A planer, or one who uses a plane.

Canwyrwr, s. m.—pl. canwyrwyr (canwyr—gwr) A planer.

Canwrydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (canwyr) A planer.

Canydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (càn) A songster.

Canyddiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (canydd) The art of composition.

Ni eddyf fai ganyddiaeth,
Mwy na chain, am anach waeth.

He will not suffer a fault in *composition*, nor even a beauty that covers a worse defect.
Edm. Pryg.

Canymdaith, s. m.—pl. canymdeithion (càn—ymdaith) A fellow-traveller; a companion.

Canymdaith ei ei losgwrn.

A dog's companion is his tail.

Adage.

Canymdaith, v. a. (can—ymdaith) To accompany, or go along with; to convoy.

Canymdeithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (canymdaith) An accompanying; concomitance.

Canymdeithiaw, v. a. (canymdaith) To go along with, or to bear company.

Canymdeithiawl, a. (canymdaith) Accompanying.

Canymdeithiedig, a. (canymdaith) Accompanied.

Canymdeithiwr, s. m.—pl. canymdeithwyr (canymdaith—gwr) An accompanier, a fellow-traveller.

Canymdeithydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (canymdaith) One that accompanies; a fellow-traveller.

Canymdo, s. m.—pl. t. ion (can—ymdo) A convoy

Canymdöad, s. m.—pl. t. au (canymdo) A conveying, or accompanying.

Canymdöawl, a. (canymdo) Accompanying.

Canymdöedig, a. (canymdo) That is convoyed.

Canymdoi, v. a. (canymdo) To accompany, conduct, or convoy; to attend for protection.

Mi a'th ganymdoaf â deg mil o wyr.

I will accompany thee, with ten thousand men. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Y llewod a'i canymdoynt trwy yr anialwch.

The lions conveyed him through the wilderness. *Mabinogion.*

Canymdöwr, s. m.—pl. canymdowyr (canymdo—gwr) A conductor; a fellow-traveller.

Canymdöydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (canymdo) A conductor, one who accompanies as a guard.

Canys, conj. (can—ys) For, because; since.

Canysëawl, a. (canys) Occasioning; necessitating

Gwelais aer am gaer oedd engiriawl,
Talu pwyth dydd gwyth, gwaith, canyseawl.

Around a fort I saw a slaughter, that was terrible, it was the retaliating the day of wrath, incumbent was the act.

Eiu. ab Gwgan.

Cang, s. f.—pl. t. au (cy—ang) A branch, bough.

Yn Aber Cuawg yd ganant gogau,
Ar gangau blodeuawg:
Gwae glaf a'u clyw yn foddawg.

In Aber Cuog the cuckoos sing on the blossom-covered branches; woe to the sick that hears their contented notes! *Llywarch Hen.*

Cangawg, a. (cang) Full of branches or boughs.

Cangen, s. f.—pl. t. au (cang) A branch, also an epithet for a young woman; a nymph.

Cangenawg, a. (cangen) Having branches.

Cangenawl, a. (cangen) Tending to branch out.

Cangeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cangen) Ramification.

Cangennu, v. a. (cangen) To ramify, to branch out, to form branches.

Canghell, s. f.—pl. t. au (can—cell) A chancel.

Canghellawg, a. (canghell) Having a chancel.

Canghellawr, s. m.—pl. canghellorion (canghell) A president of an assembly; a chancellor.

Canghelloriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (canghellawr) A chancellorship, or the office of a chancellor.

Canghellwr, s. m.—pl. canghellwyr (canghell—gwr) A chancellor, an officer of revenue.

Canghellydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (canghell) A constable, as of a fortified place; a chancellor.

Cap, s. m.—pl. t. iau (mutation of cab) A cap.

Capan, s. m.—pl. t. au (cap) A cap, or hat. *Cap-an cor*, a canonical cap; *capan drws*, the lintel of a door.

Y brenin a roddes i eglwys Fynyw ddau gapan cor o bali.

The king gave to the church of Menevia, two choral caps of velvet. *Welsh Laws.*

Y Pengwastrawd a ddyly gapanau gwlaw y brenin, a'i hen gyf-rwyau lliw eu pren, a'i hen firwynau dyls, a'i hen ysbardunau dyls.

The head groom is entitled to the king's rain CAPS, and his old saddles of the colour of their wood, and his old cast off bridles, and his old cast off spurs. *Welsh Laws.*

Câr, s. m.—pl. ceir (cy—ar) A raft, or rack, to place, or carry things on; a dray, drag, or sledge; a waggon, called also *car trol*, *car llusg*, a drag; *car hidlaw*, a frame to place a sieve upon; *car dirwyn*, a winding reel; *car pysgota*, the troll of a fishing-line; *car yr en*, the jaw-bone.

Rhetid car gan orwaered.

Let the cart run by reason of the steep. *Adage.*

Câr, s. m.—pl. ceraint (ca—ar) A friend; a relation. *Câr clyd*, the ninth cousin; reckoned the last degree of consanguinity; used as a by-word for one that is so distant a relation, that he is not reckoned so, but on account of his wealth.

Y câr cywir yn yr llyng y gwelir.

In difficulty, will the faithful friend be seen. *Adage.*

Cynan—a gynnullai lu o newydd, a rhyfelu ar Farsen; ac o'r diwedd hwynt a gymmodynt, ac a aynt yn un-gar un-esgar.

Cynan collected together an army afresh, and warred against Maximus; but at last they were reconciled, and became common friend, and common foe. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Car, a. (cy—ar) Near. *Car llaw*, near at hand.

Carad, s. m. (car) A loving; endearment.

Cârâd, s. m.—pl. t. au (câr) A carrying.

Caradas, s. m. (carad) Concubinage.

Caradawg, a. (carad) Abounding with love.

Caradwy, a. (carad) Amiable, or lovely.

Caredig caradwy ei glod,
Achubai, gwarchatwai nod.

Caredig, lovely is his fame, he would strive for, he would guard the mark. *Aneurin.*

Carai, s. f.—pl. careiau (car) A bandage, or lace; a thong. *Carai esgid*, a shoe latchet.

Dechreu blaen carai o folly.

Beginning the point of a thong from the belly. *Adage.*

Ni thal dy gynghor am forwyn
Garai i mi, y gwr mwyn.

Thy counsel about a maid is not worth a thong for me, good man. *D. ab Gwilym, i'r brwed.*

Caraid, s. m.—pl. careidiau (câr) A dray-full.

Carain, a. (car) Amiable, charming, lovely.

Caraint, s. m. (carain) Amiableness, loveliness.

Câran, s. f.—pl. t. au (câr) Crown of the head.

Caranaid, a. (caran) Having or wearing a crown.

Ac engyllion nef nifer caranaid.

And the angels of heaven, a host wearing crowns. *Taliessin.*

Caranawg, a. (câran) Wearing a crown.

Synia di roddi, rwyf gwawr caranawg, Cerenydd i'f gerddawr.

Consider well, thou chief of tumult, wearing the crown radiating about giving a reprimand to thy songster. *Ph. Brydydd i Rys Gryg.*

Carant, s. m.—pl. ceraint (car) A relation, or kin.

Carawd, s. m. (car) A loving, or the act of loving.

Carawg, a. (car) Amatory; friendly, generous.

Carawg, s. m.—pl. carogion (car) A wild boar.

At *Eglwys Fach*, in Denbighshire, there is a tumulus, called *Bedd Carawg*; and tradition says it is the grave of a huge wild boar, killed by *Bach ab Carwed*, on the river *Carawg*.

Carawl, s. m.—pl. carolau (car—awl) A panegyric on love, or a love song; a carol. *Carawl haf*, a May song; *carawl gwirawd*, a wassail song; *carawl gwyl Fair*, a Carol for Saint Mary's day; *carawl plygain*, a matin song.

Carbwl, a. (carp) Clumsy, awkward.

Carc, s. m. (car) Solicitude, care, or anxiety.

Dy serch a'th garc at gene'i Cymru
Ry bair i bawb dy anrhydeddu.

Thy love, and anxiety for the Welsh nation, will cause every one to honour thee. *R. Pritchard, Llanymddyfri.*

Carcus, a. (carc) Solicitous, anxious, careful.

Carch, s. m. (câr) A confined state, restraint.

Carchar, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (carch) A prison; confinement.

Mis Mawrth—
Pob peth a ddaw trwy'r ddaiar,
Ond y marw mawr ei garchar.

The month of March every thing will come through the earth, except the dead, whose confinement is great. *Aneurin.*

Carcharawl, a. (carchar) Relating to imprisonment.

Carcharwr, s. m.—pl. carcharorion (carchar) A prisoner, one who is in confinement.

Carcharedig, a. (carchar) Imprisoned, confined.

Carcharedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (carcharedig) Carceration, imprisonment.

Carchariad, s. m.—pl. t. au (carchar) A confinement.

Carcharu, v. a. (carchar) To imprison, to confine.

Ni charcharwyd neb càn ddested yn llwrw carchar a mi; na char-char Lludd mab Eraint, neu garchar Graidd mab Eri.

No one has been so severely confined with respect to the prison, as I have been; not even the prison of Lludd, the son of Geraint, nor the prison of Graidd, the son of Eri.

H. Culhwch, Mabinogion.

Cardail, s. m. aggr. (câr—tail) Manure. Tir cardail, land that is manured.

Cardawd, s. f.—pl. cardodau (car) Charity; alms.

Heb gardawd, heb westfa.

Without alms, and without entertainment. *Welsh Laws.*

Cardeilaw, v. a. (cardail) To manure with a drag.

Cardodawl, a. (cardawd) Eleemosynary.

Mae llawer o honynt yn gwneuthur llawer gweithred cardodawl.

There are many of them that perform frequent charitable actions. *S. Trefredyn.*

Cardodi, v. a. (cardawd) To give charity.

Cardota, v. a. (cardawd) To ask charity, to beg.

Cardotai, s. m.—pl. cardoteion (cardawd) One that lives by charity; a common beggar.

Clywed y gwan, clod a gai,
Cried ateb cardotai.

In hearing the weak thou shalt have fame, and for the commiserating answer to the beggar. *T. Aled.*

Cardoteiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cardotai) Mendicancy, the state of living by charity.

Cardoteiawl, a. (cardotai) Mendicant, begging.

Cardoteig, a. (cardotai) Given to begging, living by charity, mendicant.

Cardottir, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (cardawd—tir) Frankalmoigne-land; or land bestowed for perpetual alms.

Cardottir rhydd yw tîr yr abad.

The abbot's ground is frank almoigne land. *Welsh Laws.*

Cardotty, s. m. (cardawd—ty) An almonry.

Cardotyn, s. m. (cardawd) A beggar, mendicant.

Cardotynaid, a. (cardotyn) Beggarly, vagrant.

Cardws, s. m. (car—tw) Worst binding.

Cardydwen, s. f. (cardawd—gwen) The youngest, or darling female child; the last of a brood of any animal: a dilling pig, or the least in the litter; the same as *Tin y nyth*, and *Bach y nyth*.

Cardydwyn, s. m. (cardawd—gwyn) The youngest of a brood.

Cardd, s. m.—pl. ceirdd (cy—ardd) Exile: also shame, disgrace, or dishonour.

—Or maint ryganes,
Cardd arno; udd ffrw ffrawdd oddiwes clod;
Bei clywed oedd eres.

After all what I have sung, shame on it; the active chief is quick in pursuit of fame; if he were heard he was wonderful. *Ll. P. Moch, i R. ab Owain.*

Cardd, a. (cy—ardd) Drove out, exiled, degraded.

Carddagl, s. f.—pl. t. au (car—dagl) A skirt.

Carddawd, s. m.—pl. carddodau (cardd) Banishment.

Carddawl, a. (cardd) Of a straying disposition.

Cardden, s. f.—pl. t. au (cardd) A wild place, thicket, a brake.

Cerddais ar draws naw cardden,
Ac ar hyd moel gaerau hen;
Ac oddiyno i ddinas
Ellyllon.

I scampered along nine brakes, and along an old dismantled fort, and from thence to the city of the satyrs. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Carddenin, a. (cardden) Banished, wandering.

Carddenyn, s. m. (cardden) An exile, wanderer.

Wyf carddenyn hen,
Wyf cyfren lawen,
A thaw y dygen,
Mau nfolawd Urien.

I am an old wanderer, I am a treasure of mirth; the silence of malice; and mine is Urien's praise. *Taliesin.*

Carddgas, a. (cardd—cas) Hating shame or disgrace.

Detholais rwyf llu—

Yn ddoethgar, cerddgar, carddgas.

I have chosen the leader of a host, he that is discreet, loving the song, and hating disgrace. *Cynddelw, i Wenwynwyn.*

Carddgoll, a. (cardd—coll) Ending in disgrace.

Gwr oedd feirdd arfoll, carddgoll cerddgar;
Gwr oedd ffaidd llysaidd, llysid ei far.

A man that was the cherisher of bards, with him the lover of song's wandering was ended; a man that was a courtly wolf, his wrath was deprecated. *Cynddelw, m. Riryd Flaidd.*

Carddotai, s. m.—pl. carddoteion (cerddawd) One that is an exile, or wandering about.

Carddu, v. (cardd) To exile; to cause to wander.

Gwedi lliaws achaws ucheneidiau,
Gwedi carddu 'rwy', gwedi cerddau byd,
Gwedi gwyd plegyd y plygeiniau—
Gorbwyf i gan Dduw!

After many a cause of sighing, after wandering to and fro, am I, and after worldly songs; after remissness toward the matins—at last may I be with God! *Ein. ab Gwalchmai.*

Carddychwel, a. (cardd—chwel) Advenient.

Cynneddf i Bowys, baa el ar dremyn,
I derfyn diogel,
Na bo tro tramwy gyfarchwel,
Na bo caeth, na bo cerddychwel.

It is the custom of Powys, when it goes on the scout to the secure border, that there should not once be a going into disgrace, that it should not be enslaved, that it should not be become alienated. *Cynddelw.*

Caredig, a. (car) Beloved, loving, kind.

Caredigaw, v. a. (caredig) To caress; to endear.

Caredigawl, a. (caredig) Caressing, loving.

Caredigrwydd, s. m. (caredig) Amiability, kindness, civility, affection.

Tair effaith Awen, haeliont, gwarineb, a charedigrwydd.

The three effects of Genius; generosity, gentleness, and kindness. *Barddas.*

Caredd, s. m. (car) Excess of love, immoderate desire; sin.

Nid oedd arno un caredd tellwng o angen.

He was guilty of no excess worthy of death. *W. Salisbury.*

Careddawg, a. (caredd) Full of lusting; sinful.

Careddu, v. a. (caredd) To lust immoderately.

Càreg, s. f.—pl. cêryg (câr) A stone. Careg nâdd, a freestone; càreg clo, a kerb stone; càreg feirch, a horse-block; càreg lefain, an echo, rock, or stone.

Càregan, s. f. dim. (càreg) Little stone, pebble.

Caregawg, a. (càreg) Abounding with stones.

Caregawl, a. (càreg) Petrifactive, lapideous, turning to stone.

Caregedig, a. (càreg) Petrified, like stones.

Caregiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (càreg) Petrification.

Caregos, s. pl. (càreg) Pebbles; small stones.

Caregryd, s. m.—pl. t. au (càreg—rhyd) A rippling ford.

Poenodd a'th garodd na'th gai,
Fryd ffrwd caregryd croew-grai.

He who has loved thee has been tormented, thou with the countenance of the clear fresh stream of the stony ford. *R. Ddu.*

Carennydd, s. m. aggr. (carant) Friendship, amity, kindness; alliance of kindred.

Ha unben! o'r gwneuthym gam, mi a brynaf dy garennydd.

Ha, prince! if I have committed a fault, I will purchase thy friendship. *H. Pwyll—Mabinogion.*

Cares, s. f.—pl. t. au (car) A female friend; a kinswoman.

Rhybued baw gares.

The present of a dirty kinswoman.

Adage.

Careugar, a. (car) Sociable, endearing, loving.

Careugarwch, s. m. (careugar) Sociableness.

Carf, s. f.—pl. t. au (car) A holding together.

Carfagl, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (car—magl) A trap.
Carfaglu, *v. a.* (carfagl) To entrap, to snare.

Ffoes yn ronyn gwyn gwenith lwys,
Ar ael llen carthen i'm carfaglwys.

I fled, as a pure white grain of wheat,
On the rim of the coarse hempen sheet
I was entangled.

Taliesin.

Carfaglwr, *s. m.*—*pl. carfaglwy* (carfagl—gwr) One that ensnareth.

Carfan, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (carf) A supporter; a binder; a stead, beam, or rail: Also a row; or rank. *Carfan gwely*, a bedstead; *carfan gwēydd*, a weaver's beam; *carfan o wair*, hay laid in rows; also a ridge of land. *Sil.*

Mal yr eddi am y garfan.

Like the warp on the beam.

Adage.

Eisteynt yn garfanau o fesur cantoedd, a deg a deugeinfau.

They sat down in rows of the number of hundreds, and of fifties.

W. Salisbury.

Carfen, *s. f.*—*pl. t. i* (carf) A goblet; a cup.

Carfenaidd, *s. f.*—*pl. carfeneidiau* (carfen) A cupful, or a gobletful.

Carfyl, *s. m.*—*pl. t. od* (car—byl) A bird called the hawk. *Carfyl gylfinddu*, and *gwalch y penweig*, the black billed hawk; *carfyl bach*, the little hawk.

Carg, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oedd* (car) A charge or cargo.

Cargu, *v. a.* (carg) To furnish with a cargo; to charge, or to load.

Cargychwyn, *a.* (car—cychwyn) Having a carriage in motion; wandering. *Dyn cargychwyn*, a man who removes his car, or changes his residence; a stroller, a vagabond.

Dyn cargychwyn yw dyn rhodiad, a fo yn symud ei gar a'i fud bob amser.

A car-moving person is a wanderer, who is always moving his car with his moveables.

Welsh Laws.

Carhuddigl, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (car—huddigl) A frame of wood within a chimney, to which things are suspended.

'R huddigl carhuddigl yn cyrhaeddu'r ser,
Saer elawr y fagddu.

Thou soot of the soot-frame reaching up to the stars; thou architect of the bier of hell!

D. ab Gwilym.

Cariad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (car) Attachment, love; charity; a lover, or sweetheart.

Ni fyn cariad ei wadu,
Na'i ddangaws i liaws lu.

Love will not be concealed, nor shewn to every body.

D. ab Gwilym.

Cariadaidd, *a.* (cariad) Lovely, creating love.

Cariadawg, *a.* (cariad) Abounding with love; having an object of affection. Also a member of the sect of independents. *pl. cariadogion.*

Cyd bwyf fi cariadawg cerdded ofydd,
Gobwylled fy Nuw fy nihenydd.

Whilst I wander as an Ofydd imprest with love, may God prepare my latter end.

H. ab Owain Gwynedd.

Cariadawl, *a.* (cariad) Tending to excite love.

Cariadawr, *s. m.*—*pl. cariadorion* (cariad) Lover.

Cariadloes, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cariad—gloes) The pang of love; a love fit.

Cariadlon, *a.* (cariad—llon) Amiable, charming.

Cariadlonrwydd, *s. m.* (cariadlon) Amiableness.

Cariadus, *a.* (cariad) Loving, beloved, agreeable.

Cariadusaidd, *a.* (cariadus) Lovely, exciting love.

Cariadusaw, *v.* (cariadus) To become lovely.

Cariadusawl, *a.* (cariadus) Tending to be lovely.

Yr haul—
Ei des wna'n gariadusawl
Bob bryn—

The sun, its warmth makes lovely each hill and each dale.

D. Richard, Glan y Morfa.

Cariadusrwydd, *s. m.* (cariadus) Loveliness.

Cariadwy, *a.* (cariad) That may be made lovely.

Cariaw, *v. a.* (car) To carry, to bear, or bring.

Y biogen—

Ag esgyll brithion gwisgi,
Goreu dawn i'th gariaw di.

The pyc, with brisk and motley wings,
The best of gifts to carry thee.

T. Prys.

Cariwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cariwy* (car—gwr) A carrier.

Carl, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iaid* (car) A covetous person.

Carlam, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (car—llam) The pannade, curveting or prancing of a horse; also a gallop.

Carlamau carw ar lom-waen.

Like the boundings of the stag on the plain.

T. Aled.

Carlâmauw, *a.* (carlam) Prancing; galloping; March carlamawg, a prancing horse.

Yna y drylliodd carnau meirch gan garlamau.

Then were the horses' hoofs broken with prancings.

Judges v. 22.

Carlamiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (carlam) A prancing a galloping.

Carlamu, *v. a.* (carlam) To curvet; to gallop.

Carlwm, *s. m.*—*pl. carlymod* (car—llwm) The ermine.

Carn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (car) A prominence; a heap; a horn: a haft, or hilt of a weapon; the hoof of an animal; *dail carn yr ebawl*, the herb colt's foot. A stay, support, or back: *Pwy yw dy garn am y chwedl?* who is thy support, or author, for the report? Also a heap of stones, the same as *carnedd*; and the ancient graves, having such heaps on them, are called *cernydd*: hence the names of places.—*Carn Fadryn*, *Carn Heudwll*, and others. When church-yard interment was introduced, the *Carn* came to be considered disgraceful; and criminals were then the only persons buried in the former manner. Hence the saying, *Carn ar dy wyneb*, may a *carn* be thy grave; when any ill is wished to a man. See *Rhyswr*.

A gafas y carn a gafas y llafn.

He that got the handle got the blade.

Adage.

Carn, *a.* (car) Notorious; arrant. It is applied in a bad sense, from *carn* being deemed in later times the monument of criminals. *Carn lleidr*, an arrant thief; *carn fradwr*, a noted traitor; *carn Sais*, a mere Saxon; *carn yr ebawl*, the colt's foot.

Carnaflawg, *a.* (carn—gaflawg) Cloven-footed.

Cornan cynnifiawg,
Awydd anwyddawg,
A'r tri carnaflawg.

Cornan stubborn in the conflict, of ardent desires, and the three cloven-footed ones.

Taliesin.

Carnaidd, (carn) Formed like a hoof.

Carnawg, *a.* (carn) Having a hoof, having a haft.

Carnawl, *a.* (carn) Hoofed, having hoofs.

Carnbwl, *a.* (carn—pwl) Bungling, clumsy.

Carnedd, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (carn) A heap, a heap of stones: *Mae efe yn garnedd o arian*, he abounds with riches. The *carneddau*, and the *tumuli* of earth were the common monuments that the ancient Britons erected in honour of their great men. Which of the two kinds was probably determined by the circumstance of the country being stony, or otherwise. These modes of interment continued in use many ages after the introduction of Christianity; but when the custom of burying in churches became general, the former ways were not only disused, but condemned as fit only for the great criminals.

When the *Carnedd* was considered as the honourable tomb of a warrior, every passenger threw his additional stone, out of reverence to his memory; when this heap came to be disgraced by being the mark where the guilty was laid, the custom for every one that passed to fling his stone, still continued; but now as a token of detestation. The herb groundsel.
Carneddawg, a. (carnedd) Abounding with heaps of stones.

Ef gobryn Carawg,
 Cymru carneddawg.

Carawg will purchase Wales, abounding with heaps of stones.
Taliesin.

Carneddawl, a. (carnedd) Accumulating of stones.
Carneddawr, s. m.—pl. carneddorion (carnedd)
 A heaping of stones; accumulation.

Gwyn ab Nudd, budd byddinawr,
 Cynt y syrthial cadoedd rhag carneddawr
 Dy fraich, no brwyn briw i lawr.

Gwyn the son of Nudd, the hope of armies, faster would legions fall before the heaping of thy arm than broken rushes to the ground.
Gwyddnau Garanhir.

Carneddu, v. a. (carnedd) To heap up stones; to accumulate.

Carnen, s. f. dim. (carn) A heap; a heap of stones: also a wild sow.

Ewch chwithau, a byddwch y naill yn faedd coed, ac y llall yn garneu coed.

Pack you away also, and be the one a wild boar, and the other a wild sow.
Mabinogi.

Carnewin, s. f.—pl. t. edd (carn—ewin) The fore part of a claw, or hoof.

Efe a godai ei garnau cythreulig ar ei garnewinedd.

He lifted up his infernal hoofs on his claw ends.
E. Wyn, B. Cwsg.

Carnfilain, a. (carn—milain) Very savage.

Carnfileiniwr, s. m.—pl. carnfileinwyr (carnfilain—gwr) A mere savage.

Carngragen, a. (carn—cragen) Having a hoof like a shell; shell-hoofed.

Carngrwn, a. (carn—crwn) Round hoofed.

Carngrwn fy march, cad trabludd,
 Hyd i'm geiwr i gwyn mab Nudd,
 Gordderch Creirddilliad merch Lludd.

Canys ti Gwyn, gwr cywir,
 Rhagot ni ry ymgellir,
 Minnau Gwyddnau Garanhir.

Round-hoofed is my steed, the torment of battle, whilst I am called Gwyn the son of Nudd, the lover of Creirddilliad the daughter of Lludd.

Since it is thou Gwyn, an upright man, from thee there is no hiding; I am also Gwyddnau Garanhir.
G. Garanhir.

Carnial, s. m. (carn) A beating about with the hoof; a prancing; the foot sole; or shoe sole.

Rhag carnial emys ffwyr dyfufrys dyfneual.

From the beating of the hoofs of the steeds comes deep-hurrying confusion of conflict.
Cynddelw.

Crynai faes Carnedd rhag carnial ei feirch,
 Rhag tarf dihefeirch tyweirch tir-ddawn.

Maes Carnedd trembled from the beating of the horses' hoofs; from the proud scattering of the sods from the yielding ground.
Cynddelw, i O. Gwynedd.

Carnialwch, s. m. (carnial) A sandal.

Carniaw, v. a. (carn) To hilt a weapon; to hoof.

Carniwr, s. m.—pl. carnwyr (carn—gwr) A hilt-maker; a maker of handles or hafts.

Carnu, v. a. (carn) To heap, or pile up.

Carnwelw, a. (carn—gwelw) Pale-hoofed.

Cyrn cenynt, cerddynt carnwellwon ar dir.

The horns were blown, the pale-hoofed ones hastened over the plain.
Cynddelw.

Carnwyd, s. m.—pl. t. on (carn) A hoofed animal; an epithet for a horse: a steed.

Carnymorddiwes, s. m. (carn—ymorddiwes) A term in prosody, being a fault where both rhymes of a couplet have a falling accent.

Carodawg, a. (carawd) Abounding with charity.

Carodawl, a. (carawd) Exciting amity, or love.

Carodawr, s. f.—pl. carodorion (carawd) One of the society of friends; a quaker.

Carodyn, s. m. dim. (carawd) A lover; a friend.

Cedwid Daw y ceidwad tau,
 Carodyn cywir ydwyd.

May God preserve thy keeper, thou art a trusty loving friend.
D. ab Gwilym, i'r cleddyf.

Càrog, s. m.—pl. t. au (car) A torrent, a brook.

—O gàrog ydd yf ddiawd;
 Wrth hyny y derchall ei ben ar ffawd.

From a brook he will take drink; therefore he shall lift up his head and prosper.
D. Ddu, Ps. cx. 7.

Caroli, v. a. (carawl) To sing amatory songs, or love songs; to carol.

Carp, s. m.—pl. t. ian (câr) A clout, or what is torn away; a rag; also a ragamuffin.

Carpiaw, v. a. (carp) To tear, to tear away.

Carpiawg, a. (carp) Abounding with rags, ragged.

Dillyn ieuanc, carpiawg hen.

The young is gay, ragged is the old.
Adage.

Carpiedig, a. (carp) Torn to rags; ragged.

Cart, s. f.—pl. certi (câr) A cart, or wain.

Cartref, s. m.—pl. t. ydd (car—tref) A dwelling, or place of abode, a home.

Cartrefaid, a. (cartref) Domestic, homely.

Cartrefawl, a. (cartref) Domestic; civil.

Cartrefeiddrwydd, s. m. (cartrefaid) Domesticity

Cartrefiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cartref) A staying, or abiding at home; an inhabiting.

Cartrefig, a. (cartref) Domestic; homely.

Mae'n y nef yn gartrefig,
 Llew trym, a dyna lle trig.

He in heaven is dwelling, the sage lion, and there he will continue.
T. W. Ilywel.

Cartrefu, v. a. (cartref) To dwell, to inhabit; to tarry at home, to make a home.

Cartrefwr, s. m.—pl. cartrefwyr (cartref—gwr) A dweller; one that tarrieth at home.

Carth, s. m.—pl. t. ion (câr) The outside, or rind; what is peeled off; the off-scouring; also hemp, or tow; oakum.

Carth gwaclawd y bellen.

The ball of yarn is tow at bottom.
Adage.

Mal y tan yn y carth.

Like the fire in the hemp.
Adage.

Carthai, s. m.—pl. cartheion (carth) A cathartic.

Carthawg, a. (carth) Having rinds; covered with hemp; off-scourings.

Carthawl, a. (carth) Of the nature of hemp; tending to scour off; or cleanse.

Carthben, s. m. (carth—pen) A candle-wick.

Carthbren, s. m.—pl. t. i (carth—pren) A plough-staff, or akerstaff.

Carthddiawd, s. f.—pl. carthddiodydd (carth—diawd) A cleansing draught, or cathartic.

Carthedig, a. (carth) Cleansed, scoured off.

Carthedigawl, a. (carthedig) Cathartic, purgative.

Cartheig, s. f. (carth) The nipplewort.

Carthen, s. f.—pl. t. i (carth) A sheet of coarse cloth; a winnowing sheet. *Carthen rawn* and *carthen odyd*, a kiln-cloth, or hair cloth.

Carthglwyd, s. f.—pl. t. au (carth—clwyd) A hand-barrow, to carry dung.

Carthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (carth) A cleansing.

Carthion, s. pl. aggr. (carth) Off-scourings; excrements.

Carthionllyd, *a.* (carthion) Excrementitious.
 Carthlyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oedd (carth—llyn) An emetic, a vomiting draught.
 Carthu, *v. a.* (carth) To cleanse; to scour.
 Carthwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* carthwyr (carth—gwr) A cleanser; a cleanser after cattle.
 Caru, *v. a.* (car) To love; to woo, or to court.

Golwg pawb ar â garo.

Every one's eye is on whom he loves.

Adage.

Caint rhag udd clodau yn nolen Hafren;
 Rhag Brochwel â garwys fy awen.

A battle before the chief of fame in the dales of Hafren; before Brochwel, who loved my muse.

Taliesin, i feib Llyr.

Caru, *s. m.* (car) An amour; love; courtship.
 Cariuaid, *a.* (caru) Loving, tender; endearing.
 Carueiddiaw, *v. a.* (caruaid) To become loving.
 Carueiddwch, *s. m.* (caruaid) Endearingness.
 Carw, *s. m.*—*pl.* ceirw (car) A hart, or stag; *carw y dwfr*, a water-spider.

Yr yngnad llys a gaiff dafawd y carw y del ei ben yn anrheg i'r brenin; ac y tafodau oll o'r llys, a fo iawn eu hysu, canys yntau a farn ar y tafodau oll.

The judge of the palace shall have the tongue of any stag, whose head shall come as a present to the king; and all the tongues in the palace which may be proper for eating; because he judgeth on all the tongues.

Welsh Laws.

Carwden, *s. f.*—*pl. t. i* (câr—gwden) A wythe to suspend any thing by; a lank gawky.
 Carwfil, *s. m.*—*pl. t. od* (carw—mil) Any animal of the stag species.
 Carwiwrch, *s. m.* (carw—iwrch) A roebuck.
 Carwllys, *s. m.* (carw—llys) The hartwort.
 Carwnaid, *s. f.*—*pl.* carwneidiau (carw—naid) A stag's leap; a great leap.
 Carwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* carwyr (câr—gwr) One that loveth, a lover; a courter, or wooer.
 Carwraidd, *a.* (carwr) Wooing, disposed to love.
 Cas, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cy—as) A being divergent; separated, or insulated; a castle; hatred, envy.

Amlwg cas a chariad.

Hatred and love are conspicuous.

Adage.

Cas, *a.* (cy—as) Hatred, odious; disagreeable.
Cas gan longwr, gwas y weilgi, razor-bill; *cas gan arddwr, hwp yr ychain*, cammock; *cas gan gythraul*, devil's bit, vervain, and dog-wort; *cas gan fursen*, hemp; *cas gan bawb*, a common nuisance.

Casâad, *s. m.* (cas) A hating; a rendering odious.
 Casâawl, *a.* (cas) Exciting hatred; odious.
 Casad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cas) A hating; enmity.
 Casadai, *s. c.*—*pl.* casadeion (casad) A hateful person; a villain.
 Casadwy, *a.* (casad) That may be hated.
 Casâedig, *a.* (cas) Abhorred, hated; odious.
 Casai, *s. m.*—*pl.* caseion (cas) A hater; a foe.
 Casâu, *v. a.* (cas) To hate; to be disgusted with.

Cas â gasâo bawb, a phawb yntau.

Hateful is he who hates every body, and every body him.

Adage.

Casaus, *a.* (cas) Hatred, odious; disgusting.
 Casawg, *a.* (cas) Being hated; disgusting.

Gwrdd yn rhyfel a'i elyn,
 Gwrthgas wrth ei gasogion.

Mighty in the conflict with his foe, and repaying hatred to those who bear hate to him.

I'r. Bychan, i M. ab Owain.

Casawl, *a.* (cas) Hatred, disgusting, odious.

Casawl yw'r gwr at ceisial,
 A dannod ei bod mewn bai.

Odious is the man who would attempt it, and insinuates that she is frail.

D. ab D. Llwyd, o blaid y gwrâgedd.

Casâwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* casawyr (cas—gwr) One that abhorreth; a hater.
 Casbeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cas—peth) A hateful, or disgusting thing.

Casddyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cas—dyn) A hateful person, or one who is abhorred.

Briwiwid yr Iuddewon allan i fod yn gasddynion yn mhob man.

The Jews were cast out to be men abhorred in every place.

Jer. Owain.

Casedig, *a.* (cas) Odious; hated; disgusting.
 Casedd, *s. m.* (cas) Hatred; hatred, enmity.
 Caseg, *s. f.*—*pl.* cesyg (cas) A mare. *Caseg re-wys*, neu *rwys*, a brood mare; *caseg wynad*, a proud mare; *caseg wanwyn*, a woodpecker; *caseg y drychin*, a field-fare; *caseg eira*, a snow-ball.

Onid march yw caseg?

Is not a mare a horse?

Adage.

Casfar, *s. m.* (cas—bar) Indignation; anger.
 Casgawdd, *s. m.*—*pl.* casgoddau (cas—cawdd) An indignant affront or insult.
 Casgerdd, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cas—cerdd) Lampoon.
 Casgl, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cas) What is gathered together; a heap or accumulation.
 Casgledig, *a.* (casgl) Collected together.
 Casgledigawl, *a.* (casgledig) Collective.
 Casglgar, *a.* (casgl) Apt to collect; collective.
 Casgliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (casgl) A collection, or gathering; an inference.
 Casgliadawl, *a.* (casgliad) Collective; deducive.
 Casgliadwy, *a.* (casgliad) That may be collected.
 Casglu, *v. a.* (casgl) To gather, or collect together, to accumulate.

A gasgler, gwylier, drwy'r gelyn, coeliwch,
 I cilia mal ewyn;
 A ddel a rhad i'w ddylyn,
 O wyllys Duw, yw lles dyn.

What is accumulated by means of the adversary beware; believe me, it will vanish like froth; what comes, attended with grace, through the will of God, is for man's advantage.

Sim. Fychan.

Casglwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* casglwyr (casgl—gwr) A gatherer, or collector.
 Casineb, *s. m.* (cas) Hatred; inveteracy; malice.
 Caslur, *s. m.* (cas—llur) A disagreeable hue.

O echlur caslur cas-lun.

From the glare of a hateful hue and hateful form.

Taliesin, gwared Lludd.

Caslynan, *s. f.* (cas—llynan) A nation, a kindred.
 Casmal, *s. pl. aggr.* (cas—mai) A set of ornaments; embellishment.

Am dano yr oedd gasmal,
 A blodau mwyn gangau Mal.

Around him were fair ornaments and the flowers of the charming branches of May.

D. ab Gwilym.

Casnach, *s. pl. aggr.* (cas—nach) The flocks, or sheering of woollen cloth; the nap of cloth; locks of wool.
 Casnachawg, *a.* (casnach) Abounding with nap.
 Casnar, *s. m.* (cas—nar) Indignation; wrath, ire.

Ys deubo casnar car cynghreinion.

If there should be the indignation of the friend of the mutual toilers.

Cyunddelw.

Casnawr, *s. m.*—*pl.* casnorion (cas) A hater; a persecutor.
 Casnod, *s. pl. aggr.* (cas) The flocks of wool.
 Casnodyn, *s. m. dim.* (casnod) A flock of wool.
 Casnori, *v. a.* (casnawr) To persecute; to chase.

Gwyn eu byd nhwy sy'n cael eu casnori ynghweryl cyfiawnder, canys nhwy biau deyrnas nefoedd.

Blessed are they who are persecuted for righteousness' sake, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.

Gr. Robert.

Casnur, *s. m.* (cas—nur) Indignation; wrath.

Neu fi amug fy achlesur,
 Yn difant a charant casnur?

Shall I not defend my cause in separating with the friends of wrath?

Taliesin, m. Uthur.

Casogen, s. f. dim. (casawg) A hateful one.

Doc—
O had y wraig hyder iawn
I'w sigaw; chwervw gasogen.

There should come of the seed of the woman a just hope to
bruise the serpent's head, the bitter *hateful one*. *S. Philip.*

Cast, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cas) An envelopement;
a trick. *Man gastiau*, little knavish tricks.

Castan, s. f.—pl. t. au (cast) The chesnut.

Castanlliw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (castan—lliw) A
chesnut colour. *a. Chesnut coloured.*

Castanwydd, s. pl. (castan—gwydd) Chesnut trees.

Castanwydden, s. f. (castanwydd) A chesnut tree.

Castell, s. m.—pl. t. ydd (cast) A castle; fortress.

Gair gwr o gastell.

The saying of a man in his castle.

Adage.

Castellawg, a. (castell) Castellated, or fortified;
Abounding with castles.

Castelliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (castell) A spreading,
or extending round; a fortifying.

Castellu, v. a. (castell) To envelope, or encom-
pass round; to defend or fortify. *Paun yn
castellu*, a peacock spreading out his tail.

*Mal y cyfyd eryr ei nyth, y castella dros ei gywion, y lleda
ei esgyll, y cymer hwynt, ac a'u dwg ar ei adenydd, felly yr
Arglwydd—*

*As an eagle stirreth up her nest, fluttereth over her young,
spreadeth abroad her wings; taketh them, and beareth them
on her wings, so the Lord—* *Deut. xxxii. 11.*

Angel yr Arglwydd a gastella o amgylch y rhai a'i hofnant ef.

*The Angel of the Lord encampeth round about them that fear
him.* *Psalms xxxiv. 7.*

Castellwr, s. m.—pl. castellwyr (castell—gwr) A
castellaine, or keeper of a castle.

Castiaw, v. a. (cast) To play wily tricks.

Castiawg, a. (cast) Full of tricks; tricking.

Castyr, s. m.—pl. cestyr (cast) A horse's organ of
generation.

Casul, s. m.—pl. t. au (cas) A cloak; a chasuble,
casula, or priest's garment at mass.

*F wisg y march dilesig mau,
Ryw gasul o wregysau.*

*The vigorous horse of mine doth wear a chasuble as it were of
girdles.* *L. G. Cothi.*

Caswenwyn, s. m. (cas—gwenwyn) A hateful ve-
nom; the herb devil's bit scabious.

Cymhwy cad caswenwyn.

The tormentor of the battle of the hateful venom. *Cynddelw.*

CAT, s. m. r.—pl. t. iau. A small bit, piece, or
fragment. *Chware cat*, a play similar to shut-
tlecocks, where a piece of stick is struck with
a staff; *Tori yn gatiau*, to break in pieces.

Catai, s. m.—pl. cateion (cat) A cutter, a swing
club: a weapon so called.

Catan, v. a. (cad) To encamp, to form in order
of battle; to fight, to combat.

*Gwyr a aeth Gatraeth, oedd fraeth y llu,
Glas-fedd eu hancwyn, a'u gwenwyn fu;
Trichant trwy beiriant yn catau;
A gwedy eiweh tawelwch fu.*

*Men hied to Gatraeth, eloquent was the host, the green mead
was their dainty, and their poison; three hundred there were com-
bating with might of weapons; and after the acclamation there
was silence.* *Aneurin.*

Cateia, v. a. (catai) To cut, or mangle; to fight
with a swing club; to bicker.

Cateri, s. pl. aggr. (ca—deri) Spreading oaks.

A'r cateri yn syrthiaw.

And the spreading oaks a falling. *T. Aled, i arwyr.*

Caterwen, s. f. (ca—derwen) A large spreading
oak; an epithet for a strong man.

Catrawd, s. f.—pl. catrodau (ca—trawd) A troop
of soldiers.

Catrodawl, a. (catrawd) Regimental.

Catrodi, v. a. (catrawd) To form into companies,
or into regiments.

Catwrdd, s. m.—pl. catyrddod (ca—twrdd) A
stupid thick-headed fellow; a numskull.

Catyrfa, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (ca—tyrfa) A complete
body of soldiers, a legion: also, the number
one hundred thousands.

Cath, s. f.—pl. t. od (ca—ath) A cat. *Cath for,*
morgath, a ray, or skate; *cath eithin*, a hare;
cath goed, a wild cat; *gwrcath*, a he-cat.

Troi y gath yn yr haul.

To turn the cat in the sun.

Adage.

Cathaid, a. (cath) Feline, resembling a cat.

Cathawl, a. (cath) Feline, of the nature of a cat.

Cathderica, v. a. (cathderig) To caterwaul.

Cathdericai, s. m. (cathderig) A caterwauler.

Cathderig, s. m. (cath—terig) A caterwauling.

Cathes, s. f.—pl. t. au (cath) A female cat.

Cathewrach, v. a. (cad—hewrach) To molest; to
bicker; to irritate.

Yn cipris, ac yn cathewrach, ac yn blinaw dy frain.

Torturing, irritating, and troubling thy crows.

B. Rhonabwy—Mabinogion.

Cathl, s. f.—pl. cathlau (ca—tyl) A tonation; a
song, or hymn; melody.

Canator cathl gwynfyd gwen-leufer.

Singing the hymn of the blessing of the shining luminary.

Meugant, i Gadwallawn.

Cathliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cathl) A hymning.

Cathlu, v. a. (cathl) To sing; to hymn.

Cathlwr, s. m.—pl. cathlwyr (cathl—gwr) A
hymner, or chaunter.

Can, v. a. (ca) To shut up; to fence, or encom-
pass; to cover: to enclose with a hedge.

Cau tin wedi bramw.

To shut the stable door when the steed is stolen.

Adage.

Cau, s. m.—pl. ceuoedd (ca) A hollow; a vacuum.

Mae o anadl mwy ynof

Nog y'nghau megiau gof.

*Of breath there is in me more than in the hollow of a smith's
bellows.* *D. ab Gwilym.*

Un o'r tri arberygl—pan wner dyn yn ei arch hyd ei gau.

*One of the three imminent dangers—when a man is transfixed
in his body to his inside.* *Welsh Laws.*

Cau, a. (ca) Hollow, shut up, or enclosed.

Cauad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cau) A shutting up.

Cauawr, a. (cau) That is shut, closed up, or strait.

Caued, a. (cau) Shut up, or enclosed; close.

Caedig, a. (cau) Shut in close, or enclosed.

Caedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (caedig) The act of
shutting up, or enclosing.

Caul, s. m.—pl. ceulion (cau) A maw; a calf's
maw; rennet: also the chyle; a curd.

Caw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (ca) A band; or wrapper;
what retains or keeps together; also one that is
bound: *Cawiau*, swaddling clouts; also trifles,
or baubles. *Bardd caw*, a graduated bard, or
that wears the band of his order; *car caw*, a
relation, or descendant in the ninth degree,
implying the one that closed the band of rela-
tionship.

*Caffwn ei radau, caffawd ein gwawdau,
Cathlau clau cerddau caw.*

*We should have our gifts, then our praises would be had,
hymns and incessant songs of the band.*

Cynddelw, i H. ab Owain.

Cawad, s. f.—pl. t. au (caw) A closing up; a
shower. *Cawad a wlaw*, a shower of rain.

Fy mun a—

Llygad fal glain cawad coeth.

My fair one with eyes like the pure shower stone. *Sypyn Cyfeiliawg.*

Ni ladd cawad mal y dygynnull.

A shower will not cut down as it accumulates together. *Adage.*

Cawawd, *s. f.*—*pl.* *cawodydd* (caw) A shower. *Cawawd ar goed*, a blast on trees; *cawawd o eira*, a shower of snow; *cawawd o wynt*, a blast of wind; *maen cawawd* and *glain cawawd*, the rain-stone; which, in times of great draughts, was rolled to procure rain. *Mon.*

Cawci, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* *od* (caw—ci) A jack-daw.

Cawd, *s. m.*—*pl.* *codau* (caw) What is raised up around, or what encloseth.

Cawdd, *s. m.*—*pl.* *coddion* (caw) A darkening, or closing up: displeasure; offence; vexation.

*Ced wallaw anaw yn oed awydd cyrdd,
Cawdd arnaw ni gyflwydd.*

*Pouring gifts to the poets as long as the desire of songs lasted;
an insult against him will not prosper.*

Cynddelw, i O. ab Madawg.

Cawell, *s. m.*—*pl.* *cewyll* (caw) A hamper; a basket. *Cawell teilaw*, a dung basket; *cawell mawn*, a turf basket; *cawell pysgota*, a fishing basket; *cawell saethau*, a quiver: *bwrw yn dy gawell*, glut thy paunch.

Cawellaid, *s. m.*—*pl.* *cawelleidiau* (cawell) A hamper-full; a basket-full.

Cawellan, *s. f. dim.* (cawell) A small hamper.

Cawellu, *v. a.* (cawell) To hamper; to stuff.

Cawellyn, *s. m. dim.* (cawell) A small hamper.

Cawen, *s. f.*—*pl. t. i* (caw) The bur-reed.

Cawg, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (caw) A bason, or bowl.

*Er yfais i win o gawg,
Efa ragwan rai rheiniawg;
Esgyll gwawr oedd waewawr Duawg.*

*Since I have drank wine from the goblet, there has been a
piercing rencounter of the men of spears—like the wings of the
dawn was the glancing of the lance of Duog. Llywarch Hen.*

Cawgaid, *s. m.*—*pl.* *cawgeidiau* (cawg) A bowl-full, a basin-full.

*A chymeryd y cawg a orug Owain, a bwrw cawgaid o'r dwfr
ar y llech; ac yna nycha y twrwy yn dawed.*

*And Owain took the goblet, and threw a goblet full of the
water on the stone; and then behold the tumult a coming.*

Han. O. ab Urien—Mabinogion.

Cawgawg, *a.* (cawg) Having a bowl; held in a bowl; like a bowl.

*Ceuawg cynnorawg cawgawg fer
Pefr Porth Ysgewin Aber.*

*Closed up is the advanced covering, like a bowl flowing over is
the fair haven of Porth Ysgewin. Meigant, i Gadwallawn.*

Cawgyn, *s. m. dim.* (cawg) A small bowl or bason.

Cawiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (caw) A binding round.

Cawiaw, *v. a.* (caw) To bind, or whip round with a bandage. *Cawiaw bach*, to fasten a fish-hook to the line.

Cawl, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (caw) Cabbage. *Cawl y mor*, and *cawl y graig*, the sea cabbage; *cawl Ffreinig*, Ffrench colewort; *cawl gwyllt*, wild colewort: also any kind of pottage, or gruel, in which there is cabbage, or a mixture of any other herbs; a hodge-podge. *E wnaeth gawl o hono*, he has made a hodge-podge of it.

Cawlai, *s. m.*—*pl.* *cawleion* (cawl) One that hunts after, or is fond of pottage.

*—Gwyn ei fyd a'i crogai,
Gwasg dasg dysgl-draul, cawl cawlai.*

*Good luck to him that would hang him, his pressing task is dish
emptying, the old pottage paunch. D. ab Gwilym, i R. Meigen.*

Cawlen, *s. f. dim.* (cawl) A cabbage plant.

Cawliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cawl) A blending together, or making a hodge-podge.

Cawliaw, *v. a.* (cawl) To mix about, to turn about disorderly; to make a hodge-podge.

Cawliwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* *cawlwyr* (cawl—gwr) One that makes a mixture, or a confused huddle.

Cawn, *s. m. aggr.*—*pl. t. ion* (caw) What is empty; canes; reeds; the stalks of corn, or straw; the reed-grass.

Cawna, *v. a.* (cawn) To gather reeds, or canes.

Cawnen, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cawn) A large straw vessel to hold corn, or the like: also called *bwlau*; *cawnen ddu*, mat-grass.

Gwell y'ngghysgawd y gawnen nog heb ddim.

It is better to have the shelter of the straw bin, than to be without any. Adage.

Cawodawl, *a.* (cawawd) Showery, showering.

Cawodi, *v.* (cawawd) To shower; to be showery.

Cawr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. i* (ca—gwr) A mighty man; a chief; also a giant; sometimes it means the devil; as in the common oaths. *Myn y cawr*, and *y cawr mawr*. In the early times, when Wales was divided into tribes, or clans, the chief was called *Cawr*; but amongst the Britons, generally, *Priodawr* was the common appellation; and he was called *Gwledig*.

Cawraidd, *a.* (cawr) Mighty, potent, gigantic.

Cawrchwil, *s. f.*—*pl. t. od* (cawr—chwil) The great horned beetle, or bull-chafer.

Cawrchwilen, *s. f.* (cawrchwil) A bull-chafer.

Cawrdeb, *s. m.* (cawr) Munificence, bounty.

Cawrder, *s. m.* (cawr) Munificence, bounty.

Cawredd, *s. m.* (cawr) Puissance; mightiness.

Cawres, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cawr) A female giant.

Cawrfarch, *s. m.*—*pl.* *cawrfeirch* (cawr—march) A camel; also called *camell*.

Cawrfil, *s. m.*—*pl. t. od* (cawr—mil) Any gigantic animal; an elephant.

Cawrnaid, *s. f.* (cawr—naid) A gigantic leap.

Caws, *s. m.*—*pl.* *cosion* (ca—aws) A tendency to unite or draw together; approximation: this word is hardly used in its simple form: it is the root of *achaws*, *agaws*, and *cynghaws*.

Caws, *s. m. aggr.* (caw) Cheese; curd. *Caws maidd*, whey curds; *caws gwyn*, cheese curds; *caws llyffaint*, toadstool.

*Ei chwaraau uwch ei elriaws,
Ei ffydd a'i gowydd oedd gaws.*

*His pastime at his fire-side, his creed, his muse was his cheese.
Deio ab Ieuan Du.*

Cawsa, *v. a.* (caws) To gather cheese; to beg cheese. It is customary in some parts of Wales for poor women newly married to go to farmers' houses to ask for cheese; which is called *cawsa*.

Cawsai, *s. m.*—*pl.* *cawseion* (caws) One that goes about to get cheese.

Cawsaidd, *a.* (caws) Like cheese, cheesy.

Cawsdy, *s. m.* (caws—ty) A cheese-house.

Cawsedd, *s. m.* (caws) What brings together.

Cawsellt, *s. m.*—*pl. t. i* (caws) A cheese-vat.

Cawselltu, *v. a.* (cawsellt) To cheese vat.

Cawsiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (caws) A curdling.

Casiaw, *v. a.* (caws) To curdle; to turn to cheese.

Casiawg, *a.* (caws) Full of curds; curdled.

Cawsion, *s. pl. aggr.* (caws) Curds, curdings.

Cawslestr, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* (caws—llestr) Cheese-vat.

Cawswag, *s. f.* (caws—gwasg) A cheese-press.

Cawswr, *s. m.*—*pl.* *cawswyr* (caws—gwr) A cheese-monger; a dealer in cheese.

Cawswryf, *s. m.* (caws—gwryf) A cheese-press.

Cebr, *s. f.*—*pl.* *ceibr* (cab) A rafter.

Cebystr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cab—ystyr) A binder, or fastener; a halter. *Cebystr arad*, the part

called a sheet, or stilt of a plough, which comes from the share to the beam. *Llwyth y cebystyr*, a fellow that deserves the halter, a crack-rope.

Ni orddyfnwys cath cebystyr.

The cat has not been accustomed to the halter. *Adage.*

- Cecr**, *s. m.* (ceg) A brawl, strife, or debate.
Cecraeth, *s. m.* (cecr) A wrangling, or brawling.
Cecrai, *s. c.*—*pl.* cecreion (cecr) A brawler.
Cecraidd, *a.* (cecr) Apt to wrangle, or cavil; scurrilous.
Cecreiaidd, *a.* (cecr) Shrewish; snappish.
Cecren, *s. f.* (cecr) A shrew, or scold.
Cecri, *s. m.* (cecr) Scurrilousness; snappishness.
Cecru, *v. a.* (cecr) To wrangle, to debate.
Cecrus, *a.* (cecr) Quarrelsome; snappish.
Cecrusrwydd, *s. m.* (cecr) Quarrelsomeness.
Cecryn, *s. m.* (cecr) A wrangler, or brawler; a litigious person.
Cecrynaidd, *a.* (cecr) Disposed to be a wrangler.
Cecys, *s. pl. aggr.* (ceg) Plants with hollow stalks; canes; reeds; and in some parts, the same as cegid, hemlock.
Cecysaidd, *a.* (cecys) Tubulous; like a reed; like hemlock.
Cecysawg, *a.* (cecys) Fistulated; hollow like reeds or hemlock.
Cecysen, *s. f.* (cecys) A tubular plant, a cane, or reed; a hemlock.
Ced, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (cy—ed) A benefit; a favour, or gift; also aid, or relief: the relief, or contribution, furnished by the tenants, to the lord of the manor, was called *Ced*. *Ni wna na ched nag ymwarded*, he will grant nor relief nor support.

Ni chymer llu ced ar ffo.

A flying army will not pick up treasure. *Adage.*

*Gelwir hwn llu gystlwn llyw,
Lloegr gyrchiad cad, ced aelaw.*

He shall be called an army's kindred leader, the assaulter of Lloegria in battle, bellowing the precious gift.

Pr. Bychan, i O. ab Gr. ab Rhys.

- Cedafien**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. i* (câd—llen) A napkin.
Cedawl, *a.* (ced) Beneficent; liberal, kind.

*Cedawl Gronwy cad forgymlawdd hardd,
Cardd wahardd, cerdd wahawdd.*

The bounteous Gronwy, comely, and like the tumult of the sea in battle, opposing shame, and inviting songs.

Bleddyn Fardd, m. G. ab Ednyfed.

- Cedawr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* cedorau (cad) What is blended or entangled together; the pubes. *Cedaur y wrach*, the bur, or burdock.
Cedawrach, *s. m. aggr.* (cedawr) Bane-wort, shave-grass; called also *rhawn y march*.
Ceden, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cad) What binds, or sticks together; shaggy hair; the nap of cloth.
Cedenawg, *a.* (ceden) Shaggy; having a shag.
Cedenogrwydd, *s. m.* (cedenawg) Shagginess.
Cedenu, *v. a.* (ceden) To make shaggy; to raise a frize; to become formed into locks.
Cedfawr, *a.* (ced) Beneficent, lavish; free.
Cedig, *a.* (ced) Munificent, bounteous, liberal.

*Cadair Teyrnion
Celfydd rwy cadwo;
Ceisitor yngno,
Ceisitor cedig
Cedwyr colledig.*

The presidency of Teyrnion, he that keeps it is ingenious; seeking there would be there, seeking the munificent departed warriors.

Taliesin.

- Cedorawg**, *a.* (cedawr) With signs of puberty.
Cedorfa, *s. f.* (cedawr—ma) The bottom of the abdomen.
Cedorwydd, *s. m. aggr.* (cedawr—gwydd) The giant fennel.

Cedowydd, *s. m. aggr.* (cad—gwydd) The flea-bane, also called *cedowys*.

Cedrwys, *a.* (ced—rhwys) Generous, bounteous.

Cedu, *v. a.* (ced) To confer a benefit, or gift.

Cedw, *s. m.* (ced) Mustard. *Cedw du*, common mustard; *cedw gwyllt*, wild mustard; *cedw gwyn*, white mustard.

Cedwerchyr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (ced—gwerchyr) A covering of a treasurer; a giver of bounties.

*Ef oedd gadfarch cedwerchyr a'm clwyf,
Cleddyf-rudd nid edgyr.*

He was a knight-rider, and a distributor of bounties, who wounds me, with his ruddy sword he will not return.

Cynddelw, m. Ior. ab Meredudd.

Cedwid, *s. m.* (cadw) A keeping; possession.

Goreu camwri cedwid.

The best of iniquity is possessing. *Adage.*

Cedwidydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cedwid) A keeper; or possessor.

*Molawd a ddyllydd cedwidydd cad;
Iawn yw moli rhi a fo rhoddiad.*

Praise will be bestowed on the guardian of the battle; it is just to extol a prince that is a giver.

Llywelyn Fardd.

Cedwidyddes, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cedwidydd) A female possessor, or keeper.

Cedys, *s. pl. aggr.* (câd) Bundles, or faggots.

Cedysen, *s. f.* (cedys) A faggot, a bundle.

Ceddw, *s. m.* (cy—eddw) Mustard.

Cefn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (caf) The back; the upper side; a ridge; as *cefn o dir*, a ridge of land; a long extended mountain. *Cefn crwbi*, a hunch-back; *tu cefn*, behind; *mae iddo gefn da*, he has good support.

Cefnaint, *s. m.* (cefn) A back region; middle.

Pan yw hi yn gefnaint nos ar yr eglwys fe wawria y dydd yn yr amser prlawd, ac y cysgodau a giliant.

Though it is the middle of night with the church the day will dawn in the appointed time, and the shades will disappear.

Jer. Owain.

Cefnant, *s. m.*—*pl.* cefnaint (cefn) Support; also a great grand-child

Cefnawg, *a.* (cefn) Backed; hearty, courageous.

*Hwyliwr helynt—
A swyddawg cefnawg, nid cel,
Yn rhwyfan yn y rhyfel.*

He is a traveller used to the journey, and a courageous officer, it is not concealed, commanding in the war.

T. Prys.

Cefnbant, *a.* (cefn—pant) Saddle backed.

Cefnbeithyn, *s. pl.* (cefn—peithyn) Ridge-tiles.

Cefnbeithynen, *s. f.* (cefnbeithyn) A ridge-tile.

Cefndedyn, *s. m.* (cefn—tedyn) The mesentery.

Cefnder, *s. m.*—*pl.* cefndyr (cefn—dar) A cousin.

Nid galluawg ond cefndyrw.

There are none so powerful as cousins. *Adage.*

Cefnderw, *s. m.*—*pl.* cefndyrw (cefn—derw) A first cousin; a cousin.

Sef yw aelodau y brenin; ei feibion, a'i neiaint, a'i cefnderw.

The king's relatives are his sons, and his nephews, and his cousins.

Welsh Laws.

Cefndwn, *a.* (cefn—twyn) Broken-backed.

Cefnddryll, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (cefn—dryll) Chine.

Cefnen, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cefn) A gentle rising hill.

Cefnfor, *s. m.* (cefn—mor) The main sea.

Cefngefn, *a.* (cefn) Back to back; at variance.

Cefngrwba, *a.* (cefn—crwba) Hunch-backed.

Cefngrwca, *a.* (cefn—crwca) Crook-backed.

Cefngrwm, *a.* (cefn—crwm) Hump-backed.

Cefnhwrwg, *a.* (cefn—hwrwg) Hunch-backed.

Cefnllif, *s. m.* (cefn—lli) A great or high flood.

*Gyda ni oni bai ei fod—
Y dyfroedd a'n boddasant ni,
A'n hoed dan gefnlli' buan.*

With us if he had not been, the waters would have over-whelmed us, and our lives would have gone under the rapid torrent.

Edm. Prys.

Cefnogaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cefnawg) A state of backing or supporting.

Cefnogawl, a. (cefnawg) Tending to support.

Cefnogi, v. a. (cefnawg) To back, support, or encourage; to gather strength.

Cefnogiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cefnawg) A backing, abetting, or supporting.

Cefnogrwydd, s. m. (cefnawg) Stoutness.

Cefnogwr, s. m.—pl. cefnogwyr (cefnawg—gwr) An abettor; an encourager.

Cefnu, v. a. (cefn) To back; to turn one's back.

Cefnwr, s. m.—pl. cefnwyr (cefn—gwr) A backer; an abettor, or supporter.

Cefnwyden, s. f.—pl. t. au (cefn) The ridge-band, a part of a draught harness.

Ceffitor, sup. (caff) Getting hold of, or attaining.

Ceg, s. f.—pl. t. au (cy—eg) The mouth; an opening, or entrance. *Dal ef gerfydd ei geg,* hold him by the throat.

Cegaid, s. f.—pl. cegeidiau (ceg) A mouth-full.

Cegaidd, a. (ceg) Like a mouth; opening.

Cegawl, a. (ceg) Having a mouth, mouthed.

Cegddu, a. (ceg—du) Black-mouthed: also a fish called a hake.

Cegiad, s. f.—pl. t. au (ceg) A mouthing.

Cegiau, v. a. (ceg) To choak, or to strangle.

Cegawl, a. (ceg) Tending to choak, or strangle.

Cegid, s. pl. aggr. (ceg) The hemlock.

Cegid, s. f.—pl. t. au (ceg) A bird called witwal.

*Ar y gog a'r dryw y gegid sy falch;
A'r cryr sy walch ar yr ysnid.*

Over the cuckoo and the wren the *witwal* is proud; and the eagle looks with contempt on the simple. *L. G. Cothi.*

Cegidawg, a. (cegid) Abounding with hemlock.

Cegiden, s. f. (cegid) Hemlock plant. *Cegiden y dufr,* water hemlock; *cegiden fenyw,* wild chervil; *cegidwen wen,* great chervil.

Cegin, s. f.—pl. t. au (ceg) A kitchen. *Lat. coquina.*

*Gorddu yw brig y Werddon,
Gan fwg ceginau o Fon.*

The Irish hills are tipped with black, from the smoke of the kitchens of Mon. *L. G. Cothi.*

Ceginiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cegin) Cookery.

Gwell ceginiaeth na breniniaeth.

Cookery is better than a kingdom.

Adage.

Ceginwr, s. m.—pl. ceginwyr (cegin—gwr) A kitchener; a cook.

Cegoer, a. (ceg—oer) Cold-mouthed. *Celain gegoer,* a cold-mouthed corpse.

Cegrwth, a. (ceg—rhwth) Wide or open-mouthed.

Cegrythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cegrwth) A mouthing greedily, or opening the mouth wide.

Cegrythu, v. a. (cegrwth) To open the mouth widely; to gape.

Cegu, v. a. (ceg) To mouth; to devour greedily.

Cegyr, s. m.—pl. t. on (ceg) A moulder; a gaper, *cegyr mawr,* the water hemlock.

Ceian, s. f. (cai) A pink; also called *ceilys*.

Ceibiad, s. m. (caib) A hoeing, or using the hoe.

Ceibiaw, v. a. (caib) To hoe; to use a mattock.

Ceibiwr, s. m.—pl. ceibwyr (caib—gwr) A hoer, one that works with a hoe; a fumbler.

Ceibrad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cebr) Contignation, or a fastening together.

Ceibraw, v. a. (cebr) To fasten together; to joist, to lay on rafters.

Ceibrawg, a. (cebr) Having rafters, or joists.

Ceibren, s. f. (cebr) A rafter; a spar, a joist.

Ceidwad, s. m.—pl. ceidwaid (cadw) A keeper; a conservator; a looker after; a preserver; sage.

Gwell un ceidwad no dau ymlyniad.

One keeper is better than two pursuers.

Adage.

Ceidwadaeth, s. m. (ceidwad) Custody, keeping.

Ceidwadawl, a. (ceidwad) Preservative, keeping.

Ceidwades, s. f.—pl. t. au (ceidwad) A female guardian, a conservatrix.

Ceidwadwy, a. (ceidwad) That may be preserved.

Ceifn, s. m.—pl. ceifnaint (cefn) A child of the fourth generation, or a great grand-child.

Ceilfaint, s. m.—pl. ceilfreintiau (cail—braint) Faldage, or privilege of folding.

Ceilid, s. m.—pl. t. au (cail) A folding of cattle.

Ceiliau, v. a. (cail) To pen, or fold cattle.

Ceilawg, s. m.—pl. ceiliogod (caill) A cock, or male of birds. *Ceilawg y coed,* the cock of the wood; *ceiliawg y mynydd,* the grouse cock; *ceiliawg du,* the black game, or heath cock; *ceiliawg mwyalch,* the thrush; *ceiliawg bron-fraith,* a throstle; *ceiliawg hwyad,* a drake; *ceiliawg rhedyn,* a grasshopper; *ceiliawg neidr,* a basilisk; *ceiliawg gwynt,* a weathercock.

Cwyn bychod ceiliawg yn aerwy.

The poor complaint of a cock in a yoke.

Adage.

Nid cyfannedd ond ceiliawg.

None so domestic as a cock.

Adage.

Ceillogwr, s. m.—pl. ceiliogwyr (ceiliawg—gwr) A cock-master.

Ceillogwydd, s. m. (ceiliawg—gwydd) A gander.

Nid musgrell ond ceiliogwydd.

There is none so halting as a gander.

Adage.

Ceillogyn, s. m. dim. (ceiliawg) A cockerel.

Ceilys, s. pl. aggr. (cail) Nine-pins. *Chwareu ceilys,* to play at nine-pins.

Ceilysyn, s. m. (ceilys) A nine-pin; a skittle.

Ceilliawg, a. (caill) Having testicles; or not gelt.

Ceimhen, s. f.—pl. t. au (camp) A whirler.

Ceimbenen, s. f. (ceimhen) A winnowing sheet.

Ceimhiad, s. m.—pl. ceimhiaid (camp) One that contends in the games.

Ceimhiad, brwydr Duw a'i cymer.

The contender of the battle, God will receive him.

Gr. ab M. ab Dafydd.

Ef gogel gogam cymhwyliaid;

Ef gogawn glyw cammawn ceimmaid.

He will beware of the sneer of the wits; he is the powerful leader; and contender on the hostile plain.

L. P. Moch, i R. ab Owain.

Ceimhiaw, v. a. (camp) To strive in the games.

Ceimhyn, s. m. (camp) One that strives in the games.

*Neud wyf glod geimhyn cerdd glywanawr,
Y'ngaer Pedryfan Ynys Pybyrdor?*

And I not a candidate for fame in the memorial song, in the square city of the strongly-guarded isle.

Taliesin.

Ceimiad, s. m.—pl. ceimiaid (cam) A wanderer, a pilgrim. *Beuno geimiad,* Beuno the pilgrim, *Elian geimiad,* Elian the pilgrim.

Tri meib Llywarch, tri anghymhen cad,

Tri cheimiad aflawen,

Llef, ac Arau, ac Urien.

Three sons of Llywarch, the three untractable ones, in battle, the three joyless wanderers were Llef, and Arau, and Urien.

Llywarch Hen.

Ceimle, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (camp—lle) A plain, or down; a common. *Sil.*

Ceimwch, s. m.—pl. ceimychiaid (cam) A lobster. *Ceimwch coch,* or *ceimwch mair,* a craw-fish.

Ceinach, s. f.—pl. ceinych (cain) A hare.

Ceinad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cain) Circumspection.

Ceinadn, v. a. (ceinad) To use circumspection.

Ni elwir yn gywraint ni gynnydd;
Ceinadwn gobrywnu grefydd.

He will not be deemed ingenious that doth not prosper; *we will examine, we will merit religion.* *Lleford.*

Ceinciad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cainc) Branching out.

Ceinciaw, v. a. (cainc) To branch out, to ramify.

Ceinciawg, a. (cainc) Branching, full of branches.

Ceinciawl, a. (cainc) Branching, or shooting out.

Ceinder, s. m. (cain) Splendour, elegance, beauty.

Ceinedd, s. m. (cain) Showiness, splendour.

Ceinfalch, a. (cain—balch) Ostentatious; showy.

Ceinfawl, s. m. (cain—mawl) Panegyric, praise.

Ceinfod, s. m.—pl. t. au (cain—bod) A state of glory, a state of bliss.

Ac o's Duw o nef neu ym cynnydd
Ceinfod gan Lywy imi lawr ymhunydd.

And if God of Heaven doth but prosper my *state of bliss*, with
Lywy will be my *reposing place.* *Gwalchmai.*

Ceinforawd, s. m. (ceinfawl) An encomiastic.

Ceinfoeli, v. a. (ceinfawl) To bestow encomium.

—Boed rwydd
Ceinfoeli Celi calonogrwydd.

Let there be without restraint *glorious praising* of the mysteri-
ous One, with the whole heart. *Ein. ab Gwalchmai.*

Ceinforawd, s. m. (cain—morawd) A pleasant sailing, or gliding.

A dyfo mab Cynan mawr amgyffred,
Can GRIST ceinforawd gwlad ogoned.

And may the son of Cynan, greatly regretted, be with Christ
in the *splendid gliding on the water* of the region of glory. *Meilyr.*

Ceingyfre, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cain—cyfre) A beau-
teous concurrence, regularity, or order.

Ceingyfreu, v. a. (ceingyfre) To concur, or go
together in good order; to harmonize.

Gorwyn blaen perthi, ceingyfreu adar,
Hir dydd dawn goleu;
Trugar daffar Duw goreu.

Glittering are the tops of the thorns, the birds *harmonize*; the
day is long, the gift of the light; mercy is an attribute of God the
most beneficent. *Llywarch Hen.*

Ceiniad, s. m.—pl. ceiniaid (can) A chanter.

Ni ddwg neb ceiniad nag o honawd,
Yn awen gyfrif, cynnif draethawd.

No minstrel will meet with a refusal from thee, respecting the
muse, singing of tumult. *Meilyr.*

Ceiniades, s. f.—pl. t. au (ceiniad) A chantress.

Ceiniaw, v. a. (cain) To take a view, or survey;
to perceive.

Lluch fy nghleddyf, fy nghelniaw ni's llwydd,
Ni lluddiaf ym llaw lladd ni's gwēyr.

Gleaming is my sword, the *glancing* on me shall not prosper;
I will not hinder my hand to slay such as it will not bring down.
Gwalchmai.

Ceiniawg, a. (cain) Having an object. It was
formerly used substantively for coin of differ-
ent valuations; but now it is simply a penny.
Ceiniawg-gyfraith, the lawful penny; *ceiniawg*
gota, being two-thirds of the *ceiniawg gyfraith*,
was most likely the same with the English
penny; as the *dimai*, or half-penny, was the
half of the latter. The laws mention *Tair cein-*
iawg ddirwy, or three mulct pence; and one of
these seems to be indicated in the words—
Taled geiniawg iddi cyfled a'i thin; ceiniawg
ben, poll pence.

Yr un geiniawg a addug gant.

The same penny is carried by a hundred. *Welsh Laws.*

Ceinibawg, a. (cain) Studded. *Ffrwyn geinibawg*,
a studded bridle.

Ceiniedi, s. m. (ceiniad) Vocal music, harmony.

Ac angerid, a cherdd, a cheiniedi llawen,
Ac amgen yw yn llen a Llanddewi.

And incense, and music and joyful *singing*, and second in the
veil to Llanddewi. *Llywelyn Fardd, t. Dowyn.*

Ceiniglys, s. m. (ceiniawg—llys) Moneywort.

Ceinioca, v. a. (ceiniawg) To gather pence; to
go about with a brief; to collect; to beg.

Ceinioca bu'n gynta' gwaith,
Yta, ac wyna ganwaith.

A *begging of money* he was first of all, he begged corn, and he beg-
ged lambs a hundred times. *D. Ll. ab Gruffudd, i L. ab Gutyn.*

Ceinioes, s. f. (cain—oes) A fine, or prosperous
course of life.

Enwawg ym ceinioes ym ceinmygir.
Anwar fy lluchfar onym llochir.

Nobly in my splendid life I shall be honoured, untractable is my
fiery wrath, if I am not attended. *Cynddelw.*

Ceiniogwerth, s. f. (ceiniawg—gwerth) A penny-
worth.

Ar bob peth yn colli—
Nes fy myned gyda'r berth,
Heb feddu ar geiniog werth.

Losing by every thing, till I went with the hedge, without pos-
sessing a single *pennyworth.* *S. Tudur.*

Ceinion, s. pl. aggr. (cain) Ornaments, jewelry;
Ceinion ymadrawd, the beauties of language;
ceinion cyfeddwrch, the delicacies of the ban-
quet, the first drink brought into the hall.

Ni ddylly corn medd ceinion meddwaint,
Bardd ni wypo hwn, hyny dy gaint.

He deserves not the meadhorn with the delicacies of inebriation,
the bard that knows not this, that it is thy song. *G. Brycheiniawg.*

Ceinionydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ceinion) A jeweller.

Ceinliw, s. m.—pl. t. ian (cain—lliw) A bright,
or gay colour; of a gaudy, or splendid hue.

Ceinlly, s. f. (cain—lly) A clear, or sharp sight.

Ceinlly goch, or *cudyll coch*, a sparrow-hawk.

Ceinmyg, a. (cain—myg) Splendidly honourable.

Wyf hen, wyf unig, wyf anelwig oer,
Gwedy gwely ceinmyg.

I am old, I am solitary, I am enfeebled and cold, after the
once *gaily-honoured* bed. *Llywarch Hen.*

Ceinmygawl, a. (ceinmyg) Tending to honour.

Ceinmyged, s. f.—pl. t. au (ceinmyg) Splendid
exaltation; respect; reverence.

Ceinmygiad, s. m. (ceinmyg) A bearing or con-
ducting with dignity.

Ceinmygiadawl, a. (ceinmygiad) Magnificent.

Ceinmygu, v. a. (ceinmyg) To celebrate; to honour.

Ceinmygir pob newydd.

Every thing new *will be honoured.*

Adage.

Hil Cadell—

Rym ceinmyg, o'm ceinfalch araith.

The offspring of Cadell, he will *splendidly honour* me for my
fairly exulting oration. *Cynddelw, i'r argl. Rhys.*

Ceinmyn, a. (cain—myn) Splendidly received.

Hebawg teulu cu ceinmyn,
Anhawdd geinym dy hebgor.

Hawk of a tribe of *splendid reception*, it is difficult for us to
dispense with thee. *Cynddelw, i feib Cedifor.*

Ceinmynu, v. a. (ceinmyn) To receive with
splendour, pomp, or ostentation.

Edifeiriawg da Duw a'i ceinmyn.

The good repenting man God will *gloriously receive* him.
Ein. ab Gwalchmai.

Ceinrad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cain—rhad) A splen-
did gift or endowment.

Ceinrodd, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cain—rhodd) A splen-
did gift; a splendid reward.

Ceinroddwiw, a. (ceinrodd—gwiw) Meriting a
splendid reward.

Ceinroddwiw Rhys
Clodadwy beirdd-lwydd bwrdd-llys.

Rhys, *meriting a fair gift*, commendable in making the bards
prosperous at the court of the full board. *Br. Brychan.*

Ceinrydd, a. (cain—rhydd) Magnificently free.

Dragonawl feidriawl fadiain yn elfydd,
Alaf geinrydd elw dy gan-rain.

Proudly leading, surely aiming the bounty of the chace; thy
gift *splendidly liberal*, the produce of thy hundred spears.
Gwalchmai.

Ceintach, s. f. (caint) A conflict; a scuffle.
Ceintach, v. a. (caint) To bicker, or to quarrel.

Caintach wedi brawd.

To quarrel after judgment.

Adage.

Ceintachlyd, a. (ceintach) Quarrelsome.
Ceintachu, v. a. (ceintach) To quarrel, or scuffle.
Ceintachus, a. (ceintach) Contentious, quarrelsome.
Ceintor, ger. (canu) In singing, or hymning.

Caffant bawb eu teithi llawen fi Brython,
 Ceintor cyn elwch, cathl heddwch, a hinon.

When every one shall obtain his privilege Britons shall be glad,
 sounding the horns of acclamation, singing the hymn of peace,
 and serenity. *Myrddin.*

Ceinwen, a. (cain—gwen) Splendidly fair. An epithet for a woman.

Ceinwerth, s. m. (cain—gwerth) Splendid prize.

Ceinwiw, a. (cain—gwiw) Splendidly meritorious.

Ceinwyd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cain—gwyd) A splendid quality, or disposition.

Ceingadr, a. (cain—cadr) Elegantly compact.

Dyred Ysbryd sant, creawdr byd, bydoedd eur-naf,
 I'n calonau, a'n dwyfronau, freiniawl hynaf,
 Gofwya'n bryd, tro yn cyngyd, ceingadr waesaf!

Come holy Spirit, Creator of the universe, the glorious upholder
 of worlds, come to our hearts, to our breasts, thou revered an-
 cient of days visit our thoughts, turn our affections, thou glori-
 fied powerful ransom. *Llyfr Meudwy Llanddewi Brefi.*

Ceingel, s. f.—pl. ceingyl (caing) A hank of thread; a girth, or surcingle.

Ceingell, s. m.—pl. t. au (caing) An instrument used for making of ropes. *Sil.*

Ceinglaw, v. a. (ceingel) To make thread into hanks, to band; to girth.

Ceingliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ceingel) A forming into bands, or hanks.

Ceingliadur, s. m. (ceingliad) A winding reel.

Ceingoreth, s. f.—pl. t. au (caing—goreth) A seton.

Ceingorethn, v. a. (ceingoreth) To make a seton.

Ceingyll, s. m.—pl. t. au (caing) A reel used for twisting of ropes.

Ceirch, s. m. aggr. (cair) Oats. *Bara ceirch*, oat bread.

Ceirchaid, a. (ceirch) Like oats; oaten.

Ceirchen, s. f. (ceirch) A grain of oats.

Ceirchlyd, a. (ceirch) Abounding with oats; oaty.

Ceiriad, s. m. (car) A bearer, or supporter.

Ceiriadawg, a. (ceiriad) Bearing, or supporting.

Ef cynnif, mi wyf yn nalar foddawg,
 O leas Cynddylan clod ceiriadawg.

He is in tumult, I long for the tranquil earth, if the fame-sup-
 ported Cynddylan is slain. *Meigant.*

Ceirios, s. pl. aggr. (cair) Cherries. *Ceirios sur-
 ion*, agricot cherries; *ceirios y waen*, cran-
 berries.

Ceiriosen, s. f. (ceirios) A single cherry.

Ceirioslan, s. f. (ceirios—llan) Cherry-orchard.

Ceirniad, s. m.—pl. ceirniaid (carn) Any hoofed animal.

Ceishwl, s. m. pl. ceisbyliaid (cais—pwl) A bailiff, or catchpoll; a blunt rude fellow.

Cosbwr bun, a'i cheisbwl.

The punisher of the fair one, and her churl. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Ceisiad, s. m.—pl. ceisiaid (cais) A receiver of customs; a tax-gatherer; a bailiff; a publican.

Ceisiaw, v. a. (cais) To seek; to go after or fetch; to attempt, or to endeavour.

Ceisiaw teyrnged y genym ni!—yn gyunhebyg i hyny, ninnau a
 ddelsiawfwn deyrnged y ganthynt hwyntau o Ruain; ac y cadarnaf
 o honau cymeryd yr hyn a geisio.

Seeking a tribute from us!—in the like manner we will also de-
 mand a tribute from them of Rome; and the most powerful of us
 shall take what he attempts. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Ceisid, s. m. (cais) A seeking, or endeavouring.

Ceisydydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ceisid) An enterprizer

Cynddylan—
 Clodrydd ceisydydd cystwy.

Cynddylan greatly famed, the seeker for tumult. *Llywarch Hen.*

Ceisydydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ceisiad) One that makes an attempt, or that endeavours.

Ceisor, ger. (ceisid) That is attempting.

Ceisiwr, s. m.—pl. ceiswyr (cais—gwr) One that fetcheth; a seeker.

Ceisiwiw, a. (cais—gwiw) Worthy to be sought.

Ceitlen, s. f.—pl. t. i (cad—llen) A smock frock.

Ceithial, v. a. (caeth) To be straitening.

Ceithialed, s. m. (ceithial) Straitness, striction, bondage, slavery.

Ceithiaw, v. a. (caeth) To confine; to seize.

Ceithiw, a. (caeth) Under restraint: slavish.

Aethwyf yn brwyn gwyn geithiw,
 Ethym heb udd llafn-rudd llew.

I am become afflicted with oppressive complaint, I am bereaved
 of my chief, the ruddy-bladed lion, *Pr. Brychan, i R. Gryg.*

Ceithiwed, s. m. (ceithiw) Bondage; slavery.

Cel, s. m.—pl. t. ydd (cy—el) Shelter; a hiding, or concealing: also a corpse, or carcase.

Daroganaf fi hyn;
 Cad yn mhob mēyn,—
 A brain ar gelydd.

I will foretell this; a battle in every place, and crows on the
 carcasses. *Taliesin.*

Celach, s. m. (cel—ach) A fribble; a decrepid one.

Celadwy, a. (cel) That may be concealed.

Nid gorthaw a wnaif wrth a garwyf,
 Celadwy Lywy liw ton am rwyf.

I will not be silent to the one I love, the secluding Llywy, like
 the brightening wave round the oar. *Cynddelw.*

Celaig, s. f.—pl. celeigion (cel—aig) Inhabitant of the shade; a stag.

Cu cystuddiwn, cu carawn celaig ffaw,
 Ac Argoedwys gwae gorddyfawys i ymddulllaw.

Affectionately would I be afflicted, affectionately would I love
 the glorious solitary one; and the men of Argoed woe to them
 that are made accustomed with preparing for the conflict. *Aneurin.*

Celain, a. (cel) That is involved in shades. *s. f.*

A dead carcase. *Mae hi yn farw gelain*, he is quite a corpse, or is quite dead.

Celan, s. f.—pl. t. edd (cel) A dead body.

Celanedd, s. f. aggr.—pl. t. au (celan) A heap of dead carcasses; a carnage.

Celaneddaidd, a. (celanedd) Like a dead carcase.

Celaneddawg, a. (celanedd) Strewed with dead bodies; ghastly.

Celaneddig, a. (celanedd) Of a deadly appearance.

Celaneddu, v. a. (celanedd) To make a carnage.

Celawr, s. m.—pl. celorion (cel) One that hides.

Celc, s. m. (cel) Concealment; a wile, or trick.

Celcadwy, a. (celc) Concealable; hidden.

Celciad, s. m.—pl. t. au (celc) A concealing.

Celciaw, v. a. (celc) To conceal, or secrete.

Celcu, v. a. (celc) To hide, or conceal.

Celcwr, s. m.—pl. celcwyr (celc—gwr) One that concealeth; an embezzler.

Celcyn, s. m. (celc) One that conceals himself.

Celcyniaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (celcyn) Trickery.

Celch, a. (cylch) Round, or encircling.

Anadl fal mwg y fawnen
 Yn ei chelch, pan na's gelch gwen.

Breath like the smoke of the turf around her, whilst he doth
 not embrace the fair. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Celdy, s. m.—pl. t. au (cel—ty) A house of retreat.

A'i wely yn y celdy cain
 —Gyda'i riain.

And his bed in the beautiful arbour, with his lady. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Celedig, a. (cel) Concealed, dissembled.

Celedigaeth, s. m. (celedig) A concealment.

Celefeurydd, s. m. aggr. (calaf—rhydd) Stubble. In the Laws it is the stubble that is standing of corn that has been eaten by cattle.

Celefrad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cel—efrad) A refuge for criminals.

Heb ralth, heb gyfraith, heb gyfrad a gwan,
Na gweini celefrad.

Without rule, without law, without participating with the weak,
nor administering a refuge for armics.

Lt. P. Moch, i D. ab Owain.

Celfan, s. f.—pl. t. au (cel—mân) A place of concealment; a retreat.

Nid oes gelfan min llanerch,
I'm i gynnal oed â merch.

There is not an *arbour* in the edge of the grove, for me to hold
a meeting with a maid.

D. ab Gwilym.

Celf, s. f. (cel) Art, mystery, or craft.

Celfi, s. pl. aggr. (cel) Tools, instruments; also trifles. *Dos a'th gelfi oddiyna*, go and take thy litter away from there.

Celfiyn, s. m. (celfi) A tool, or instrument.

Celfydd, a. (celf) Artificial; expert, skilful.

Celfydd celed ei arfaeth.

The expert, let him conceal his design.

Adage.

Celfyddawd, s. m.—pl. celfyddodion (celfydd) A science; art, or mystery.

Tair colofn y celfyddodion,
Marcwlif a Gadw gadr swyson,
A Selyf, ben sywedyddion.

The three pillars of the sciences, Marcwlif, and Cadw of powerful
impulse, and Selyf chief of astronomers.

Lt. P. Moch, i D. ab Owain.

Celfyddgar, a. (celfydd) Ingenious; scientific.

Celfyddgarwch, s. m. (celfyddgar) Ingeniousness.

Celfyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (celfydd) Being expert

Celfyddu, v. a. (celfydd) To exercise art, or to practise ingenuity.

Celfyddus, a. (celfydd) Belonging to arts.

Celfyddwr, s. m.—pl. celfyddwyr (celfydd—gwr) A man of science; an artist.

Celfyddyd, s. f.—pl. t. au (celfydd) Art, or mystery; craft.

Cas a welo lawer o foesan, a chelfyddydau, ac heb ddysgu dim.

Odious is he that hath seen much of manners and arts, and
learns nothing.

Adage.

Celfyddydaidd, a. (celfyddyd) Appertaining to art

Celfyddydawl, a. (celfyddyd) Technical.

Celf, s. m.—pl. t. i (elf) A stock, or pillar.

Pengwastrawd, ei le yw i am y celfi a'r brenin.

The chief groom, his place is on the farther side of the pillars
with the king.

Welsh Laws.

Celfain, a. (celf) Dried up, or become stiff; rigid; clung, as wood that is cut.

Celfaint, s. m.—pl. celfeinniau (celfain) A tree grown hard, or dried up; a stock.

Tri chyfyng byd, crau nodwydd ddur, a charn Sais ar gelfaint, a
cheiniawg mab y crinwas.

The three straits of the world; the eye of a needle, an arrant
Saxon on the gallows, and the penny of the covetous son.

Triodd Moes.

Celfeiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (celfain) A drying up.

Celfeiniaw, v. a. (celfain) To clung or dry up, as wood that is cut; to harden.

Ffynodd gynt ei chelfeiniaw.

Once the hardening of it has prospered.

R. G. Eryri, i fidaug.

Celgar, a. (cel) Apt to hide, or conceal.

Celgarwch, s. m. (celgar) Secludedness; privacy.

Celi, s. m. (cel) The mysterious, or secret one; an epithet for the Supreme Being.

Gwelir—

Duw ei Cheli fu ei Chilydd.

It is seen, God the mysterious One was her protector.

Risierdyn, i Fair.

Celt, s. m.—pl. ceilt (cel) A covert, or shelter.

Celtiad, s. m.—pl. celtiaid (celt) One that abideth in a covert, or an inhabitant of the wood; a Celt. It is of the same import as *Gwyddel*, *Ysgodawg*, and *Celydd*.

Celu, v. a. (cel) To hide or conceal; to keep secret.

Gwel, a chel, a chlyw.

See, conceal, and listen.

Barddas.

Ni allai'r grudd, fy lloer gron,
Gelu cystudd y galon.

The cheek cannot, my full-orbed luminary, hide the trouble of
the heart.

H. Daf.

Celwrn, s. m.—pl. celyrnau (cel—gwrn) A tub, a pail, or bucket.

Celwydd, s. m.—pl. t. au (cel—gwydd) A concealment of knowledge; a falsehood, or a lie. *Dyfetha celwydd*, to waste a lie, to tell useless lies

Cerddorion deillion a dwyllir yn rhwydd,
I ganu celwydd, gwan i coelir.

Blind minstrels may be easily deceived to sing a lie, little are
they credited.

L. Tudur.

Celwyddaw, v. a. (celwydd) To tell a falsehood; to make one a liar; to be confounded.

Ni's dylai fardd roddi gair yn ei gerdd a ellir gwad arno a'i gelwyddaw.

A bard ought not to introduce a word into his song that can be
denied, and that can be falsified.

Barddas.

Celwyddawg, a. (celwydd) Lying, or given to lying; false.

Celwyddu, v. a. (celwydd) To conceal what should be known; to tell a lie.

Celwyddus, a. (celwydd) Given to lying, or falsehood.

Celwyddwr, s. m.—pl. celwyddwyr (celwydd—gwr) A man addicted to falsehood; a liar.

Celydd, s. m.—pl. t. on (cel) A sheltered place, a retreat, a woody shelter. *Celydd Ieuan*, a house in Glamorgan, the inheritance of a family that is in possession of a manuscript of the Welsh Bible, translated by an ancestor, about a hundred years before the printed version. *Coed celyddon*, the Forest of *Caledonia*, in North Britain; but as may be easily supposed from the import of the word, other extensive woods in the island were also called by the name of *Celyddon*.

Celyfrad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cel—brad) A refuge, or sanctuary for criminals.

Molidor ei chor, a'i chelyfrad,
A'i cherdd a'i chedwyr, a'i llyr llad;
A'i lian ger dylan, ger glan dylad hefyd,
Llwyddid ei gweryd, a'i hyd a'i had.

Deserving of praise is its choir, and sanctuary, and its music, its
warriors, and its waters of grace; its enclosure by the sea shore,
also by the bank of the overflowing stream, may its ground, and its
corn, and its seed prosper.

Lynwelyn Fardd, i Downyn.

Celyn, s. m. aggr. (cel) Holly-wood. *Celyn Mair*, knee-holly.

Celyn glesysyd,
Bu ef y gwryd.

The holly it was tinted with green, it had been the hero.

Taliesin.

Celyneg, s. f.—pl. t. au (celyn) A holly-grove.

Celynawg, a. (celyn) Abounding with holly.

Celyn, s. f. (celyn) A holly tree. *Celyn Mair*, or *Celyn Ffrainc*, knee-holly, or butcher's broom.

Celynig, a. (celyn) Like holly; or made of holly.

Llys Celynin celynig.

The court of Celynin amid the hollies.

Cyunddelw.

Celyrnaid, s. m.—pl. celyrneidiau (celwrn) A tubfull; a bucket-full.

Celyrwedd, s. m.—pl. t. au (celawr—gwedd) A darkening aspect; a death-like countenance.

Marchogion Brynaich branes Owain,
Celyrwedd dachwedd celanedd crain,
Celenyg uddudd coeludd celain.

The knights of Bernicia, the ravens of Owain, a darkening sight, feeding on their prostrate bodies, a dainty gift is to them the signal of a carnage. *Cynnddelw, i O. Gwynedd.*

Cell, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (cy—ell) A separation; a grove, or arbour; a cell; a private room, or closet. *Coed y Gell*, a place in Mon; *tell ysgaw*, an elder grove.

Cenfigen—
Llanw bron er llunio y braw,
Llosgi fal cell o ysgaw.

Malice, it fills the breast to create disgust, burning like a grove of elder. *L. G. Cothi.*

Cell arglwydd y weilgi.

The chamber of the lord of the flood. *Adage.*

Elid ci i gell agored.

A dog will enter an open chamber. *Adage.*

Cellaig, s. m.—pl. celleigion (cell) What is produced in the grove; a stag.

Cellawg a. (cell) Cellular: abounding with cells.

Celli, s. f. aggr. (cell) A grove; a bower, or arbour

Cellt, s. f.—pl. t. au (cell) A flint stone, a flint.

Tri chaled byd: maen cellt, corn hudd, a chalon mab y crinwas.

The three hard things of the world; a flint stone, a stag's horn, and the heart of the son of covetousness. *Triodd Moes.*

Cellwair, s. m.—pl. cellweiriau (cell—gwair) A joke; a hint, allusion, or intimation.

Dwyn a wnan' ein dynion ni,
Heb air cellwair, i'w colli.

They drag away our men, without a word of a hint, to be condemned. *Ll. ab M. ab Ednyfed.*

Cellwair, v. a. (cell—gwair) To joke, or jest; to allude to hint, or intimate.

Ni sorai Gwalchmai er gair,
O gellir ei roi yn gellwair,
Cellwair y gair a garwn,
Ca'r gair yn gellwair o gwn.

Gwalchmai would not be offended for a word, if it can be applied as a hint; to hint the word I should like, I shall find the word a hint I know. *Gr. ab Hywel ab Tudur.*

Cellweigar, a. (cellwair) Jocose; facetious.

Cellweigarwch, s. m. (cellweigar) Jocularly.

Cellweiriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cellwair) A jesting.

Cellweiriaw, v. a. (cellwair) To jest, or joke.

Cellweiriawg, a. (cellwair) Jocular, jesting.

Cellweiriawl, a. (cellwair) Inciting a jest.

Cellweiriwr, s. m.—pl. cellweirwyr (cellwair—gwr) A jester; one given to joking.

Cellweirus, a. (cellwair) Jocular, jesting.

Cellwesyn, s. m. (cell—gwesyn) A cabin-boy.

Cèmi, s. m. aggr. (cam) Crookedness; wryness.

Cemmaes, s. m. (cam—aes) A circle, or amphitheatre, for games.

Cemyw, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cam) The male salmon, or milter.

Da big oedd, mor debyg yw,
Durn cam, i drwyn cemyw.

Goodly his beak, how like his crooked snout to the salmon's nose. *Ior. Fynglwyd, i Walch.*

Cèn, s. m. aggr. (en) The hide, or skin of a beast; the peel or skin of any thing; also the scales of fish, serpents, and other animals: lichen. *Cèn y ceryg*, rock moss; *cèn y coed*, the moss of trees.

Cèn, prep. (mut. of càn) With, in possession of.

Y wraig—
Mab gwyn penfelyn pan fo
Da cenyti dwg hono.

The wife, a fair yellow headed son when he comes, glad thou wilt be that she will bring. *S. Phylip.*

Cèn, conj. (can) Because; for as much; seeing.

Cènad, s. f.—pl. t. au (can) A mission; leave,

permission: also a messenger, an ambassador. *Cènad fawr ergryd*, a common crier. *Welsh Laws*

Cènad fud drud a'i cretwy.

Bold is he that shall believe a dumb messenger. *Adage.*

Ni thal dim cènad.

A messenger pays nothing. *Adage.*

Cenadawl, a. (cenad) Missive; legatine.

Cenadedig, a. (cenad) Missive, or that is sent.

Cenadiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cènad) Permission.

Cenadiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cènad) Embassy.

Cènadu, v. a. (cènad) To permit; to bear tidings.

'A gwedi cenadu hyny i senedd Rhufain, hwynt a anfonynt Severus.

And after giving tidings of that to the senate of Rome, they sent Severus. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Cenadwr, s. m.—pl. cenadwyr (cenad—gwr) A missionary; a messenger.

Cenadwrawl, a. (cenadwr) Legatine; missive.

Cenadwri, s. m. (cenadwr) Embassy; mission.

Ac yna wrth genadwri Asclepiodotus, ydd aynt y Ddeuwyr, ac y Gwyndyd, a gwyr Deifr a Brenych, ac yr Albanwyr, ac y gyd a hyny pawb or a hanoeddynt o genedl y Prydeiniaid.

And then, by the mission of Asclepiodotus went the men of the South, and of Gwynedd, the men of Deira and Bernicia, the Albanians, and with those, all such as were descended of the British Nation. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Cenadwriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cenadwr) Embassy.

Cenal, s. f.—pl. t. edd (can) A tribe, or kindred.

Mab Syfno sywedydd—
Ermygai genaledd
O wyr gwychr gwenedd.

The son of Syfno the astronomer, he would celebrate the tribes of valiant mighty men. *Aneurin.*

Cenataawl, a. (cènad) Permissive; licensed.

Cenatau, v. a. (cenad) To concur; to permit.

Cenatau y mab à orugbydd, a dawed ag ef i'r llys.

The youth was permitted, and he was brought into the court. *H. Culhwch,—Mabinogion.*

Cenau, s. m. (càn) The young of some animals; a cub, or whelp. *Cenau blaidd*, a wolf's cub; *cenau cath*, a kitten; *cenau llwynawg*, a fox cub; *cenau ci*, a puppy.

Madawg wyf mwyedig wedd
Iawn Genau Owain Gwynedd.

I am Madog with a weather-beaten countenance, the rightful issue of Owain Gwynedd. *Mer. ab Rhys.*

Cenaw, s. m.—pl. t. on (càn) An offspring; a whelp, cub, or puppy; a scion or graft. *Cenawon cyll*, catkins of hazel; *cenawon cadudd*, sons of tumult. *Gwalchmai.*

Fy hyfryd bobl fu hoew-fraisc.
Fy nghanawon gwynion gwaig.

My heart-delighting sons brisk and strong that were, my offsprings fair and swift. *G. ab Sefryn, i'w blant.*

Cenawes, s. f.—pl. t. au (cenaw) A female offspring; a cub: it is used jocularly to a woman.

Cènawg, a. (cèn) Scaly, covered with scales.

Cenedl, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (càn) A kindred, clan, stock, or tribe; a nation. *Cenedl y tad*, the father's relations, or family; *cedl y fam*, the mother's kindred; *cedl welyawg*; the family stock, or clan. *Welsh Laws.* *Cenedl* is also used for a sort, or species.

O'r halen y mae dwy genedl.

Of the salt there are two species. *Meddygon Myddfai.*

Cenedlaeth, s. f.—pl. t. au (cededl) A generation.

Cenedlaethawl, a. (cededlaeth) Generating.

Cenedlawg, a. (cededl) Having an offspring.

Cenedlawl, a. (cededl) Of a family; national.

Cenedlawr, s. m.—pl. cenedlorion (cededl) The patron of a family; a progenitor.

Cenedledig, a. (cededl) Begotten; generated.

Cenedledigawl, a. (cededledig) Generative.

Cenedlfalch, a. (cededl—balch) Proud of kindred.

Cenedliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cededl) Procreation.

Cenedlig, a. (cenedl) Appertaining to a nation.
Cenedlu, v. a. (cenedl) To beget, or generate.
Cenel, s. f.—pl. t. au (can) A nation, or tribe.
Cenfaint, s. f.—pl. cenfeinniau (cân—maint) The whole offspring, or progeny; a herd. *Cenfaint o foch*, a herd of swine.

Pedwar-melb ar ugain y'n henfaint Llywarch
 O wyr glew galwythaint
 Twll eu dyfod clod tramaint.

Four and twenty sons the progeny of Llywarch, of brave men,
 the destruction of the foe; cheering was their being, and of bound-
 less fame. *Llywarch Hen.*

Cenfigen, s. f.—pl. t. au (cen—migen) Envy.

Sef yw cenfigen, yn ddrwg gan ddyn weled ei gymydawg yn cyn-
 nyddu ar dda bydawl, neu gampau da, neu grefydd; neu fod dda
 ganddo weled gofid ar ddyn, neu ddrwg yn dachweiniaw iddo.

Envy is this: a man's being sorry to see his neighbour prosper-
 ing in worldly affairs, or in good qualities, or religion; or that
 he should be pleased with seeing another afflicted with pain, or
 some evil happening to him. *Ll. Gwyn Hergest.*

Cenfigenaidd, a. (cenfigen) Like malice.

Cenfigenawl, a. (cenfigen) Envying; malicious.

Cenfigeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cenfigen) A bear-
 ing malice, a spiting.

Cenfigenu, v. a. (cenfigen) To bear envy.

Cenfigenus, a. (cenfigen) Envious, spiteful.

**Cenfigenwr, s. m.—pl. cenfigenwyr (cenfigen—
 gwr)** One that bears spite, or bears malice.

A fo gwan genfigenwr,
 Hir yn was, a hwyr yn wr.

That is a feeble envious one, long a boy, and late a man.

L. G. Cothi.

Cenfil, s. m.—pl. t. au (cen—mil) A perfect beast.

Ceniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (can) A taking a survey.

Ceniadawl, a. (cenad) Permissive, allowing leave.

Ceniadu, v. a. (cenad) To permit, suffer, or allow.

Dau wr a folaf fal ym ceniad Dofydd—
 Cadfan i gadw llan, ef a Lleuddad.

Two men I will extol as the renovator will permit me; Cadfan
 to guard the church, with him Lleuddad. *Llywelyn Fardd.*

Ceniadwr, s. m.—pl. ceniadwyr (cenad) One that
 gives leave, or one who permits.

Ceniaw, v. a. (cân) To perceive, or see. *Cenis
 ryfeddodau mawrion*, he beheld great wonders;
cenyw fro dirion, he beholds a pleasant country;
cenid aer, there was slaughter seen.

Mor wenwyn ym cwyn am yd ym cen;
 Mor wyf goddedig dig disgywen.

How piercing is my complaint that he should see me; now am
 I irritated with glowing wrath. *Cynddelw.*

Mil ar ben bryn a'i cennyw.

A thousand behold him on the hill.

G. Glyn.

Cenig, s. f. dim. (can) A short song; a sonnet.

Cenin, s. pl. aggr. (cen) Leeks. *Cenin y gwin-
 wydd*, or *cenin Pedr*, daffodil; *cenin y brain*, or
esgidiau y gog, purple coloured violet; *cenin
 ewinawg*, garlick.

Ceninen, s. f. (cenin) A leek; a single leek.

Ceninen y brain, a wild hyacinth.

Cenllusg, s. pl. aggr. (can—llusg) A drawing
 with, a violent scud, or a stormy shower. *Cen-
 llusg o wlaw*, a heavy shower of rain; *cenllusg
 o gessair*, a hail storm. *Sil.* In North Wales
 hailstones simply is meant by *cenllusg*.

Cenogrwydd, s. m. (cenawg) Scaliness, scaly state.

Cenu, v. a. (cen) To scale; to grow scaly.

Cengl, s. f.—pl. cenglau (cang) A band; a hank;
 as of thread, or yarn; a girth, or surcingle.

Cenglawg, a. (cengl) Reeled, or wound into hanks.

Cengledig, a. (cengl) Being made into hanks.

Cengliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cengl) A winding up.

Cengliadur, s. m.—pl. t. au (cengliad) A reel to
 wind thread, or yarn, a winding reel.

Cengliedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cengliad) A reeler
 or winder of yarn.

Cenglu, v. a. (cengl) To wind thread, to form
 into hanks; also to gird.

Cenglwr, s. m. (cengl—gwr) Yarn winder.

Cenglyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cengl) A bandage.

Cenglynydd, s. m. (cen—glydd) The herb star-tip.

Cer, s. pl. aggr. (cy—er) Requisites, implements,
 tools, trappings; also draught harness. *Cer
 ddrwg*, and *cer ddiffaith*, a bad sort of people.

Gwin, merch drweh, a gwychedr,
 Myn fy enaid gwiw, afraid ger.

Wine, a wanton woman, and finery, by my soul they are quite
 needless things. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Cer, s. m. (cy—er) That impels; that is angular;
 that is rough or rugged.

Ceraint, s. pl. aggr. (carant) Kindred, relatives.

A'th gangau, brig oreu braint,
 Deg aeron, yw dy geraint.

And thy branches, the summit of the noblest honour, fair the
 fruits, are thy kindred. *E. Urien.*

Cerbyd, s. m.—pl. t. au (car—pyd) A chariot.

Cerch, s. m.—pl. cyrch (cy—arch) A rising up,
 or setting upon.

Cerchafael, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cerch—gafael) Ex-
 altation, or advancement.

Cerchafiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cerchafael) Exalting.

Cerchafu, v. a. (cerchafael) To uplift, or exalt.

Cerdd, s. f.—pl. t. i (cer) An impulse; a walk;
 and hence, as persons in any calling went
 about, it implies trade, or craft; and, as min-
 strelsy was the last itinerant art, it came to
 signify a piece of poetry, or of music; a song:
cerdd draith, recitative poetry.

Pa gerdd y sy genyti?—Yslipanwr
 Cleddyfau goreu o'r byd wyf fi.

What trade hast thou?—I am the best sword polisher in the
 world. *H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.*

Tri rhaid cerdd, godidawg amcan, synwyr, a defnydd.

The three requisites of song: excellent design, sense, and mat-
 ter. *Barddas.*

Cerddawl, a. (cerdd) Arranged in order, regular.

Cerddawr, s. m.—pl. cerddorion (cerdd) A pro-
 fessor of any art; an artist; a songster; a
 minstrel.

Tri rhyw gerddawr y sydd, bardd, ofydd, a theulŵr.

There are three sorts of professors; a bard, an ovate, and a do-
 mestic teacher. *Barddas.*

Cyglyn gyfarfod am gerddorion,
 A Gwyddyl, diefyl diferogion.

We shall hear of a meeting because of the songsters, with the
 Gwyddelians, mere fallen devils. *Taliesin.*

Cerdded, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cerdd) A going, or
 walking; a pace; also state, or condition.

Cerddis yntau parth ag at y llu; ac yn y lle enachaf y gwylwyr
 o'r gwersyllau yn ei achub, ac yn ei ddaly, ac yn gofyn iddo, pa
 gerdded oedd arno.

Then he walked towards the army; and immediately behold the
 centinels from the tents coming upon and taking hold of him, and
 asking of him what was the intent of his journey. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Diniawed gwryw un gerdded yw a diniawed fanyw.

A steer is of the same condition as a heifer. *Welsh Laws.*

Cerdded, v. a. (cerdd) To walk, to go; to travel.

Gwell araws na mesl gerdded.

It is better to tarry than to walk with harm. *Adage.*

Drwg yw y ffordd ni cherddir ond unwaith.

Bad is the road that is but once travelled. *Adage.*

Cerddedawr, s. m.—pl. cerddedorion (cerdded)
 A wayfaring man, a sojourner.

O derfydd i gerddedawr alltud glesychu ar y ffordd, pa dir byn-
 ag y bo marw arno, taled bedair ar ugain yn ei ebediw, a'i dda
 namyn hyny i'r brenin.

If a foreign traveller should become ill on the way, on what-
 ever land he may die he must pay twenty-four pence as his he-
 riot, and his goods besides that to the king. *Welsh Laws.*

Cerddediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cerdded) A walking, a walk, pace, or manner of going; a course.

Caerllion—ardderchawg oedd o ddau cant ysgawl, o athrawon, a doethlon, a ednebyddyn gerddediad y ser, ac yr auryfeilion gelfyddydau ereill.

Caerlleon was adorned with two hundred schools of teachers and wise men, who were acquainted with the course of the stars, and the various other sciences. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Cerddedores, s. f.—pl. t. au (cerddedawr) A female traveller; a female pedestrian.

Cerddedrwydd, s. m. (cerdded) Sojournment; peregrination.

Ban corn cerddedrwydd,
Ban biw wrth echwydd.

Loud is the horn of travelling, loud the kine in the evening. *Taliesin.*

Cerddedwr, s. m.—pl. cerddedwyr (cerdded—gwr) A walker; a traveller; a wayfaring man.

Cerddedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cerdded) Traveller.

Goreu cerddedydd, gau.

The best traveller is a lie. *Adage.*

Cerddenin, a. (cardden) Straying, or wandering; in exile.

Gwartheg Edeyrniawn ni buoent gerddenin,
A chan heb nid aethont.

The kine of Edeyrnion, they have not been wandering, and by none were they taken. *Llywarch Hen.*

Cerddgar, a. (cerdd) Harmonious. *Meddwl cerddgar cain*, a mind harmonious and elegant.

Nid serchawg ond cerddgar,
Nid cerddgar ond ymddyddangar.

None loving but the agreeable, none are agreeable but the conversible. *Adage.*

Cerddgarwch, s. m. (cerddgar) Harmoniousness.

Cerddin, s. pl. aggr. (cerdd) The quicken trees.

Helyg a cherddin
Buynt hwyr i'r fyddin.

The willows and the quicken trees they were late in the battle. *Taliesin.*

Cerddinen, s. f. (cerddin) A quicken tree. It is also called *criafolen*. *Cerddinen ddof*, true service tree; *cerddinen wyllt*, wild service tree; *cerddinen wen*, white beam tree.

Cerddoliad, s. m.—pl. cerddoliaid (cerddawl) A former of song; a harmonizer.

Wyf cerddoliad, wyf ceiniad clær.

I am a harmonious one, I am a clear singer. *Taliesin.*

Cerddoraidd, a. (cerddawr) Like an artist; professional.

Cerddoreiddiaw, v. a. (cerddoraidd) To render complete, or masterly. *Cerddoreiddiaw a chywreiniaw.*

Cerddores, s. f.—pl. t. au (cerddawr) A female artist; a songstress; a female musician.

Cerddoriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cerddawr) A profession, the science of singing and music.

Cerddwr, s. m.—pl. cerddwyr (cerdd—gwr) A walker.

Cerf, s. m.—pl. t. au (cer) A connection of parts, or a putting in order; the form of doing a thing; art, trade.

Cerfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cerf) A sculpture.

Cerfiaw, v. a. (cerf) To form, or model; to carve.

Cerfiedig, a. (cerfiad) Wrought, or modelled by art; carved.

Cerfyll, s. m.—pl. t. au (cerf) A piece of carved work, or sculpture; a statue.

Cerhynt, s. m. (cer—hynt) A course, running, *Cerhynt y dwfr*, the current of water.

Gyraist fi yn un gerhynt
Gwaeddan am ei gapan gynt.

Thou hast sent me on a race, like the squalling one former after his hat. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Ceri, s. pl. aggr. (cer) The medlar tree; the kernels of fruit; hard seed. *Radn.*

Ceri cywrenin
Gwrthrychiad gwrthdrin.

The bustling medlar trees opposing criers of rebellion. *Taliesin.*

Ceriach, s. pl. aggr. (cer) Small tools; trifles.

Cerien, s. f. (ceri) A kernel, or seed of fruit.

Cerlyn, s. m. dim. (carl) A miserly hunk.

Nid talawg ond cerlyn,
Nid cerlyn ond afrywiawg,
Nid afrywiawg ond iangwr,
Nid iangwr ond o arferau.

No one is a slave but the churl,
No one is a churl but the ill-natured,
No one is ill-natured but the clown,
No one is a clown but from habits. *Adage.*

Cern, s. m.—pl. t. au (carn) The side of the head; the jaw. *Gwneuthur cern, mal y bydd tarw yn ymgeintach*, to turn the side of the head threateningly, as a bull in fighting.

Cernawd, s. m.—pl. cernodiau (cern) A buffet, or blow on the cheek.

Cerner, s. f.—pl. t. au (cern) A dormitory.

Cernhep, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cern) A buffet, or blow on the head.

Cerniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cern) A moving the face sideways; a jawing, or using the jaws.

Cernial, v. a. (cern) To butt, or buffet with the head; to bicker.

Cerniaw, v. a. (cern) To move, or work the jaws.

Cernodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cernawd) Buffeting.

Cernodiaw, v. a. (cernawd) To buffet, or beat about the head.

Cernodiwr, s. m.—pl. cernodwyr (cernawd—gwr) A buffetter or striker on the head.

Cernu, v. a. (cern) To move the head about threateningly; to move the jaws.

Cerpyn, s. m. dim.—pl. t. au (carp) A torn piece; a clout, or rag.

Certaid, s. f.—pl. certeidiau (cart) A cart load.

Certiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cart) A carting.

Certiaw, v. a. (cart) To cart, or carry in a cart.

Certiwr, s. m.—pl. certwyr (cart—gwr) A carter.

Certwyn, s. f.—pl. t. i (cart) A cart, or wain.

Certh, s. f.—pl. t. i (cy—erth) A sign; a beacon.

Certh, a. (cy—erth) Conspicuous, evident; imminent; awful; dangerous.

Diengais—
O nerth y weddi gerth gu.

I escaped by the power of the awful lovely prayer. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Certhain, v. a. (certh) To fight, or contend.

Certhrydd, s. m. (certh) Imminence; awfulness.

Certhrychiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (certh—rhych) One that makes a horrid outcry or a threatening roar.

A minnau wyf gwyllt gerthrychiad,
I'm cathrid cythrudd ni'm cudd dillad.

And I am a wild terrible screamer, affliction wounds me, raiment covers me not. *Myrddin.*

Certhu, v. a. (certh) To bring into danger.

Certhwir, s. m. (certh—gwr) Awful truth.

A welwyf yn gerthwir.

That I may see an awful truth. *Taliesin.*

Cerwyd, s. m.—pl. t. on (carw) A stag.

Calangauaf cul cerwyd.

At All Saint's Day lean is the stag. *Llywarch Hen.*

Cerwyn, s. f.—pl. t. i (car) A receptacle for liquid; a brewing tub, a mashing tub.

Cerwynaid, s. m.—pl. cerwyneidiau (cerwyn) A tub-full; the contents of a mash-tub.

Cerydd, s. pl. aggr. (cer) Correction, chastisement.

Ceryddadwy, a. (cerydd) Corrigible, reproveable.

Ceryddawd, s. m.—pl. ceryddodau (cerydd)

Chastisement, reprehension, correction.

Ceryddawg, a. (cerydd) Reprobate; chastised.

Ceryddawl, a. (cerydd) Castigatory, reprobate.

Ceryddedig, a. (cerydd) Chastised, rebuked.

Ceryddedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (ceryddedig)
Chastisement, reprehension.

Ceryddedigawl, a. (ceryddedig) Castigatory.

Ceryddgar, a. (cerydd) Corrective, castigatory.

Ceryddgarwch, s. m. (ceryddgar) Corrigibleness.

Ceryddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cerydd) Correction.

Ceryddu, v. a. (cerydd) To correct, or chastise.

Ceryddus, a. (cerydd) Reprobate, rebuked.

Ceryddusrwydd, s. m. (ceryddus) Censureableness.

Ceryddwr, s. m. (cerydd—gwr) A chastiser.

Ceryn, s. m. dim. (cer) A little tool, implement, or article. *Mae efe yn geryn garw*, he is a sad chap

CES, s. f.—pl. t. i (cy—es) The diverging point; a middle, or centre whence any thing separates.

Cesail, s. f.—pl. ceseilian (ces) The arm pit.

Mynych y syrth medd o gesail.

A curse often falls from the bosom.

Adage.

Cesair, s. pl. aggr. (ces—air) Hailstones.

Ceseilaid, s. f.—pl. ceseileidian (cesail) As much as can be held under the arm; an arm full.

Ceseileidiaw, v. a. (ceseilaid) To take under arm.

Ceseilgeirch, s. pl. aggr. (cesail—ceirch) The small grains of oats at the roots of the larger.

Ceseiliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cesail) A taking to the arms, or putting to the bosom.

Ceseilliau, s. f.—pl. ceseilieuau (cesail—iau) The third yoke from the plough.

Ceseiliaw, v. a. (cesail) To take under the arm; to take to the bosom.

Ceseilwrn, s. m. (cesail—gwrn) A bundle that may be taken under the arm.

*Ceseilwrn o gogwrn dig,
Cnap (gwn anhap) gwenwynig.*

The lump under the arm is an inflamed tumour, a pestilential knob; I know the misfortune.

I. G. ab I. ab Lleision, i'r cornueyd.

Ceseiriaw, v. a. (cesair) To hail, to shower hail.

Ceseiriawg, a. (cesair) Abounding with hail.

Ceseirwlaw, s. m. aggr. (cesair—gwlaw) Hail mixed with rain.

Ceseiryn, s. m. dim. (cesair) A hailstone.

Cest, s. f.—pl. t. au (ces) What expands round; a deep glen between two mountains having but one opening; a great belly, or paunch: also a narrow mouthed basket.

Cestawg, a. (cest) Having a great paunch.

Cestawr, s. m.—pl. cestorion (cest) A gorbelly.

Cesten, s. f. dim. (cest) A little round paunch.

Cestiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cest) The making into a paunch, or a swelling out; a guzzling.

Cesta, v. a. (cest) To paunch; to guzzle.

Cestyn, s. m. dim. (cast) A little sly trick.

Cetawg, a. (ced) That holds things. *s. f. A satchel. Cetawg glytiaw*, a work-bag.

Ceten, s. f. dim. (ced) A little cabinet, or box.

Cetenin, a. (ceten) Curious, precious.

Cetyn, s. m. dim. (cat) A small piece. *Er ys cetyn*, a little while ago: also a tobacco pipe.

Ceth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cy—eth) What is of a pervading or penetrating quality.

Cethal, a. (ceth) A whirlwind that is a penetrating; terrible.

*Arial bu gethal brif ddial breg,
Arwydd diellwydd rhwydd fo yn rhedeg,
Ar hoew-lun ludd hun hoen gwen-waneg maen,
Pan wisg ton frwysg-flaen gaen am gareg.*

The wonder, it was the terrible and the primary vengeance on frailty, the emblem of the trees in leaves may it prosperously go on the sprightly form, the obstructor of sleep, fair like the white whirling round the stone when the heavy headed wave arrays a covering on the rock. *Casnodyn.*

Cethern, s. pl. aggr. (ceth—gern) The hellish brood; the furies of hell.

Bwrwid ef—

I blith y gethern i waelawd uffern.

He was cast among the fiends to the bottom of hell.

Gruffudd Ynad.

Cethernawl, a. (cethern) Fury-like, fiendish.

Cethin, a. (ceth) Dusky, dark, brown, swarthy; also terrible, frightful, ugly.

Cethinaw, v. a. (cethin) To make dusky, to darken; to make hideous; to become ugly.

*Edrych yn y drych dy draw,
A'th wyneb yn cethinaw;
Ni'th eilw cerdd na thelyn,
Ni'th gar ar y ddaiar ddyn.*

Behold in the mirror thy condition, and thy face it is becoming ugly; thou wilt not be invited by the song, nor the harp, not a man on the earth will woo thee. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Cethinen, s. f. (cethin) One that is dark, swarthy

Caru ddwyf—

Cangen gethinen goeth iawn.

I am courting a fine grown maid, a very precious one of nut brown hue. *D. ab Gwilym, i Forfudd.*

Cethledd, s. m. (cathl) Melody; singing.

Cethlyd, s. m. (cathl) Melody; the warbling of birds.

Cethlydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cathl) A singer, a warbler; a singing bird; the cuckoo. *Cethlydd cog*, a bird that attends the cuckoo.

*Mae cog ar fan pob rhandir,
A cethlydd, a haf-ddydd hir.*

There is a cuckoo on the top of every district, with the warbler, and a summer's long day. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Cethlyddiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cethlydd) Melody; the warbling of birds.

*Ac adar awyr doynt ger llaw,
I leislaw rhwng y coedydd,
Un cano' fawl o bren i bren,
Cethlyddiaeth lawen ufydd.*

And the birds of the air they will come near at hand, to tune amidst the woods, singing praise from tree to tree, joyful and humble melody. *Edm. Prys.*

Cethr, s. m.—pl. t. i (ceth) A spike, or large nail.

Pwyaw cethri yn nwyllaw Crist, a'i draed—a orugant.

Drive nails in the hands of Christ, and his feet, they did.

Ll. G. Hergest.

Gwared fi—

Er dy dost gethrau, a'th dyst gythrawl.

Deliver me, by thy painful nails, and thy devilish witnesses.

Gwalchmai.

Cethrai, s. m.—pl. cethreion (cethr) A hammer.

Cethrain, v. a. (cethr) To drive the oxen.

Cethrawg, s. f. (cethr) A pike, a spear.

Cethrawl, a. (cethr) Pricking; irritating. *s. m.*

What impels, or drives forward; a borer, or large auger; also a smith's puncher.

Cethrawl pedair ceiniawg a dal.

An auger, its value is four pence. *Welsh Laws.*

Cethrawr, s. m.—pl. cethrorion (cethr) A pike.

*Gwr gorfynt, gwr edwynt, gwr llawr,
Ef rhwygal, a chethrai a chethrawr.*

The man of envy, the man of wrath, the man of baseness he would tear, and would pierce with the pike. *Aneurin.*

Cethrëawr, s. m.—pl. cethrëorion (cethr) One that irritates; a driver, the burrel, or ox fly.

Cethreinwr, s. m.—pl. cethreinwyr (cethrain—gwr) One that drives a team of oxen; a driver.

Cethreinydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cethrain) A driver.

Cethren, s. f. (cethr) A spike or large nail.

Cethrëu, v. a. (cethr) To drive onward.

Cethreuwr, s. m.—pl. cethreuwr (cethreu—gwr) One that driveth in or pierceth.

Cethrin, a. (cethr) Piercing; horrid.
Cethru, v. a. (cethr) To drive nails; to spike, to pierce; to egg on, or importune.
Cethrus, a. (cethr) Piercing; importunate.
Cethrwr, s. m.—pl. cethrwyd (cethr—gwr) A driver; a very importunate man.
Cethw, s. m. aggr. (ceth) Mustard: see *Cedw*.
Ceuad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cau) An excavation.
Ceuaw, v. a. (cau) To excavate, to make hollow.
Ceuawl, a. (cau) Tending to close; enclosing.
Ceubal, s. m.—pl. t. au (cau—pal) A cobble; a ferry-boat; a lighter.

Tri pheth â ddifffwr dyn rhag gwys dadlau; llefain ac udgorn rhag llu gorwlad; lif yn afon, heb bont, heb geubal; a chlefyd gorweiddiawg.

Three things protect a man from the citation of courts; the alarm by shout and horn of an invading army; flood in a river, without a bridge or a ferry; and illness that confines him to bed.

Welsh Laws.

Ceubalfa, s. f. (ceubal—ma) A ferrying-place.
Ceubren, s. m.—pl. t. i (cau—pren) Hollow tree.
Ceudawd, s. m.—pl. cendodau (cau) A hollowness, or concavity; the inward part of an animal; the bosom. *Ceudawd afal*, the inside of an apple

Pe dywetâi dafawd a wypal ceudawd, ni byddai gymydawg neb rhai.

If the tongue was to relate what the bosom knows, none would be neighbours.

Adage.

Ceuedig, a. (cau) Closed in, made hollow.
Ceuedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (ceuedig) A shutting in on all sides; a making hollow, or concave.
Ceuedd, s. m. aggr. (cau) Hollowness, concavity.
Ceufa, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (cau—ma) Gulf, or abyss
Ceufawr, a. (cau) Widely opening, yawning.
Ceugant, s. m. (cau—cant) An enclosing circle; vacuity; infinity.

Cylch y ceugant; ac nis gall namyn Duw ei dreiglau.

The circle of infinitude; none but God can pervade it.

Burddas.

Ceugant, a. (cau—cant) Certain. *Addaw yn geugant*, to promise certainly.

Ceugant yw angeu.

Death is certain.

Adage.

Cyd archwyf ym llyw y lloergant yn rhodd, Ef a'm rhydd yn geugant.

Even should I demand of my chief the moon as a gift, he will certainly give it me.

Ll. P. Moch, i L. ab Iorwerth.

Ceulad, s. m.—pl. t. au (caul) A curdling; coagulation.

Ceuladwy, a. (ceulad) That may be curdled.

Ceulaidd, a. (caul) Like curd; chylacerous.

Ceulan, s. f.—pl. ceulenydd (cau—glân) The impending, or hollow bank of a river. At a place called *Blaen Ceulan* in Caredigion, there is a grave encircled with flat stones where, as tradition says, Taliesin was buried.

Dyfroedd yr Iorddonen â ddychwelynt i'w lle, ac a aynt megis cynt dros eu holl geulenydd.

The waters of Jordan returned into their place, and flowed over all its banks, as before.

Joshua iv. 18.

Ceulanu, v. a. (ceulan) To make a ravine, or form banks as a current doth.

Ceulaw, v. a. (caul) To coagulate, or curdle.

Ceulawg, a. (caul) Coagulative; curdy.

Ceulawr, s. m.—pl. ceulorau (caul) A vessel wherein milk is curdled; a milk tray.

Ac enwyn surllyd mewn dwy gynawg fawr, A'i luniaeth ceulawr o laeth coliawg.

With sour butter-milk in two large tubs, his food a tray of dirty milk.

D, ab Ieuan Ddu.

Ceuled, s. m. aggr. (caul) Rennet to curdle milk; also what is curdled, or coagulated.

Ceuledawg, a. (ceuled) Abounding with curds.

Ceuleden, s. f. (ceuled) A curd; what is curdled.

Ceuledig, a. (ceuled) Coagulated, curdled.

Ceuledu, v. a. (ceuled) To curdle, to turn to curds.

Ceulfraen, s. m. aggr. (ceul—braen) Crumbly cheese-curds; the process of making which is, to press it first unsalted, and then to take and work it again with salt added.

Ceulfraenawg, a. (ceulfraen) Crumbled cheese made of *Ceulfraen*.

Ceulfraennu, v. a. (ceulfraen) To crumble cheese curds, by putting it in a vat without salt, and then taken out, salted, and worked again.

Ceulon, s. m. (caul) The plant called cheese-rennet.

Ceunant, s. m.—pl. ceunentydd (cau—nant) A hollow bottom made by water, a ravine.

Pob llwybr mewn ceunant

I'r un-flordd a redant.

Every path in a dingle to the same place they lead.

Adage.

Cewig, a. (caw) Bound, restrained, fettered.

Cewyn, s. m. dim. (caw) A small bandage; a shred; a clout.

CI, s. m. r.—pl. cwn, contr. of cion. A catcher; a dog; a holdfast. *Ci coeg*, a dog-fish; *Ci drychin*, a weather dog, or weather's eye; *Ci tam*, a house-dog.

A'm caro i, cared fy nhgi.

That loves me let him love my dog.

Adage.

Mal y ci a'r hwch.

Like the dog and the sow.

Adage.

Nerth ci yn ei ddant.

The strength of a dog in his tooth.

Adage.

Ciaidd, a. (ci) Dogged; ferocious, cruel, savage.

Ciawg, s. m. (ci) The burdock. See *Cyngaw*.

Cib, s. m.—pl. t. au (ci) What turns round with a tendency to grapple, or hold; a vessel, or cup; a shell, or husk of fruit; the seed-vessel of plants; also a measure equal to half a bushel. *Hyd y gib*, to the brim.

Gwr a wnaeth yn llawn llenwi cibau

O ddwfr daierin yn win gwineu.

He that made, fully the vessels being filled, or earthly water to be clear red wine.

L. Benfras.

Cibaid, s. m.—pl. cibeidiau (cib) A cupful. *Cibaid o fedd*, a cupful of mead.

Cibaw, v. a. (cib) To raise up into a rim, or like a cup; to knit the brows.

Cibawg, a. (cib) That has a husk; also frowning; panick-grass; *yd cibawg*, St. Peter's corn.

Cibddall, a. (cib—dall) Purblind; blinking.

Cibddalledd, s. m. (cibddall) Purblindness.

Cibddar, a. (cib—dar) Quick and furious.

Mwth y rhydd arwydd y'ngwasgar,

Mal Arthur cain fodur cibddar.

Quickly will he spread abroad the banner like Arthur the splendid vehement leader.

Ll. P. Moch, i L. ab Iorwerth.

Cibddu, a. (cib—du) Of a dark cast, swarthy; sable. *Maent oll yn gibddu ond y hi*, they are all swarthy except her.

Cibdduaw, v. a. (cibddu) To overcast, or blacken.

Cibdduawg, a. (cibddu) Of a dark complexion.

Cibedrych, v. a. (cib—edrych) To glance over.

Cibedrychiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cibedrych) A glancing lightly over; a quick, or transient look.

Cibedd, s. m. (cib) An edging, or what rises in a brim, or edge.

A gwin tal cibedd,

O Rufain hyd Rhosedd.

With wine overflowing the brim, from Rome to Rhosedd.

Taliesin.

Cibellyn, s. m. (cib) Chive garlic.

Cibglawr, s. m.—pl. cibgloriau (cib—clawr) A trap door.

Trwy hoel, trwy hoenen,
Trwy gibglawr agen,
Ac aur ar drain.

Through nail and through springe, through the trap door of the cleft, with gold on the path. *Taliesin.*

Cibled, a. (cib—lled) Having an expanding rim. *Rhwyd gibled*, a sort of hand net.

Cibli, s. f. (cib) A favourite, a favourite thing; a toast; a trump card. *Pwy yw y gibli genyt?* who is thy favourite toast; *Beth yw y gibli?* what is trump?

Cibno, s. f.—pl. t. au (cib—no) Bowl, large cup.

Nid adrawd cibno ced,
Bei cynain' eain dared
Wedi cyffraw cad.

He cannot describe the cup of precious gifts, notwithstanding so much splendid oratory, after the tumult of the battle. *Aneurin.*

Cibwst, s. f. aggr. (cib—gwst) Chilblains.

Cibyn, s. m. dim.—pl. t. au (cib) A small vessel or cup: also a measure equal to half a bushel. The follicle, or seed-vessel of plants; also the peel of fruit. *Cibyn cneuen*, the husk of a nut; *cibyn wy*, an egg-shell.

Cibynaid, s. m.—pl. cibyneidiau (cibyn) A cup-full, as much as half a bushel holds.

Cibynawg, a. (cibyn) Having a husk or shell.

Cic, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cy—ic) That moves in concert; a foot.

Cica, v. a. (cig) To hunt in quest of flesh.

Cicai, s. m.—pl. ciceion (cig) One that hunts for flesh; one that eats flesh.

Ciciaw, v. a. (cic) To hit with the foot, to kick.

Cicwr, s. m.—pl. cicwyr (cic—gwr) A footman.

Ac yr oedd o cicwr dethawl, a marchawg clodfawr.

And he was a choice footman, and a celebrated horseman. *H. Culthech—Mabinogion.*

Cicyr, a. (cig) Bloated, dull visaged; looking down.

Cid, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cy—id) Havoc, destruction.

Cidwm, s. m.—pl. cidymod (cid) A wolf.

Cidws, s. f.—pl. cidysod (cid) A goat. *a. greedy.*

Ciliaw o draed, cloi y drws,
Cadw fyth fal dyn cidws.

The feet retreating, the door locked, ever hoarding like a rapacious man. *Deio Llŷwiel.*

Cidymes, s. f.—pl. t. au (cidwm) A she wolf.

Cidysen, s. f. (cidws) A young goat: a faggot.

Cieidd-dra, s. m. (ciaidd) Doggedness, savageness.

Cieiddiaw, v. n. (ciaidd) To become dogged.

Cieiddrwydd, s. m. (ciaidd) Doggedness, surliness.

Cig, s. m.—pl. t. au (ci) Flesh; flesh of beasts.

Rhan y gwas o gig y r iâr.

The servant's share of the hen's flesh. *Adage.*

Penaf cig hely yw carw, ac ysgyfarnawg, a baedd gwyllt, ac arth.

The choicest flesh of the chase is that of a stag, a hare, a wild boar, and a bear. *Cyf. Hely.*

Cigaidd, a. (cig) Carneous; like flesh.

Cigaw, v. a. (cig) To grow or become fleshy.

Cigawg, a. (cig) Abounding with flesh, fleshy.

Cigawl, a. (cig) Of a fleshy nature; sarcotic.

Cigdy, s. m.—pl. t. au (cig—ty) A shamble.

Cigddysgl, s. f.—pl. cigddysglau (cig—dysgl) A meat-dish.

Cigddysgl, ceinlawg a dal.

A meat-dish, its value is a penny. *Welsh Laws.*

Cigfa, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (cig—ma) A shamble.

Cigfach, s. m.—pl. t. au (cig—bach) A flesh-hook.

Cigfran, s. f.—pl. t. od (cig—bran) A raven.

Cigfranaidd, a. (cigfran) Like a raven.

Cigfreinig, a. (cigfran) Like a raven; ravenous.

Cigfwyd, s. m. (cig—bwyd) Flesh-meat.

Ciglyd, a. (cig) Carnous; fleshy; like flesh.

Ciglydrwydd, s. m. (ciglyd) Carnosity.

Cignoeth, a. (cig—noeth) Grinning, snarling.

Cigwain, s. f.—pl. cigweiniau (cig—gwain) A flesh-fork; a clutch; a spear.

Arglwydd rhwydd rhudd fu ei gigwain,
Arglwydd hael hir-glod ddadwyr'n.

A prosperous lord, ruddy was his spear, a liberal lord, lastingly his fame will be celebrated. *Cynuddelw, m. O. Gwynedd.*

Cigweiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cigwain) A mangling of flesh; a taking hold with clutches; a transfixing with a spear.

Cigweiniaw, v. a. (cigwain) To grasp the prey in the clutches; to mangle.

Cigweiniawd, s. m. (cigwain) A grasping the prey.

—Coeg fyrrau i ddoluriau cnawd,
A phob cigweiniawd.

Ugly furnaces to torment the flesh, and every sort of mangling. *Gr. ab Rhydderch Goch.*

Cigweiniawl, a. (cigwain) Grasping the prey.

Cigwledd, s. f.—pl. t. au (cig—gwledd) A feast on flesh.

A chigfrain cyfwyrain cigwledd,
Cigyddion coesion celanedd.

And ravens hovering together over a banquet of the flesh, sad butchers and signals of carnage. *Ll. P. Moch.*

Cigwr, s. m.—pl. cigwyr (cig—gwr) As a butcher.

Cigydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cig) A butcher. *Cigydd mawr*, the great butcher bird; *cigydd cefn-goch*, red-backed butcher bird; *cigydd glas*, wood-chat; *cigydd bach*, the lesser wood-chat.

Cigyddaid, a. (cigydd) A butcher; butchery.

Cigyddes, s. f.—pl. t. au (cigydd) Female butcher.

Cigyddfa, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (cigydd—ma) Shamble.

Cigyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cigydd) Butchering.

Cigyddiaeth, s. m. (cigydd) A butcher's trade.

Cigyddiaw, v. a. (cigydd) To butcher; to mangle.

Cigyddiawl, a. (cigydd) Butchering, mangling.

Cigyddiedig, a. (cigydd) Butchered, mangled.

Cigysawl, a. (cig—ysawl) Sarcophagous.

Cigysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cig—ysiad) A devouring of flesh.

Cigysu, v. a. (cig—ysu) To devour flesh.

Cigyswr, s. m.—pl. cigyswyr (cig—yswr) A feeder upon flesh.

Cil, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cy—il) A back; a recess; a retreat, a flight, or fall back; also a place to fly to; a corner. *Cil y drws*, the back of the door; *cil cleddyf*, the back of a sword; *chnoi cil*, to chew the cud; *cil boch*, the corner of the mouth; *cil llygad*, the corner of the eye; *cil dwrn*, the lower side of the fist; *cil haul*, the shade, or where the sun doth not shine; *cil y lleuad*, the wane of the moon; *myned ar gil*, to make a retreat. It gives name to many places; as *Cil Owain*, *Cil Bwrw*, and *Cil Gadan*.

Gwan a hen yw'r anghenfil,
Ac nid gwan guod ei gil.

Feeble and old is the monster, but not feeble his chewing of the cud. *Syr Rhys o'r Drwenn i G. Glyn.*

Cilaidd, a. (cil) Apt to retreat; sneaking.

Cilan, s. f.—pl. t. au (cil) A place of retreat.

Cile, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cil) The fragment, or remnant of any thing.

Cilcadnaid, s. f. (cil—cad—naid) A retreat from battle; a back leap.

Cilecyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cile) The fragment, or last part. *Cilecyn torth*, or *cilecyn o fara*, a remnant, or crust of a loaf; *cilecyn cosyn*, the heel of a cheese.

Cilecnos, s. pl. (cilecyn) Fragments, mammocs.

- Cilchwern, s. m.—pl. t. au (cil—chwern)** A kernel, or gland of the neck.
Cilchwernawg, a. (cilchwern) Glandular.
Cilchwyrn, s. m.—pl. t. au (cil—chwyrn) Gland.
Cilchwyrnawg, a. (cilchwyrn) Glandular.
Cildant, s. m.—pl. cildannau (cil—tant) A string of the upper octave of a harp.
Cildrem, s. f.—pl. t. iau (cil—trem) A leer.
Cildremiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cildrem) A leering.
Cildremiaw, v. a. (cildrem) To look leeringly.
Cildremiwr, s. m.—pl. cildremwyr (cildrem—gwr) A leering person.
Cildro, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cil—tro) A turning back.
Cildröad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cildro) A receding.
Cildröedig, a. (cildro) Receded; turned back.
Cildroi, v. a. (cildro) To turn backward.
Cildyn, a. (cil—tyn) Obstinate, stubborn.

Pob peth drwg sy genyf yn gas,
 A childyn atgas ddynion.

Every thing evil is to me hateful, and stubborn froward men.
Edm. Prys.

- Cildynawg, a. (cildyn)** That is obstinate.

Cynddylan, befr-bost cywlad,
 Cadwynawg, cildynawg cad
 Amysgal Tren, tref ei dad.

Cynddylan the fair pillar of his native land, wearing the chain,
 the obstinate in battle! he defended Tren, his father's town.
Llywarch Hen.

- Cildyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cildyn)** Obstinacy.
Cildynrwydd, s. m. (cildyn) Frowardness.
Cildynnu, v. a. (cildyn) To act obstinately.
Cildynus, a. (cildyn) Froward, obstinate.
Cildywys, v. a. (cil—tywys) To lead aside.
Cildywysaw, v. v. (cildywys) To lead aside.
Cildywysawl, a. (cildywys) Leading aside.
Cildywysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cildywys) A leading aside; a seducing, or inveigling.
Cildywyswr, s. m.—pl. cildywyswyr (cildywys—gwr) One that leads aside.
Cilddant, s. m.—pl. cilddannedd (cil—dant) A side tooth, or grinder.

Gwerth cilddant dyn deg ar ugaint.

The value of a man's grinder tooth is thirty pence. *Welsh Laws.*

- Ciledrych, v. a. (cil—edrych)** To glance aside.
Ciledrychiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ciledrych) A side-ling look, or glance; a leering.

Gwelwn lanciau yn tremiaw ar eu tegwch, ac yn erfyn bob un
 am gael gan ei baenes un ciledrychiad.

I could perceive young men gazing on their beauty, and each
 of them imploring to obtain from his gay mistress one kind
 glance.
Elis Wyn, B. Cwsg.

- Cilegor, v. a. (cil—agor)** To open a little way.
Cilegored, a. (cilegor) A little way open.
Ciler, s. f.—pl. t. au (cil) A wooden vessel to make butter in; a butter tray.
Cilfach, s. f.—pl. t. au (cil—mach) A place to retire to, a lurking place; a creek; a nook.

Ni ddaw nemmawr o ddynion
 I'rh gylfachau gweigion;
 A bod i ti ddin cariad,
 Fe fyddai gychfa attad.

Not many persons will come to thy empty nooks; if there was
 any love towards thee there would be a repairing to thee.
T. Ll. D. ab Hywel, i'r Eglwys.

- Cilfachawg, a. (cilfach)** Full of recesses, turnings, or windings; having bays or creeks.
Cilfachu, v. a. (cilfach) To drive to a corner.
Cilfyriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cil—byr) Abbreviation, syncope.
Cilfyru, v. a. (cil—byr) To abbreviate; to shorten.
Cilgain, s. m. (cil—cain) Asphodel.
Cilgi, s. m.—pl. t. on (cil—ci) A coward.
Cilgiaidd, a. (cilgi) Cowardly, like a poltroon.
Cilgiedd, s. m. (cilgi) Cowardice, dastardliness.

- Cilgnoi, v. a. (cil—cnoi)** To chew the end.
Cilgwth, s. m. (cil—gwth) A jostling, or thrusting back; a repulse.
Cilgwthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cilgwth) A driving back, or repulsion.
Cilgwthiaw, v. a. (cilgwth) To drive back, or to repulse; to discomfit.
Cilgwthiedig, a. (cilgwth) Repulsed, driven back.
Cilgwthiwr, s. m.—pl. cilgwthwyr (cilgwth—gwr) A repulser; a discomfiter.
Ciliad, s. m.—pl. ciliaid (cil) One that drives back, or repulseth; a chacer.
Ciliaw, v. a. (cil) To retreat; to retire, or fall back; to go away, withdraw, or go farther off; to move out of the way; also to chase, drive away, or put to flight. *Cilia, go aside.*

Y gwr a ddichon—
 Gostwng y gwynt, hynt hynod,
 A chiliaw gwlaw, uchel glod!

He that is able to lay the wind of ample course, and to with-
 draw the rain, great his praise.
Iolo Goch.

- Ciliawd, s. m. (cil)** A retreating, or going back.
Ciliawdwr, s. m.—pl. ciliawdwyr (ciliawd—gwr) A repulser, a chacer.
Ciliorn, s. m. (cil—orn) A frightening back.
Ciliornedig, a. (ciliorn) Frightened back.
Ciliorni, v. a. (ciliorn) To scare, or chase back; to frighten, or terrify.

Ond da i gwnaeth, hyd y gwn i,
 Gelu arnad giliorni.

It was well done of him, for what I know, to conceal that thou
 wert frightened.
Syr D. Trefor.

- Ciliornus, a. (ciliorn)** Intimidating.
Cilolwg, s. m.—pl. cilolygon (cil—golwg) A leer, or sly look; a glance.
Cilolygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cilolwg) A leering.
Cilolygu, v. a. (cilolwg) To leer, or look sily.
Cilolygus, a. (cilolwg) Having a leer or sly look.
Cilwen, s. f. (cil—gwen) A simpering smile.
Cilwenawg, a. (cilwen) Simpering, smirking.
Cilweniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cilwen) A smiling smirkingly; a simpering.
Cilwenu, v. a. (cilwen) To simper, to smile sily.

Rhaid i chwi edifarau; a'ch penyd yw gwylied wrth fy
 ngwely i heno, ebe ef, dan gilwenu arni.

You must repent; and your penance is to watch at my bed-
 side this night, said he, smiling sily upon her.
Elis Wyn, B. Cwsg.

- Cilwenus, a. (cilwen)** Looking simperingly.
Cilwenwr, s. m.—pl. cilwenwyr (cilwen—gwr) A smirker, a simperer.
Cilwg, s. m.—pl. cilygon (cil—gwg) A look, or glance of contempt; a frowning look; envy, or secret grudge.

Nid hir y celfir cilwg.

A grudge will not be long concealed.

Adage.

- Cilydd, s. m.—pl. t. on (cil)** One who gives an asylum; a protector; or defender.

Teyrnged heb rif hebryngwch,
 O'i lys ywch lesaf o's gwnewch;
 Rhag talu i anghel telwch,
 Rhag talarw cadau cwdd fyddwch,
 Rhag Dafydd eich cilydd ciliwch!

Tributes without number you must send, from his court you will
 be benefited if you do; lest paying to death you must pay; in the
 front of the battles when ye shall be, before the faultless prince ye
 shall disappear; before Dafydd, your refuge make way!
Ll. P. Moch, i D. ab O. Gwynedd.

- Cin, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cy—in)** What extends over; a covering; a surface.
Cingroen, s. f. (cin—croen) Stinking morel.
Ciniach, s. pl. aggr. (cin) Shreds, snips, cuttings, or clippings; rags, or clouts.
Ciniachu, v. a. (ciniach) To cut into snips.

Ciniaw, s. m. (cin) A meal. In some places it is a breakfast, and *ciniaw echwydd*, or *prydnawn-fwyd* is a dinner; but amongst those who affect to follow modern manners, *ciniaw* is a dinner.

Dewis pawb o'i giniaw.

Every body has a choice of his meal.

Adage.

Endewais i eryr ar ei giniaw; dyfyn
Dyraith Gwynedd gwyar iddaw.

I listened to an eagle whilst at his meal; he required the economy of Gwynedd to give him blood.

Gwalchmai.

Ciniawa, v. a. (ciniaw) To eat a meal; to dine.

Ciniawfa, s. m. (ciniaw—ma) A dining place.

Eryr Eli gorymdda coed,

Cyfore ciniawfa:

A'i llawch llwyddid ei draha.

The eagle of Eli, he wanders among the woods, with the dawn he is at his feasting place; may he that allures him be prosperous.

Llywarch Hen.

Ciniawgell, s. f.—pl. t. au (ciniaw—cell) An eating-room; a dining-room.

Ciniechyn, s. m. dim. (ciniach) A shred, or snip.

Cinionen, s. f. (cin) A sheet, or other covering.

Cinmael, s. f.—pl. t. au (cin—mael) A covert, or place of retreat; a corner. *Mi gaf ryw ginmael i lechu*, I shall find some corner to hide in.

Cinwgl, s. m.—pl. cinyglau (cin) A tangle.

Cinyglawg, a. (cinwgl) Matted together. *Gwallt cinyglawg*, entangled hair.

Cinyn, s. m. dim.—pl. t. ion (cin) A shred, a slip.

Cynnelw cinyn gân gadechyn.

The rag has the semblance of a shred.

Adage.

Cinyniach, s. pl. aggr. (cinyn) Shreds, clippings.

Cinyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cinyn) Dilaniation.

Cinyniaw, v. a. (cinyn) To pull to pieces; to dilaniate; to mangle.

Cinyniedig, a. (cinyn) Cut into shreds; mangled.

Cinyniwr, s. m.—pl. cinynwyr (cinyn—gwr) One that pulls in pieces, a mangler.

Cingroen, s. f. (cin—croen) Stinking mushroom. *Y gingroen fechan, llin y llyffaint*, and *llin y forwyn*, toad flax.

Cip, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cib) A sudden snatch, pull, or effort. *Cip olwg*, a glance; *cefaïs ryw gip arno*, I got some slight trace, or hold of him; *gwarau hai gip*, the play of scrambling; *cip y coed*, the tiled liverwort.

Cipdrem, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cip—trem) A swift glance, or a quick look.

Cipdremiad, s. m. (cipdrem) A glancing swiftly.

Cipdremiaw, v. a. (cipdrem) To glance swiftly.

Cipdremiwr, s. m.—pl. cipdremwyr (cipdrem—gwr) One that gives a sudden glance; a glancer.

Cipen, s. f. (cip) A grapple, or grapnel.

Cipgais, s. m. (cip—cais) A scramble.

Cipgar, a. (cip) Rapacious, snatching; captious.

Cipgarwch, s. m. (cipgar) Rapaciousness.

Cipgeisiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cipgais) Scrambling.

Cipgeisiaw, v. (cipgais) To scramble; to snatch.

Cipgeisiawl, a. (cipgais) Scrambling; snatching.

Cipgeisiwr, s. m.—pl. cipgeiswyr (cipgais—gwr) A scrambler; a snatcher.

Cipiad, s. m.—pl. cipiaid (cip) One that snatches hold; a rapacious person: a bull dog.

A milgwn hirion,

Cipiaid gafaelion,

Huaid trwynfyrion

Cigyddion cig.

And greyhounds long, fastholding bull dogs, and short-nosed hounds, butchers of the prey.

D. ab Ieuan Ddu.

Cipiaw, v. a. (cip) To snatch, to take off suddenly. *Diawl a'i cipio*, the devil snatch him.

Cipiawg, a. (cip) Snatching, rapacious; greedy.

Cipiawl, a. (cip) Apt to snatch, or scramble.

Cipiedig, a. (cip) Being snatched; rapacious.

Cipiedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cipiad) A scrambler.

Cipiwyr, s. m.—pl. cipwyr (cip—gwr) A snatcher.

Cippill, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cip—pill) A stump of a tree, with the branches dried up.

Ar ni wano yn ddraen ni wân yn gippyll.

That will not pierce when a thorn, will not pierce when a stump

Adage.

Ciprys, s. m.—pl. t. au (cip—rhys) A violent snatching, or scrambling; a wrangling, or brawling. *Mae o yn giprys rhwng pawb*, it is a thing snatched at among every body.

Ciprysawl, a. (ciprys) Apt to scramble, or snatch.

Ciprysgar, a. (ciprys) Captious, quarrelsome.

Ciprysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ciprys) A scrambling.

Ciprysu, v. a. (ciprys) To snatch, or scramble.

Cipryswr, s. m.—pl. cipryswyr (ciprys—gwr) A scrambler; a wrangler, or brawler.

Cir, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cy—ir) Bounty, benefit.

Ciriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cir) A cherishing.

Ciriaw, v. a. (cir) To pity; to cherish.

Ciriawl, a. (cir) Cherishing; bounteous.

Ciried, s. m. (cir) Beneficence, charity.

Rhagorawl pob rhyw giried

Oedd fy arglwydd udd fawrglod.

Excelling in every kind of charity was my lord, a chief greatly famed.

G. ab M. ab Dafydd.

Ys tanai ef â'r led a rhoddes i'r tylodion: ei giried ef a erys yn oes oesoedd.

He spread abroad, and gave to the poor; his mercy endureth for age of ages (for ever.)

W. Salisbury.

Ciriedig, a. (ciriad) Cherishing; merciful.

Ciriedig Arglwydd, bwyf caredig fry yn y fro ddewlsig!

Merciful Lord, may I be beloved above in the longed-for region.

Gr. ab M. ab Dafydd.

Ciriolaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (ciriawl) Munificence.

Cirioldeb, s. m. (ciriawl) Bounteousness.

Cirioli, v. a. (ciriawl) To endow with benevolence.

Cirwn, s. m. (cir) Benevolence; charity; mercy.

Oes girwn, oes o gariad,

Oes dim ond Iesu Dad!

Is there mercy, is there of love, is there any thing but Jesus the Father!

Dr. S. Cent.

Cis, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cy—is) A stripe, slap, blow, or stroke. *Gwareu cis cas*, a sort of play, where the person struck, pursues the others until he can touch one, who then takes his place.

Perygl fu i byrth Paris,

Trwt y gad lle trewaist gis.

There was danger to the gates of Paris from the tumult of the battle where thou didst strike a blow.

Iolo Goch, i Edw. III.

Cist, s. f.—pl. t. iau (cest) A chest, or coffer.

Cist ystyffylawg, a bin.

Cistan, s. f. dim. (cist) A little chest; a cabinet.

Cistanwr, s. m.—pl. cistanwyr (cistan—gwr) A cabinet-maker.

Cistbridd, s. m. aggr. (cist—pridd) Potter's clay.

Cistfaen, s. f.—pl. cistfeini (cist—maen) A chest stone; a kind of cell formed by placing four flat stones together in a square, with another laid on the top for a cover. These monuments are common in Wales; and there is little doubt of their being raised over celebrated persons; though some have imagined that the cell formed by the position of the stones was designed for confining criminals in. Such a cell gave the name of *Ceryg y Drudion*, or the stones of the champions, to a village in Denbighshire; and which used to be called *Carchar Cynwrig Rwth*, or the prison of Cynwrig Rwth.

Cistiaw, v. a. (cist) To stow, or put in a chest.

Cistiwr, s. m.—pl. cistwyr (cist—gwr) A cofferer.

Cistwely, s. m.—pl. t. au (cist—gwely) Press-bed.

Citrach, s. m.—pl. t. au (cid—trach) A conflict.
Citrachu, v. (citrach) To fight, to strive to kill.
Ciw, a. (cy—iw) Clever, complete, compact.

Llwyfen—
 Gwydden gain i'w gwedd yn giw.

The elm, a fair tree of a compact form. *C. Burtun.*

Ciwdawd, s. m.—pl. ciwdodau (ciw) A tribe, clan, or nation.

Naw ciwdawd a wledycha yn Rhufain.

There are nine nations that inhabit Rome. *B. Sibli—Mabinogion.*

Deryw clody ciwdodau,
 Dor a hil ior dewr hael oedd.

The fame of tribes is at an end, the defence and offspring of a prince courageous and liberal was he. *G. ab M. ab Dafydd.*

Ciwdodawl, a. (ciwdawd) Belonging to a tribe.

Trwy lawer o amser y bu ciwdodawl ryfel a therfysg ynmhlith y bobl, a'r deyrnas dan bum brenin yn rhanedig.

For a long time there was intestine war and commotion amongst the people, and the kingdom divided under five kings. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Ciwdodwr, s. m.—pl. ciwdodwyr (ciwdawd—gwr)
 A citizen, a member of society.

Gosawd ciwdodwyr a orug yn y ddinas, a rhoi breiniau a chyfreithiau iddynt.

Placing inhabitants was what he did in town, and giving privileges, and laws to them. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Ciwed, s. pl. aggr. (ciw) A multitude, or rabble.

Cladd, s. f.—pl. t. au (cy—lladd) A trench; a pit; a pool where fish shed; also a digging.

Claddadwy, a. (cladd) That may be entrenched.

Cladde, s. m.—pl. t. au (cladd) A chimney beam, or mantel-tree; a chimney-piece.

Claddedig, a. (cladd) Entrenched; interred.

Claddedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (claddedig) A laying in the ground; interment, or burial.

Claddfa, s. f.—pl. t. au (cladd) A burying-place; also a place where fish go to spawn.

Claddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cladd) Interment.

Claddu, v. a. (cladd) To open the ground; to dig; to bury; to deposit spawn.

Os cleddir pwll o dyn ar dir dyn arall, heb genad, taled y neb a'i claddo bedair ceiniawg cyfraith i berchenawg y tir, a thri buyn camlwrw i'r brenin.

If a kiln pit is dug on the land of another person without leave, let him that digs it pay four-pence in law to the proprietor of the land, and three kine of fine to the king. *Welsh Laws.*

Claddwr, s. m.—pl. claddwyr (cladd—gwr) One that makes a trench; a buryer.

Claer, a. (llaer) Clear, bright, shining.

Pen llysoedd cyhoedd Ciriawg amgant glaer
 A glywir dra llant.

The chief of conspicuous mansions is Ceiriog of bright environs, that is heard over the stream.

Ll. P. Moch, i R. ab H. ab Owain

Claerder, s. m. (claer) Brightness, clearness.

Claerwen, a. (claer—gwen) Brightly shining.

Claes, s. m.—pl. cleision (cy—llaes) The extremity next to the handle of a weapon.

Dyrnwyn, cledd Rhydderch Hael, os tynai neb ef allan o'r wain, oiid ef ei hun, ennynai yn flam dan o'i flaen hyd ei glaes.

White-handle, the sword of Rhydderch, the generous, if any one drew it out of the sheath but himself, it would kindle into a flame of fire from its point to the hilt.

H. 13 Tlws.—Mabinogion.

Claf, s. m.—pl. cleifion (cy—llaf) A sick person.

Claf, a. (cy—llaf) Sick, disordered, corrupt.

Ysgub iach yn lle y glaf.

A clean sheaf instead of the corrupt. *Welsh Laws.*

Nid un awen (anian) iach a chlaf.

The healthy and the sick are not of the same disposition. *Adage.*

Clafaid, a. (claf) Sickly, poorly, peaking.

Clafar, s. m.—pl. clefrion (claf) A scurf; leprosy.

Clafdy, s. m.—pl. t. au (claf—ty) A hospital.

Clafrdy, s. m.—pl. t. au (clafar—ty) A lazaretto.

Clafrgen, s. m. (claf—cen) Leprous liverwort.

Clafriaw, v. n. (clafar) To become disordered; to become leprous.

Clafryd, a. (clafar) Scurfy, leprous; mangy.

Clafrydrwydd, s. m. (clafryd) Leprousness.

Clafrllys, s. f.—pl. t. iau (clafar—llys) The scabious, or blue bottle, called also *Y bengaled, y benlas wen, y gramenawg*, and *penlas yr yd*.
Clafrllys mawr, elecampane.

Clafu, v. n. (clafar) To become leprous.

Clafu, v. (claf) To become sick or disordered.

Clafus, a. (claf) Sickly, ailing; complaining.

Clafuswydd, s. pl. aggr. (clafus—gwydd) The cyanus or blue bottles.

Clafuswydd cymgres
 Cymnaw a roddes.

The blue bells combined, and a mutual effort gave. *Taliesin.*

Clai, s. m.—pl. cleiau (llai) Clay; marl.

Claig, s. f.—pl. cleigion (llaig) A whirlpool.

Llawer claig yn yr eigion,
 Llu'r geirw draw'n briaw'm bron.

Many a whirl in the ocean, the congregation of torrents yonder are that wound my breast. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Clain, s. m.—pl. cleiniau (cy—llain) A moving along on the belly; a being prostrate.

Claing, s. f.—pl. cleingion (clain) A folding or rolling; a volume.

Clair, s. m.—pl. cleirion (llair) A tendency to be down, or lying on the ground.

Clairch, s. m.—pl. cleirchion (clair) An elder; a decrepid old man.

Pan el—grych mwnwg a grudd,
 Gwrach a fyddy i'rh dy tau,
 Och f'awyl! a chlairch sinnau.

When the neck and cheek are wrinkled, thou wilt be an old woman in thy cot, Oh, my love! an old man also shall I be. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Clais, s. m.—pl. cleision (clai) A bluish stripe, or vein; a bruise or mark on the skin from a blow, also a little trench or rivulet. *Maen clais*, marble; *clais dwfr a glân*, the water edge; *clais erwydd*, split boards, or staves; *clais y dydd*, the break of day. It is also the name of some herbs; as *clais*, the field scabious; *clais y moch*, neu y gochlas, clary; *clais yr hydd*, mercury.

Tri oer byd: trwyn milgi, maen clais, ac aelwyd mab y crinwas.

The three cold things of the world; a greyhound's nose, marble, and the miser's hearth. *Trioedd Moes.*

Clamp, s. m.—pl. t. iau (llamp) A mass, or lump.
Clamp o ddyn, a big lusty man.

Wedi peri gosteg—dyma glamp o ddiawl ysgwyddgam yn gosawd cefn-llwyth o garcharorion i lawr.

After ordering silence, here comes a lump of a giant and lays a back load of prisoners down. *Elis Wyn, B. Cwsg.*

Clap, s. m.—pl. t. iau (llap) Lump, a round piece.

Clapiaw, v. a. (clap) To form into a lump.

Clapiawg, a. (clap) Lumpy, full of lumps.

Clas, s. m.—pl. t. au (cy—llas) A green covering, or surface; a space of ground enclosed, a region.

Bu cyfranc—

Cyfrwng glyw Powys a chlas Gwynedd.

There was contention between the chief of Powys and the region of Gwynedd. *Myrddin.*

Pan syrthwynt eu clas dros eu herchwyn,
 Y'ngystudd, a chrau rhudd ar rudd Ailmyr.

When they drop their covering over their support in affliction, and the crimson gore on the cheeks of the Germans. *Taliesin.*

Cyn ei chyfanneddu y gelwid ynys Prydain Clas Meiddin.

Before it was inhabited the isle of Britain was called the Green Space of smooth hills. *Trioedd.*

Clasawl, a. (clas) Enclosing; cloistered.

Clasawr, s. m.—pl. clasorau (clas) An enclosure.

Clasdir, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (clas—tir) Enclosed, or separated land; glebe land.

Clasg, s. m.—pl. t. au (clas) A heap, or collection.

Clasgawl, a. (clasg) Collecting together.
Clasgedig, a. (clasg) Aggregate, collected.
Clasgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (clasg) Aggregation, collection, a gathering together, accumulation.
Clasgu, v. a. (clasg) To aggregate, to collect.
Clasgwr, s. m.—pl. clasgwyr (clasg—gwr) One that heaps together, a collector, accumulator.
Clasordy, s. m.—pl. t. au (clasawr—ty) A cloister.

Maelgwn Gwynedd a wnaï glasordy Caergybi, a brodordy Penmon.

Maelgwn Gwynedd made the *cloister house* of Caer Gybi, and the priory of Penmon. *Hanesion.*

Claswydd, s. m. (clas—gwydd) The elm.
Clau, a. (llau) Even, incessant, temperate; sincere. *Mae yn bwrw yn glau,* it rains apace.

Piau y bedd yn y caerau,
 Gyferbyn a bryn y beddau,
 Bedd Gwryd ab Gwryd glau.

Who owns the grave in the encampment opposite to the hill of the graves, it is the grave of Gwryd the son of Gwryd the honest. *Taliessin.*

Meddygon cleuon i'm clwyf ni cheisiaf.

The diligent physicians I will not have for my disease.

H. D. ab Ifan.

Clauar, a. (clau—ar) Temperately warm; luke-warm; temperate; gentle, mild.

Yr oedd Brutus yn ei dyddanu hithau, ac yn dywedyd wrthi yn glauar.

Brutus was comforting of her, and speaking to her gently.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Clauarder, s. m. (clauar) Tepidity, temperateness
Clauardredd, s. f.—pl. t. au (clauar—tredd) Temperate or mild distribution.

Iwl Ceisar a orug—i'r rhai a rygollasai tref eu tad eu hennill iddynt, ac i'r caith addaw rhyddyd; a'r gwr a oedd gynt yn ddywal megis llew, yn awr megis oen gwar, yn llawen yn talu o'r eiddau i bawb; ac ni orphowysws ef o wneuthur y clauardreddau hyn hyd pan dangnefeddws ef bawb.

Julius Caesar exerted himself, for those who had lost their patrimony, to regain it for them, and to the captive he promised liberty; thus the man who was formerly fierce like a lion was now like a gentle lamb, complacently rendering to every one his property; and he did not rest from doing those mild administrations until he had pacified every body. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Clauaredd, s. m. (clauar) Temperature.
Clauarineb, s. m. (clauar) Temperateness.
Clauarllys, s. m. (clauar—llys) Wall pepper.
Clauaru, v. a. (clauar) To make temperate, mild, or warm; to grow warm.

Gad dy rym gyda'r anmhwyl,
 Glauaru peth, gwylia'r pwyll.

With the irrational let thy might moderate a little, guard thy passion. *Owain Gwynedd.*

Clauarwch, s. m. (clauar) Temperateness, mildness.
Clauarwres, s. m. (clauar—gwres) Temperate heat.
Clawd, s. m.—pl. clodion (llawd) A thin board, or shingle; a patch, or piece.

Mal rhwyd—
 Rhaffau clochtyau clych tawch.

Like a net are the ropes of the clouts of the water bubbles.

Rhys Nanmor, i long.

Clawdd, s. m.—pl. cloddiau (llawdd) A dike, ditch, or trench; a pit, or quarry; an embankment, or a wall thrown up. It is also used for a fence, but not properly.

Erchis yr amherawdr gwneuthur clawdd o'r mor pygilydd y rhwng Deifr a Brenych ac yr Alban, megis y bai haws gwahardd eu cyrchu.

The emperor commanded a dike to be made from one sea to the other between Deira and Bernicia and Scotland, so it might be easier to oppose their being assailed. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Clawr, s. m.—pl. cloriau (llawr) A surface, a cover.
Clawr daiar, the upper stratum, tegument, or face of the earth; **clawr burdd,** the surface, or area of a table; **dawed a pheth i glawr,** to bring a thing to light.

Aneirif yw rhywiau pennillion dyri, a gwaith diddarfod a fyddai eu dangaws ar glawr yma i gyd.

Innumerable are the varieties of the stanzas of irregular metricity, and it would be an endless work to set them all down here. *Barddas.*

Claws, s. m.—pl. closydd (llaws) A close, or small field, a yard or court of a house; a cloister.

Casglaf y rhos o'r closydd,
 Gwull dolau, a blodau gwydd.

I will collect roses from the hedges, the buds from the dales, and blossoms from the trees.

Cleb, s. m.—pl. t. ion (lleb) Driveller, a decrepid person. *Hen gleb,* an old decrepid man.

Clebar, s. m. (cleb—ar) Silly idle talk, or clack.

Clebarddus, a. (clebar) Talkative, babbling.

Nid oes iddo fod yn gyndyn, ac yn glebarddus; nid gweddu iddo ef fod felly, ac yntau yn weinidawg Duw.

He is not to be contentious, and babbling; it is not proper for him to beso, and he a minister of God. *Jer. Owain.*

Clebren, s. f. (clebar) A gossip, or tattler.

Clec, s. f.—pl. t. ion (llec) A sharp noise, a crack, or crackle; tale bearing. *Y glec,* the gossip; *ty y glec,* a gossip shop.

Cleca, v. a. (clec) To prattle, or gossip, to clack.

Clecai, s. f.—pl. cleceion (clec) A gossip; a clack.

Cynnyg a wnaï'r glecai glaf—
 Ei phwys arnaf.

The diseased gossip offered to lay upon me her weight.

G. ab Sion, i Henaint.

Clecëig, a. (cleca) Babbling, clacking, prattling.

Cleciad, s. m.—pl. t. au (clec) A cracking.

Clecian, v. a. (clec) To make a harsh noise, to crack, or crackle; to gossip, or tattle.

O aruthrawl anferthawl gyfwn; tra erchyll yn ymagor i fydd arall! Och! o'r clecian byth yr oedd y fflamiau echryslawn wrth ymluchlaw dros ymylau y geulan!

Oh! the tremendous and horrible gulf most frightfully opening to another world! Ah! how the direful flames were ever snapping in glancing over the edges of the yawning mouth.

Elis Wyn, B. Cwsg.

Cleciedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cleciad) One that makes a crackling noise; a cracker.

Cleciwr, s. m.—pl. clecwyr (clec—gwr) A cracker, or one that makes a sharp noise.

Cled, a. (clyd) Sheltering, warm, comfortable.

Cledr, s. f.—pl. cledrau (lled) A flat body; a board, or shingle; a rail. *Cledr llaw,* the palm of the hand; *cledr y ddwy-fron,* the breast bone.

Cledrawg, a. (cledr) Worked with shingles.

Cledredig, a. (cledr) Enclosed with pales.

Cledren, s. f. (cledr) Any long flat body; a shingle; a rail; a stave; also an acre. *Cledren gwaes-afwr,* the refugee's paling; also the fine of 120 pence paid by him on quitting to the land owner, where he had erected such paling on the ground without leave, and dwelling under its shelter, a year and a day.

O derfydd i dreftadawg fyned yn wr i dreftadawg arall, ac adeilad, ac aredig ar dir yn ddiannod, a bod yn edifar ganddo, a mynu myned i ganddo, efe a ddyleu dalu chweugaint iddo; a hono a elwir cledren gwaesafwr.

If a land proprietor should become a tenant to another proprietor, and build and plough on land without intervention, and should repent of it, and should go from him, he is bound to pay him a hundred and twenty pence; and that is called the refugee's rail. *Welsh Laws.*

Cledriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cledr) A paling, or railing round.

Cledru, v. a. (cledr) To rail, or pale; to cover with shingles.

Cledrwr, s. m.—pl. cledrwyr (cledr—gwr) One that works pales, or rails.

Cledrwy, s. f.—pl. t. on (cledr) A piece of lattice-work. *Ysgwyd gledrwy,* a shield made of pieces interwoven.

Cledrwyaw, v. a. (cledrwy) To do lattice work.

Cledd, s. m.—pl. t. au (lledd) Quiescence, rest; the left hand, from its being less used than the right; and also the north, from its being on the left of a person looking to the east. *Cledd* is used for a sword, contractedly for *cleddyf*.

Ar gledd y canghellawr.

On the left of the chancellor.

Welsh Laws.

Bydd—

Llaw ar gledd, ac arall ar groes.

There will be a hand on a sword, and the other on the cross.
Myrddin.

Ein bonedd a'n cledd enwawg clas Cymru.

Our origin and our rest is the famed region of Wales.
I. ab H. Cae Llwyd.

Cleddawg, a. (cledd) Bearing a sword, sworded.

Gwr ni char murn frad lledrad lladron,
Gwr ni cheiumyg trais clais cleddogion.

A person that loves not the hidden treachery of the theft of thieves; a person that doth not honour the oppression of the stroke of the sword-bearing men.
Casnodyn.

Cledden, s. m. (cledd) A sword. *Cledden biswal*, the milt, or spleen.

Cleddiwig, s. m. (cledd) A stone quarry, or delf.

Cleddlaw, s. f. (cledd—llaw) The left hand.

Cleddlawiawg, a. (cleddlaw) Left-handed.

Cleddlys, s. m. (cledd—llys) Bur-reed.

Cleddof, s. m.—pl. t. aint (gof) A sword cutler.

Cleddyf, s. m.—pl. t. au (cledd) A sword. *Cleddyf bleddyn*, *cleddyf biswal*, and *dueg*, the milt, or spleen. The cross piece of timber that keeps the boards in a door together, is also called *cleddyf drws*; *cleddyf car*, the cross timber in a drag.

Cleddyfain, v. a. (cleddyf) To destroy with the sword.

Yn mhen coed cleddyfain,
Adfydd celanedd gwain,
A brain ar ddisberawd.

At the top of the wood the sword doth rage, from which there will be the mangled carnage, and the ravens wandering about.
Taliesin.

Cleddyfain, a. (cleddyf) Raging as a sword.

Cleddyfaint, s. m. (cleddyf) The rage of the sword.

Cleddyfal, s. m. (cleddyf) The stroke of a sword.

Arglwydd glew aerlew y dan eurlain gledd,
Gleddyfal gynnwyrain.

A courageous lord, a lion in the slaughter under the sword with golden blade, with the uplifted gashing stroke.
Cynddew, i O. Gwynedd.

Cleddyfawd, s. m. (cleddyf) The stroke of a sword.

Cleddyfawg, a. (cleddyf) Bearing a sword.

Yn Nghatrau gwyn gwesti farchawg
Esgor lludded ilong ilan gleddyfawg.

In Catrau the knight of splendid visits discharged the ship's burden, a sword-bearing circle.
Meigant.

Cleddyfawr, s. m. (cleddyf) The agent that lays to rest; a sword.

Mygyr was ac—
Ysgwyd ysgawn lydan,
Cleddyfawr glas gian,
Ethy aur a phan.

A fair youth with shield light and broad, a gleaming blue sword, golden spurs, and ermine.
Aneurin.

Cleddyfddwyn, a. (cleddyf—dwyn) Sword-bearing

Cleddyfrudd, a. (cleddyf—rhudd) Having a ruddy sword.

Neud eddyw ynnof cof cyfarchwel,
Am lyw cleddyfrudd heb gudd heb gel!

Is there not in me the memory of a grateful retrospect for a chief with a ruddy sword, without being hidden, or concealed!
Llygad Gwr, i H. ab Madawg.

Cleddyfwr, s. m. (cleddyf—gwr) A swords-man.

Cleddyfydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cleddyf) A swords-man.

Cleddyfyddiaeth, s. m. (cleddyfydd) The practice, or art of using a sword, the art of fencing.

Cleddyflys, s. m. (cleddyf—llys) Sword-grass, or corn-flag; also called *hylithr*.

Clefaredd, s. m. (claf) A pining; love sickness.

Clefri, s. m. (claf) Leprosy. *Y clefri mawr*, the farcy; *y clefri dyfrllyd*, the water farcy.

Clefryd, s. m. (clafyr) Disorder, corruption.

Clefryn, s. m. (claf) Sheep's scabious.

Clefwch, s. m. (claf) Valetudinary; ailment.

Clefwg, s. m. (claf) Valetudinary, ailing.

Clefycyca, a. (clefwg) Sickly, valetudinary.

Clefycian, v. n. (clefwg) To be sickly or ailing.

A facer dan glefycian,
Darfod o nychdod a wnan'.

That are reared by being ailing, they will be consumed with pain.
R. Ddu.

Clefychlyd, a. (clafwch) Valetudinary, ailing.

Clefychu, v. (clafwch) To fall sick, to be taken ill.

Clefyd, s. m.—pl. t. on (claf) Sickness; a fever.

Y clefyd melyn, the yellow jaundice; *y clefyd du*, the black jaundice; *clefyd y gwaed*, bloody flux; *clefyd y gwynt*, the wind cholic.

Mae ar fin em-wawr fein-ael,
Glefyd ac ieched i'w gael.

There is on the lip of the bright jewel with fine eyebrows, sickness and health to be had.
S. Tudur.

Clefydawg, a. (clefyd) Liable to sickness.

Cleg, s. m.—pl. t. ion (leg) A sonorous mass.

Clegyr, s. m.—pl. t. au (cleg) A rock; a cliff.

Pwyllai Forgant ef a'i wyr,
Fy'n diol llosgi fy nhyminyr:
Llug a grafai wrth clegyr.

Morgant and his men onward would impel, that attempted to burn my land; He was a shrew that scratched against the rock.
Llywarch Hen.

Clegyr, v. a. (cleg) To clack, tattle, or cackle; to cluck, as a hen; to gaggle, as a goose.

Clegyrwag, a. (clegyr) Rocky, or rugged.

Cleiad, s. f.—pl. cleiaid (clai) Casing, or cow-dung dried for fuel; a peat.

Cleiaiden, s. f. (cleiad) A casing; a peat.

Cleiaw, v. n. (clai) To become clay; to clay.

Cleiawg, a. (clai) Abounding with clay; clayey.

Cleibwll, s. m.—pl. cleibyllau (clai—pwll) A clay pit; a marl pit.

Cleidir, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (clai—tir) Clay-land.

Cleiddiad, s. m.—pl. cleiddiaid (cledd) A left handed person.

Cleiedig, a. (clai) Made into clay; clayed.

Cleien, s. f.—pl. t. au (clai) A rotten or soft stone.

Cleigiaw, v. a. (claig) To dip, or immerge.

Pa un oedd yn mhen ein iau,
Pan gleigid y penglogau?

Which one bore the end of our yoke when our noddles were immersed.
L. Mon.

Cleigiawl, a. (claig) Immerging, or dipping.

Cleigiwr, s. m.—pl. cleigwyr (claig—gwr) One that immerses; a plunger.

Cleilyd, a. (clai) Abounding with clay, clayish.

Cleilydrwydd, s. m. (cleilyd) Clayishness.

Cleiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (clain) A lying prostrate; recumbency; the act of procreation.

Cleiniaw, v. a. (clain) To lie down; to procreate.

Gwerth baedd cenfaint, baedd arall a allo gleiniaw, a hwch o'i flaen, ac arall yu ei ol.

The value of a herd boar, another boar that can procreate with a sow before him, and another behind.
Welsh Laws.

Cleiniawl, a. (clain) Lying prostrate, recumbent.

Cleiriach, s. m. (clair) A decrepid old man.

Cleisen, s. f. dim. (clais) A bluet, a bruise.

Cleisenawg, a. (cleisen) Having bluet, or bruises.

Cleisiaw, v. a. (clais) To bruise, or make black and blue; also to rend; to dawn.

Cleisiawg, a. (clais) Having a weal or bruise.

Cleisiedig, a. (clais) Made black and blue.

Cleisiwr, s. m.—pl. cleiswyr (clais—gwr) A bruiser, or one that marks black and blue.
Clem, s. f.—pl. t. iau (llem) A slice, or thin piece. *Clem o fara*, a slice of bread.
Clemlaw, v. a. (clem) To cut into slices; to piece: *clemlaw esgid*, to put a piece under a shoe.
Clep, s. m.—pl. t. iau (llep) A clack, or clap.
Clepai, s. f.—pl. clepeion (clep) A talkative gossip, a clacker, or babbler.
Clepian, v. a. (clep) To clack; to babble.
Clepiaw, v. a. (clep) To clack; to babble.
Clepiwr, s. m.—pl. clepwyr (clep) A clacker.
Cler, s. pl. aggr. (cy—ller) The teachers, or learned men of the druidical order, who under the primitive bardic system were by privilege employed in going periodical circuits to instruct the people, answering the purpose of a priesthood; but in later times the term implied a society of wanderers; or those poets and musicians who lawfully strolled about, like the English minstrels. These wandering classes of men, originated when the priesthood was made a distinct branch from the bardic system; for the latter then ceased to have sufficient power to support its members; and, as a compensation, a law was made that such as were of this description should have regulated periodical circuits; and to receive certain fees according to their degrees, and the quality of those they visited. This ended at last in mere mendicancy. Also gad-flies; *cler duon*, black gad-flies; *cler llwydion*, brown gad-flies.

Gwaith cler y dom led-ffrom lu,
Yw chwennych ymddychnu.

The practice of the dunghill minstrels, an arrogant pack, is to attempt at satirizing. *W. Cynwal.*

Clara, v. a. (cler) To go circuits as minstrels.

Goreu man—
At fyd o fywyd fuost,
Tra fu amser i glera,
A dysg yr hen Gymry da.

The best place for the support of life thou wert, whilst the time to go the circuit of minstrelsy continued, and the learning of the ancient venerable Welsh. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Cleren, s. f. (cler) A gad-fly; also the rattles in the throat.

Clerig, a. (cler) Belonging to the cler; clerical.

Clerwr, s. m.—pl. clerwyr (cler—gwr) A minstrel that goes a circuit; an itinerant minstrel.

Clerwraidd, a. (clerwr) Like a minstrel; joyous.

Clerwraig, s. f.—pl. clerwreigedd (cler—gwraig) A female itinerant minstrel.

Clerwraig nanti i gant a gan;
Cloch aberth, clau a chwiban,

The songstress of the dale that chaunts to a numerous band, like the mass bell incessantly she doth trill. *D. ab Gwilym i'r eaves.*

Clerwriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (clerwr) Minstrelsy.

Clendaer, a. (clau—taer) Incessantly impelling.

Oedd cleudaer, oedd clauer cleddyf uch gwain.

Briskly toiling, and bright was the sword lifted from the sheath. *Cynddelw.*

Cleudeb, s. m. (clau) Evenness of mind, sincerity.

Cleuder, s. m. (clau) Sincerity; cordiality.

Cleuddyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (clau—dyn) An honest or sincere person, a plain dealer.

Cleufryd, a. (clau—bryd) Sincere, honest.

Cleufrydedd, s. m. (cleufryd) Sincerity of heart.

Clewt, s. m.—pl. t. iau (clawd) A clatter; a prattling; a scolding.

Clewlian, v. a. (clewt) To make a clatter.

Clewlian, v. a. (clewt) To clatter; to scold.

Clewliwr, s. m.—pl. clewtwyr (clewt—gwr) A clatterer; a brawler, a scolder.

Clicied, s. f.—pl. t. au (cleg) The latch of a door. *Clicied gen*, the jaw bone.

Cliciedu, v. a. (clicied) To fasten with a latch.

Cliciedyn, s. m. dim. (clicied) A fastening, a latch.

Cliciedyn yn cloi ceudawd,
Clopren gwern, clap breuan gwawd.

A latch that locks up the breast, a moist bunch, the clapper of the praising mill. *D. ab Gwilym, i'r Tafawd.*

Clin, s. m. (llin) A sparkle, or a spark.

Clinwm, s. m. (clinc) Small talk, or gabble.

Clindarddach, s. m. (clin—tardd) A crackling noise.

Chwerthiniad dyn ynfyd sy fal clindarddach drain dan grochan.
The laughter of a fool is like the crackling of thorns under a pot. *Eccles. vii. 6.*

Clindarddach, v. a. (clin—tardd) To crackle.

Clip, s. m.—pl. t. au (llib) An overhanging rock.

Clipan, s. m. (clip) An importunate beggar.

Cliw, a. (lliw) Compact, complete; clever; pert. *Mae hi yn siarad yn gliw iawn*, she talks very pertly. *Sil.*

Clo, s. m.—pl. t. iau (llo) A knob, or boss; a lock; a close, or conclusion. *Clo iâ*, an icicle.

Clôad, s. m.—pl. t. au (clo) A locking, a conclusion, or a bringing to a close.

Clob, s. m.—pl. t. au (clo) A round knob at the end of a staff, or the like; a boss.

Cloben, s. f. (clob) A large bouncer. *Cloben o ddynes*, a great strapping woman.

Clobyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (clob) A large mass; a lump. *Clobyn o ddyn*, a great strapping fellow.

Clobyniaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (clobyn) A congeries.

Clocian, v. a. (clog) To cluck as a hen.

Cloch, s. f.—pl. clych (mutation of clog) A bell. *Clych y dwfr*, the bubbles of water; *cloch yr ymadrawdd*, uvula; *cloch yr eaws*, wild hyacinth; *cloch maban*, snowdrop; *clych y ceryg*, cup lichen; *clych enid*, lily of the valley; *clych y perthi*, hedge-bells, campanels. *Dwyn y gloch*, to bear the bell. The word *cloch* seems to shew that a hard slate, or flat stone, answered the purpose of a bell.

Clochaid, a. (cloch) Sonorous. *Bost glochaid iawn*, a very great boasting. *Sil.*

Clochawg, a. (cloch) Sonorous; shrill, like a bell.

Clochdar, s. m. (cloch—tar) A clucking; a chirping. *Clochdar y ceryg*, *clochdar y graig*, or *tinwyn y garn*, the stone chatter; *clochdar yr eithin*, the whin-chat; *clochdar y mynydd*, the goldfinch.

Clochdar, v. a. (cloch—tar) To cluck; to chirp.

Clochdardd, s. m. (clochdar) A clucking.

Clochdarddain, v. a. (clochdardd) To cluck; to chirp.

Clochdy, s. m.—pl. t. au (cloch—ty) A belfry.

Clochi, v. a. (cloch) To bubble, to rise in bubbles.

Clochiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cloch) A bubbling.

Nid ofnwn—
Er perygl mynydd siglaw,
Drwy donau glochiadau gwlaw.

I would not be afraid at the danger of the shaking of the mountain by the waves of the bubblings of the rain. *W. Middleton.*

Clochydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cloch) A bellman; a Sexton; also from the offices being united, a parish clerk.

Clod, s. f.—pl. t. au (llod) Praise, fame.

A fynd glod bid farw.

He that would acquire fame let him die.

Adage.

Hwy clod no golud.

Fame outlives wealth.

Adage.

Clodadwy, a. (clod) Laudable, commendable.

Clodawl, a. (clod) Famous, celebrated.

Clodfan, a. (clod—ban) Famous, highly famed.

Ys mwy llawenydd
Gan glodfan glodrydd;
Ys mwy gogoniant
Fod Urien a'i blant,
Ac ef yn arbenig,
Yn oruchel wledig.

It is of superior joy to the *high-famed* and the liberal of praise; it is of greater glory, that Urien and his children should be; and that he should be especially a sovereign lord. *Taliesin.*

Clodfawr, a. (clod) Celebrated, famous.

Clodforawl, a. (clodfawr) Celebrating, praising.

Clodforedig, a. (clodfawr) Celebrated, famed.

Clodforedd, s. m. (clodfawr) Celebrity, renown.

Clodforeddus, a. (clodforedd) Celebrating.

Clodfori, v. a. (clodfawr) To celebrate, to extol, to magnify; to give praise; to laud.

Clodforiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (clodfawr) A celebrating, or extolling; a commendation.

Clodforus, a. (clodfawr) Commendable, praising.

Oedd gwell ganddo, a thecach, a chlodforusach ei ladd yn cyrchu, ac yn ymladd noi foddi yn waradwyddus yn ffo.

He thought it better, more splendid, and *more commendable*, to be slain in assaulting and fighting, than to be drowned shamefully in retreating. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Clodforusrwydd, s. m. (clodforus) Commendableness, illustriousness; celebrity.

Clodforwr, s. m.—pl. t. au (clodfawr) A celebrating, or extolling; a commendator.

Clodgar, a. (clod) Famous: celebrated, renowned.

A glyweisti a gant Angar
Mab Caw, felwr clodgar,
Biddon calon gan alar.

Hast thou heard what Angar sang, the son of Caw, a celebrated warrior! "Let the heart be broken with grief!" *E. y Clywed.*

Clodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (clod) An extolling.

Clodiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (clod) Celebrity, fame.

Clodlawn, a. (clod) Celebrated, highly famed.

Ef cynnif, mi wyf yn nhir gwelyddyn,
O lleas Cynddylan clodlawn unbyn.

It is tribulation! I am in the region of the abject dead if Cynddylan is slain, the prince *highly praised*. *Meigant.*

Clodlen, a. (clod—llen) Famous, renowned.

Cyfarchaf ym clodlen llallawg,
Anfynawg yn nydd gawr;
Pwy wledych wedy Rodri Mawr?

I will greet my *fame-proclaimed* twin brother, ungentle in the day of the shout of war: Who shall reign after Rodri the Great? *Cyfoesi Myrddin.*

Clodrydd, a. (clod—rhydd) Liberal of praise.

Clodus, a. (clod) Extolling, praise-giving.

Clodwiw, a. (clod—gwiw) Commendable.

Clodymgais, s. m. (clod—ymgais) A seeking after praise. *a. ambitious after fame.*

Clodymgais, v. a. (clod—ymgais) To seek after fame, or applause; to be ambitious.

Cloddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (clawdd) A delving, or making a trench; an embanking.

Cloddiaw, v. a. (clawdd) To delve a trench.

Cloddiawg, a. (clawdd) Embanked, trenched.

Cloddiedig, a. (clawdd) Embanked; trenched.

Cloddiwr, s. m.—pl. t. au (clawdd—gwr) One that delves a trench; a ditcher.

Cloe, a. (clau) Swift, or brisk; dexterous. *Sil.*

Hector pan fu drin wrth Droë,
Y cadben cloë gwrola.

Hector, when the conflict raged at Troy, swift and first in valour was the chief. *Gofalus.*

Clöedig, a. (clo) Locked, or fastened, closed.

Clöedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (clöedig) A locking, or closing up; a conclusion.

Clöen, s. f.—pl. t. au (clo) A boss, or bunch.

Cloer, s. m.—pl. t. au (clo) A locker; a closet; a box; a recess, or niche in a wall.

Clofen, s. f.—pl. t. au (clöen) A knot in a tree where the branch springs from.

Clofenawg, a. (clofen) Full of boughs, branchy.

Clofenu, v. a. (clofen) To branch out.

Cloff, s. m.—pl. t. ion (clo) A crooked growth, or substance; a lame person.

Goreu cloff, cloff arad.

The best crooked thing is, the crooked handle of a plough. *Adage.*

Cloff, a. (clo) Lame, halting, or limping.

Cloff, s. m. (clloff) Lameness, or a limping.

Cloff, v. a. (clloff) To lame, or make lame; also to become lame, to limp.

Cloffiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (clloff) A laming.

Cloffni, s. m. (clloff) Lameness, a limping.

Cloffrwym, s. m.—pl. t. au (clloff—rhwym) A fetter. *Cloffrwym y mwci, clochrwym y cythraul*, great bindweed.

Cloffrwymaw, v. a. (clloffrwym) To fetter.

Cloffrwymawl, a. (clloffrwym) Fettered, gyved.

Cloffrwymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (clloffrwym) A fettering, or shackling.

Clog, s. m.—pl. t. au (clo) A detached rock.

Clogan, s. f.—pl. t. au (clog) A large stone.

Clogawr, s. m.—pl. t. au (clog) A protuberance.

Clogoren, s. f. dim. (clogawr) A bubble.

Clogorenu, v. a. (clogoren) To bubble.

Clogwrn, s. m.—pl. t. au (clog—gwrn) A crag, or a mass of rock.

Clogwyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (clog) A precipice.

Ymollyngasom, fal y gwelit ti ddwy seren—tros lawer anfad raiadr gwrthun, a chlogwyn eirias, a phob peth a gŵg crogedig ar i waered byth.

We let ourselves down, as if thou wert to see two stars, over many a horrid, ugly cataract, and many a fiery precipice, and every thing of an impending aspect, still ever going downward. *Elis Wyn, B. Cwsg.*

Clogwynawg, a. (clogwyn) Craggy; rocky.

Clogyrnach, s. m. (clogwrn) What is craggy; rugosity. *Awdl clogyrnach*, a metre so called.

Clogyrnach a elwir efelly am ei anwastadrwydd, yn debyg i clogwrn, neu daren.

The *rugose stanza* is so called because of its unevenness, like a crag, or a rugged lump. *Barddas.*

Clogyrnawg, a. (clogwrn) Craggy; rocky.

Cloi, v. a. (clo) To lock; to close or conclude.

Ni thyf gwawd ar dafawd ir
Mal i cloed yn mol y cleidir.

Praise will not prosper on the flippant tongue since it is *closed up* in the clayey bed. *G. ab Ll. Moel.*

Cloig, s. f. dim.—pl. t. ion (clo) A hasp; the fastening at the end of a plough poll: also helm, or straw made into bundles for thatching.

Cloigen, s. f. dim. (cloig) Any thing with a bunch, or tie at the end; a bundle of thatch.

Cloigyn, s. m. dim. (cloig) A hasp; a short stick and a wyth used to fasten a rustic gate.

Cloigynu, v. a. (cloigyn) To fasten with a hasp.

Clòl, s. f.—pl. t. iau (llol) The crown of the head, the skull.

Clòlian, v. a. (clòl) To gabble, or talk idly.

Clòliwr, s. m.—pl. t. au (clòl) A gabbler; a babbler.

Clopa, s. f. (clob) A noddle, a club, or knob; a thick head. *Dos, yr hen gloppa!* go, thou old numscull! *hoel gloppa*, a hobnail.

Clopäawg, a. (clopa) Knobbed, or clubbed.

Clopen, s. f. (clopa) A pate or scull; a jolt-head.

Clopenawg, a. (clopen) Jolt headed.

Clor, s. pl. aggr. (cylor) Bunium, earth nuts. *Clory brain*, white saxifrage; *clory moch*, truffle.

Cloren, s. f.—pl. t. au (clawr) A rump, a tail.

Cloriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (clawr) A covering, or shutting up with a lid.

Clorian, s. m.—pl. t. au (clawr) A pair of scales.

Clorianu, v. a. (clorian) To put in the scales, to weigh, or to balance.

*Clyw yr un sy'n clorianu
Nef iachar, a'r ddaiar ddu.*

Hear Him that balanceth on high the starry heaven and gloomy earth. *W. Wyn.*

Clorianwr, s. m.—pl. clorianwyr (clorian—gwr)
A weigher; a balancer.

Cloriaw, v. a. (clawr) To put on a cover.

Cloriawg, a. (clawr) Having a lid, or cover.

Cloriedig, a. (clawr) Covered, shut up.

Cloron, s. pl. aggr. (clor) Potatoes.

Cloronen, s. f. (cloron) A potatoe.

Cloryn, s. m. dim. (clawr) A small lid, or cover.

Clos, s. m.—pl. t. au (llos) A pair of breeches.
a. compact, neat.

*Ystyria, goleua'n glos
El dau chwedl.*

Study, and properly illustrate its twofold expressions.
D. Goch, o Fualt.

Closyn, s. m. dim. (clos) A pair of breeches.

Clowyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (clo) The embossed part, cross, or rest of a sword; an inflammatory swelling; a phlegmon.

Clöyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (clo) A boss, or stud; the eye ball. *Clöyn ia, icicle.*

Y cloyn a gerynt yr ienaint.

The eye-ball which the young ones loved. *Llywarch Hen.*

*Cleddyf clöynau hygar,
Cleddyf Ririd Flaidd flaengar.*

A sword with lovely studs, the sword of Ririd Flaidd, the intrepid. *Cynddelw.*

Clöynawg, a. (clöyn) Embossed; studded.

Clöyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (clöyn) An embossing.

Clöynu, v. a. (clöyn) To emboss, to boss, or stud.

Clud, s. f.—pl. t. au (llud) A carriage, a vehicle.

*Yn y glud, gul ei adain,
Ar frys, i cair fer Rhys Cain.*

In the hearse, with his lean arm, shortly we shall have the shank of Rhys Cain. *T. Pry.*

Cludadwy, a. (clud) Portable, that may be borne.

Cludai, s. f.—pl. cludeion (clud) A carriage, a vehicle; a stage coach.

Cludaw, v. a. (clud) To carry, to bear; to heap.

Diriad a glud iddedwydd ac o for ac o synydd.

The unlucky shall collect for the discreet, even from the sea and from the land. *Adage.*

*Hil Owain, Prydain praff wron,
Hil Rodri, yn helw rhodolion,
Yn eryr prif-wyr priodolion clod,
Yn cludaw anoethion.*

The progeny of Owain, the powerful hero of Britain, the progeny of Rodri, the refuge of wanderers, the eagle of the chief of men, proprietors of fame seeking wonderful adventures.
Ll. P. Moch, i R. ab Owain.

Cludawl, a. (clud) Conveying, bearing; heaping.

Cludedig, a. (clud) Accumulated, or heaped.

Cludeiriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cluder) A carrying, or heaping together, accumulation.

Cludeiriaw, v. a. (cluder) To heap together, to gather, or collect in a heap. *Cludeiriaw coed, to cord wood.*

Cludeiriawl, a. (cluder) Heaped together.

Cludeiriwr, s. m.—pl. cludeirwyr (cluder—gwr)
A person that collects a heap, or pile. *Cludeiriwr coed, a corder of wood.*

Cluder, s. f.—pl. cludeiriau (clud) A heap of any thing carried, or brought together; a pile. *Cluder o goed, a pile, or cord of wood; also a float of wood.*

Mi a'u gyraf hwynt yn gludeiriau ar hyd y mor, hyd y fan a osodych di i mi.

I will convey them by sea in floats unto the place that thou shalt appoint me. *1 Kings v. 9.*

Cludewair, s. f.—pl. cludewiriau (clud—gwair)
A collected heap or pile.

Cludfa, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (clud—ma) Conveyance.

Cludfan, a. (clud—ban) Highly raised, or borne.

*Cludfan clod yn nghledrwy ysgwyd,
Clais odrais odrows ei annwyd.*

Fame highly borne in the shields, expanse, with a stroke oppressive, irascible his disposition. *Cynddelw, i H. ab Owain.*

Cludfawr, a. (clud) Greatly resorted or thronged.

Cludfawredd, s. m. (cludfawr) A great resort.

*Lleddf diol dethol o'r doethaf gwreigedd,
Llaryedd gludfawredd a glodforaf.*

Soft the gait of the chosen and wisest of women, of mildness, and of great resort, whom I celebrate. *Ll. P. Moch.*

Cludiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (clud) A bearing, or conveying; a bringing together; deportation.

Cludlan, s. f.—pl. t. au (clud—llan) A place where things are deposited; a magazine.

Cludlwydd, a. (clud—llwydd) Prosperous in collecting.

*Fy arglwydd cludlwydd clod addas uchel,
Och Fab Duw, dy léas!*

My lord prosperous in accumulating high deserving fame, Son of God, how grievous that thou art slain! *Bleddyn Fardd.*

Cludwair, s. f.—pl. cludewiriau (clud—gwair) A deposit, a heap, or pile.

Goglyd a orug Cai yn mhren o'r gludwair.

Take hold was what Cai did in a billet from the pile. *H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.*

Cludwr, s. m.—pl. cludwyr (clud—gwr) Carrier.

Cludydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (clud) A porter, bearer.

Jonathan, a chludydd ei arfau, nid oeddynt yno.

Jonathan and his armour-bearer, they were not there. *Samuel xiv. 17.*

Cludd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cy—lludd) Overwhelming.

Cluddiaw, v. a. (cludd) To overwhelm; to cover.

Cluddiawl, a. (cludd) Overwhelming; covering.

Clug, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cy—llug) What is drawn compactly in; a roundness; the mumps.

Clugiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (clug) A squatting, or gathering in a heap, a perching, as a bird.

Clugiar, s. f.—pl. clugieir (clug—iar) Partridge.

Clugiau, v. a. (clug) To draw into a round form; to swell; to squat, to perch as a bird.

Clugiawl, a. (clug) Swelling round; squatting.

Clun, s. f.—pl. t. iau (cy—llun) The hip, or haunch.

Rhoddi y glun i lawr, to sit down; awn o glun i glun, we will go step by step; yr oedd efe yn cerdded a mab wrth ei glun, he was walking with a boy by his side.

Bai ar wrach dori ei chlun.

The hag was in fault to break her hip. *Adage.*

Clunhecian, v. a. (clun—hec) To go limpingly.

Clunhecian, s. m. (clunhecian) The springhalt.

Clunlaes, a. (clun—llaes) Hipshot; limping.

Clunwst, s. f. (clun—gwst) The sciatica.

Clunwstawl, a. (clunwst) Sciatical, or sciatic.

Cluraw, v. a. (clur) To rub; to whisk. *Cluraw yn y dillad, to rub against the clothes.*

Clust, s. f.—pl. t. au (cly) An ear. *Clust yr arth, wood sanicle; clust y llygoden, mouse-ear chickweed; clustiau yr ysgaw, Jew's ear; clust yr ewig, spurge laurel; clust y tarw, high taper; clustiau y derw, tree lungwort; clustiau y ddaiar, ash-coloured ground liverwort; clust llestr, the handle of a vessel.*

Braint Arglwydd Dinefwr yw caffael dros ei saraad wartheg gwynion, clustgochion, gymaint ag a anont olynol rhwng Argoel a llys Dinefwr.

The privilege of the lord of Dinefwr is to have as a satisfaction for personal insult, of white cows with red ears as many as will reach, one after another from Argoel to the hall of Dinefwr. *Welsh Laws.*

Clustawg, *s. f.*—*pl.* clustogau (clust) A pillow, or cushion. *Clustawg cyfrwy*, the bolster of a saddle; *clustawg mair*, thrilt.

Clustldws, *s. m.*—*pl.* clustdlysau (clust—tlws) An ornament for the ear, an ear-ring.

Clusten, *s. f. dim.* (clust) An auricle, or small-ear.

Clustfain, *a.* (clust—main) Having ears pricked up.

Clustfeiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (clustfain) A pricking up the ears; a listening closely.

Clustfeiniaw, *v. a.* (clustfain) To prick up the ears; to listen attentively, or closely.

Clustfyddar, *a.* (clust—byddar) Deaf-eared.

Clustgyfaddef, *v. a.* (clust—cyfaddef) To make auricular confession.

Clustgyfaddefiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (clustgyfaddef) Auricular confession.

Clustiawg, *a.* (clust) Having ears; large-eared.

Clustiawl, *a.* (clust) Auricular, as to the ear.

Clustlipa, *a.* (clust—llipa) Flap-eared.

Clustogan, *s. f. dim.* (clustawg) A cushionet.

Clustogi, *v. a.* (clustawg) To cushion. *Clustogi archoll*, to bolster up a wound.

Clustweini, *v. a.* (clust—gweini) To prompt.

Clustweiniad, *s. m.* (clustweini) A prompting.

Clustweinydd, *s. m.* (clustweini) A prompter.

Clustymwrandaw, *v. a.* (clust—ymwrandaw) To give ear to; to listen attentively.

Clustymwrandawiad, *s. m.* (clustymwrandaw) A giving ear to; an attentive listening.

Clw, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (llw) A roundness; a round.

Clwc, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (clw) An inarticulate sound.

Clwc, *a.* (clw) That will not bear touching. *Sil.*

Clwcian, *v. a.* (clwc) To utter indistinct sounds; to cluck; to grunt; to complain.

Clwch, *s. m.*—*pl.* clychiaid (clw) A round body, a protuberance; a crag; a rich cott. *Fe aeth yn glwch*, he has a mint of money.

Clwg, *s. m.*—*pl.* clygau (clw) A detached rock.

Clwm, *s. m.*—*pl.* clymau (cy—llwm) A knot; *clwm dolen*, a bow knot, *clwm y gwydd*, *clwm y coed*, a *gwden y coed*, bindweed.

Clwm anghenawg ar y geiniawg.
The knot of the needy to secure the penny. *Adage.*

Clwn, *s. m.* (llwn) What is compact. *a.* compact, vigorous.

Llew du clwn, llwyd calonawg.
A black firm lion, grey and courageous. *Bedo Brwynllys.*

Clwpa, *s. m.*—*pl. t. od* (llwp) A knob, at the end of a stick, or the like. *Dau wr a chlupa*, the play of cat and trap.

Clwpaawg, *a.* (clwpa) Knobbed, or clubbed.

Clws, *a.* (llws) Compact, neat, or trim.

Clwt, *s. m.*—*pl.* clytiau (llwt) A piece; a clout. *Clwt o dir*, a piece of land.

Gwell clwt na thwll.
A patch is better than a hole. *Adage.*

Clwtyn, *s. m. dim.* (clwt) A small piece.

Clwyd, *s. f.*—*pl. t. i* (clw) A hurdle; a wattled gate. *Clwyd y ddwyfryn*, the breast bones, or plate; *clwyd ieir*, a hen roost.

Clwydaw, *v. a.* (clwyd) To hurdle, to wattle.

Clwydedig, *a.* (clwyd) Hurdled, wattled.

Clwyden, *s. f.*—*pl. t. i* (clwyd) A flake; a hurdle.

Clwyden o ia caled-oer.
A flake of ice hard and cold. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Clwydd, *s. m.* (cy—llwydd—) One that causes to come to pass, or to prosper.

Clwyf, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (clw) A disease; a wound. *Clwyf y brenin*, and *manwynau*, the scrophula;

clwyf dygwydd, and *clwyf tegla*, the epilepsy; *clwyf gwahanawl*, and *clwyf mawr*, the leprosy; *clwyf y marchogion*, and *lledewigwst*, the hemorrhoids; *clwyf y llyffant*, the barbles.

Clwyfaw, *v. a.* (clwyf) To fall sick; to wound.

Hawdd yw clwyfaw claf.

The sick it is easy to make ill.

Adage.

Clwyfawl, *a.* (clwyf) Sickening, wounding.

Clwyfiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (clwyf) A falling sick, a making ill; a wounding.

Clwyfiant, *s. m.* (clwyf) Sickness, disorder.

Dygrawn ar fy ngrudd dagrau am Morgant;
Neu'm cynwant clwyfiant clau.

The tears collect on my cheek for Morgant; am I not pervaded by incessant pain. *Prydydd Bychan, i F. ab Rhys.*

Clwyfus, *a.* (clwyf) Sick, sickly; wounded.

Clwyfwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* clwyfwyr (clwyf—gwr) One who becomes sick; a wounder.

Clwys, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llwys) A close; enclosure.

Clwysdy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (clwys) Cloister-house.

Lleudir teyrn lluddiwyd yn agro,
Llaes ei glas, ei glwysdai neud glo.

The fair land of the prince has been grievously obstructed; his enclosure has been cut down; his cloisters are they not in flames? *Ll. P. Moch, i L. ab Iorwerth.*

Cly, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (lly) A gravitation, or general influx to a point.

Clybod, *s. m.* (cly—bod) A gathering to a centre, or a general influx; the hearing. *Trwm ei glybod*, that is hard of hearing.

Clybodig, *a.* (clybod) Relative to the hearing.

Clybodigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (clybodig) The sense of hearing.

Clychlys, *s. m.* (cloch—llys) Bell-flower.

Clyd, *a.* (llyd) Sheltering; warm, comfortable. *Lle clyd*, a warm place; *dillad clydion*, warm clothes: *Dyn! mae hi yn glyd iawn*, Dear me! she lives very comfortably.

Mai oer a wna ysgubawr glyd.

A cold May will make a warm barn.

Adage.

Clydach, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (clyd) A sheltered spot.

Clydaw, *v. a.* (clyd) To render comfortable.

Clydawg, *a.* (clyd) That is comfortable.

Clydfan, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (clyd—man) A shelter.

Cludrwydd, *s. m.* (clyd) Comfortableness; shelter.

Clydwr, *s. m.* (clyd) Shelter, defence, protection.

Ifor—Hardd enaid beirdd a'u clydwr.

Ivor, the fair soul of the bards, and their shelter. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Colles ei glydwr a gyrchodd ty iangwr.

He is deprived of his shelter that hath had recourse to the house of the churl. *Adage.*

Clymawg, *a.* (clwm) Knotty; entangled. *Y glymawg*, the knotgrass.

Clymedig, *a.* (clwm) Knotted, tied, entangled.

Clymiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (clwm) A knotting.

Clymllys, *s. m.* (clwm—llys) Centinody.

Clymogrwydd, *s. m.* (clymawg) Knottiness.

Clymogyn, *s. m.* (clymawg) Whorled knotgrass.

Clymu, *v. a.* (clwm) To make a knot; to tie.

Clymwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* clymwyr (clwm—gwr) One that ties, or makes a knot; a tier.

Clymyn, *s. m.* (clwm) A nodule; a small knot.

Clyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oedd* (clw) A place covered with brakes. *Clyn o eithin*, a furze brake.

Clynawg, *a.* (clyn) Abounding with brakes.

Clyr, *s. pl. aggr.* (llyr) Hornets, the gad-flies.

Rhwng y clyr a thyn y gwartheg.

What with the hornets and the pull of the cattle. *Adage.*

Clyryn, *s. m.* (clyr) A hornet; a gad-fly. *Clyryn llwyd*, *cacynen y meirch*, and *cethrëawr*, the dun-fly; the burrel-fly.

Clys, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (llys) Impulse; effect.
 Clysu, *v. a.* (clws) To make compact, or neat.
 Clysur, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (clys) Impulsion, motive.
 Clytiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (clwt) A patching.
 Clytiaw, *v. a.* (clwt) To piece, or to patch.
 Clytiawg, *a.* (clwt) Full of pieces, or patches.
 Clytiedig, *a.* (clwt) Pieced, patched; mended.
 Clytiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. clytwyr* (clwt—gwr) Patcher.
 Clytwaith, *s. m.* (clwt—gwaith) Patch-work.
 Clyw, *s. m.* (cly) The sense of hearing. *Cof clyw*, oral tradition.
 Clywad, *s. m.* (clyw) The conception or action of the senses; the hearing.
 Clywadwy, *a.* (clywad) That may be heard.
 Clywanawr, *a.* (clyw) That is heard. *Cerdd clywanawr*, the listened song.
 Clywed, *v. a.* (clyw) To conceive from the impulse of either of the senses, except the sight; to hear. *Clywed blas*, to taste; *clywed dolur*, to feel a pain; *clywed arogl*, to smell; *clywed llais*, to hear a voice; *clywed ar*, to be inclined.

Clywed corn cyn ni weler.

The horn may be heard though not seen.

Adage.

Ni chlywir arnaf byth dy adu yn y wyprwyf pwy fych.

I shall not be inclined ever to leave thee until I know who thou art.

H. Geraint—Mabinogion.

Clywedawg, *a.* (clywed) Audible, sonorous.
 Clywedig, *a.* (clywed) That is heard, audible.
Clywedigion, acoustics, or phonics.
 Clywedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (clywedig) The sense of hearing.
 Clywiadur, *s. m.* (clyw) An auditor; a hearer.
 Clywitor, *ger.* (clyw) Hearing; that is heard.

Oedd amlw gelau, oedd aml gelor,
 Oedd amddineu crau clau clywitor.

There were corpses of various hues, there were frequent biers,
 there was the gore streaming on all sides incessantly *that is heard.*

Cynddelw.

Cna, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oedd* (na) What is rounded; a round knob; a button to fasten a door.
 Cnaif, *s. m.*—*pl. cneifion* (cna) A crop; a shear.
 Cnap, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (cna) A knob, or boss; a round piece, or fragment; a button.

Mae och, aeth fy mwa i
 Yn dri-chnab anian drychni.

Good lack a day, my bow is broken in three pieces, sad the misfortune.

D. ab Gwilym.

Cnapen, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cnap) A knob; a bowl.
 Cnapiaw, *v. a.* (cnap) To form into knobs.
 Cnapiawg, *a.* (cnap) Knappy, or knobbed.
 Cnapiogrwydd, *s. m.* (cnapiawg) Ruggedness.
 Cnau, *s. pl. aggr.* (cna) Nuts. *Cnau ffreinig*, wal-nuts; *cnau barfawg*, hazel nuts; *cnau y ddaiar*, earth nuts; *cnau conglawg*, double nuts; *cnau coegion*, empty or worm eaten nuts; *aderyn y cnau*, the nut hatch.

Cnawd, *s. m.*—*pl. cnodau* (nawd) Human flesh.
 Cnawd, *a.* (nawd) Congenial; customary.

Oedd gnodach ysgwyd tòn,
 Yn dyfod o gad nog yt ych i echwydd.

More accustomed the broken shield coming from battle to thee than the ox in the evening.

Llywarch Hen.

Cnawdawl, *a.* (cnawd) Appertaining to the flesh.
 Cnawdiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (cnawd) The state of breeding flesh; incarnation.
 Cnawdiaw, *v. a.* (cnawd) To gather flesh or fat.
 Cnawdolfryd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cnawdawl—bryd) Carnal desire, fleshly lust.
 Cnawdoli, *v. a.* (cnawdawl) To incarnate.
 Cnawdoliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cnawd) Incarnation.
 Cnawdoliaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cnawd) Incarnation

Cnawdolrwydd, *s. m.* (cnawdawl) Carnality.
 Cnawdwyllt, *a.* (cnawd—gwyllt) Sensual, lustful.
 Cnawdwylltrwydd, *s. m.* (cnawdwyllt) Carnal appetite.
 Cnec, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (cna) A sharp noise, crash, or jar. *Meibion y gnec*, the sons of strife.
 Cnecian, *v. a.* (cnec) To gnash; to jar; to crash.
 Cneciaw, *v. a.* (cnec) To jar; to crash.
 Cnecni, *s. m.* (cnec) A jarring; a wrangling.
 Cnecu, *v. a.* (cnec) To jar; to crash; to wrangle.
 Cnecus, *a.* (cnec) Jarring; wrangling.
 Cneifdy, *s. m.* (cnaif—ty) A shearing house.
 Cneifiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cnaif) A shearing.
 Cneifiaw, *v. a.* (cnaif) To shear, to clip.
 Cneifiawg, *a.* (cnaif) Clipping; clipped.
 Cneifiawl, *a.* (cnaif) That shears, clipping.
 Cneifiedig, *a.* (cnaif) That is shorn, fleeced.
 Cneifion, *s. pl. aggr.* (cnaif) Clippings; shear-wool, dag locks, or flocks.
 Cneifiwr, *s. m.* (cnaif—gwr) A shearer.
 Cnes, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (nes) A deposit; that is prone

Yn amwyn Ednob ednaint ar gnes,
 Yn lladd esgarant pan esgores.

In defending Ednob, where the birds were hovering round the prey, staying the foes when he separated.

Cynddelw.

Cneua, *v. a.* (cnau) to gather nuts.
 Cneuaw, *v.* (cnau) To form, or become a nut.
 Cneuawg, *a.* (cnau) Abounding with nuts, nutty.
 Cneuawl, *a.* (cnau) Forming like a nut.
 Cneuen, *s. f.* (cnau) A nut. *Cneuen groeg*, an almond; *cneuen goeg*, an empty nut.
 Cneuenig, *s. f. dim.* (cneuen) A small nut.
 Cnewull, *s. pl. aggr.* (cna—gwall) Kernels.

Pefr fyrillysg tew eu cnewull.

Beauteous underwood thick their kernels.

D. ab Gwilym.

Cnewullawg, *a.* (cnewull) Having kernels.
 Cnewulliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cnewull) A forming into a nucleus, or kernel.
 Cnewullu, *v.* (cnewull) To form into a kernel.
 Cnewullyn, *s. m.* (cnewull) A kernel; a nucleus; the middle, or centre. *Cnewyllun y talcen*, the middle of the forehead.
 Cnic, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cnec) A slight rap.
 Cnicell, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cnic) Any thing that smacks, or gives a slight rap; a pecker.
 Cnif, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cy—gnif) Trouble; pain.

Truan o dynged a dyngwyd
 I Lywarch ar y nos i gawd;
 Hir gnif heb esgor lladded.

Wretched the fate that was fated for Llywarch on the night he was born; long pain without being delivered of his load of woe.

Llywarch Hen.

Cnifgad, *a.* (cnif—cad) Troublesome, molesting.

Bid gnifgad gwyd.

Let evil be troublesome.

Adage.

Cnifiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cnif) A molesting.
 Cnifiaw, *v. a.* (cnif) To afflict, or molest.
 Cnifiawl, *a.* (cnif) Molesting; troubling.
 Cnifiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cnifwyr* (cnif—gwr) A molester; a tormentor; an afflictor.
 Cniff, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (cniff) Trouble, or toil.

Yn llafur dy ddwyllaw, a chniff dy galon y bydd dy ymborth.

Through the labour of thy hands, and the trouble of thy heart shalt thou procure thy food.

H. Car. Mag.—Mabinogion.

Cniffiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cniff) A skirmishing.
 Cniffiaw, *v. a.* (cniff) To toil, to bicker.
 Cniffiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cniffwyr* (cniff—gwr) A toiler, a skirmisher, or a bickerer.
 Cnipws, *s. m.* (cnap) A fillip with the finger.

Cnith, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tith) A soft touch, stroke, or dab; a nibbling, as a fish at a bait.

Pawb a'i gnith ar gedawr ynydd.

Every one with his *touch* on the simple girl.

Adage.

Ni thrawai gnith a'r ewin,
Na bai lais gwell na blas gwin.

He would not strike a *touch* with his nail but a sound was produced sweeter than the taste of wine. *T. Aled, i delyniawr.*

Cnithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cnith) A striking slightly; a nibbling; a touching.

Cnithiaw, v. a. (cnith) To strike, to touch, to twitch gently; to rub; to nibble. *Llaes gnithiaw y drws*, to tap at the door gently.

Gwasgu Dillus a orugynt, yn y pwll, hyd pan ddaroedd iddynt ei gnithiaw yn liwyr, a'r cyllleibrenau o'i farf.

They squeezed Dillus in the pit until they had completely *twitched* his beard with the wooden blades. *H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.*

Cnithiawl, a. (cnith) Smiting gently; nibbling.

Cnithiwr, s. m.—pl. cnithwyr (cnith—gwr) One that gives a gentle tap; a nibbler.

Cniw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cna) A pack. *Cniw o blant*, a pack of children. *Sil.*

Cno, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cna) A bite; a chewing.

Cnôad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cno) A biting, or chewing. *Cnôad y cil*, the chewing of the cud.

Cnôawl, a. (cno) Gnawing, biting; chewing.

Cnoc, s. m.—pl. t. iau (toc) A sudden rap.

Cnocell, s. f.—pl. t. au (cnoc) A sudden fillip.

Cnocell y coed, a wood pecker.

Cnocellawg, a. (cnocell) Pecking, or gnawing.

Calon pob gwr aflonydd
Cneuen y genfigen fydd—
Cnoi y cylla cnocellawg.

The heart of every restless man is a nut of envy; it frets the gnawing stomach. *L. G. Cothi.*

Cnocella, v. a. (cnocell) To peck, to gnaw.

Cnocellus, a. (cnocell) Pecking, gnawing.

Cnociaw, v. a. (cnoc) To beat, rap, or knock.

Cnociwr, s. m.—pl. cnocwyr (cnoc—gwr) One that beats, or knocks.

Cnod, s. f.—pl. t. au (cnwd) A crop. *Cnod o aer-on*, a crop of berries; *cnod o grawel*, *cnod facon*, and the like.

Cnodawl, a. (cnawd) Congenial; accustomed.

Cnodig, a. (cnawd) Flethy, corpulent; fat.

Cnodigrwydd, s. m. (cnodig) Fleshiness.

Cnodydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cnawd) One that is used to, or accustomed with.

Cyfaerant y rhon, a rhin, a cherydd,
A chur gnodydd ar ne.

The spear, mystery and reproach will mutually contend with the toil of the accustomed one on the tinted ground. *Gwalchmai.*

Cnôedig, a. (cno) Chewed, champed; bitten.

Cnofa, s. f.—pl. cnofeydd (cno) A gnawing. *Cnofa yn y cylla*, a gnawing in the stomach.

Cnofain, v. a. (cno) To gnaw, or gripe, incessantly.

Cnoi, v. a. (cno) To chew, to gnaw, to bite.

A glyweisti â gant Eilerw,
Marchawg serchawg syberw?
"Hir y cnoir tamaid chwerw."

Didst thou hear what Eilerw sang, a knight loving and gallant?
"Long the bitter morsel will be chewed." *E. y Clywed.*

Cnôl, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cna) The round or top of a tree, and the like; a round hillock.

Cnotâu, v. (cnawd) To be accustomed, or used.

Cnôwr, s. m.—pl. cnôwyr (cno—gwr) A chewer, a biter, a gnawer.

Cnu, s. m.—pl. t. au (cna) A bunch; a fleece.

Cnuawg, a. (cnu) Made into a bundle; fleecy.

Cnuch, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cnu) A junction; a joint.

Cnuch mochyn, a gammon of bacon.

Yr oedd gwrdd-dorch ruddem am fwnwgl pob un o'r ddau filgi, o gnuch ysgwydd hyd ysgyfarn.

There was an ample ruddy collar round the neck of each of the two greyhounds from the shoulder joint to the ear.

H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.

Cnuchiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cnuch) A being in contact, a junction; a copulation.

Cnuchiant, s. m. (cnuch) A junction; copulation.

Iechyd da i'r wraig yn y gwellt.
A chnuchiant i gefn y gwr.

Good health to the wife in the straw, and *vigour* to the husband's back. *Adage.*

Cnuchiaw, v. a. (cnuch) To join, to copulate.

Cnuchiawg, a. (cnuch) In contact; copulate.

Cnuchiawl, a. (cnuch) Copulative; joining.

Cnuchiwr, s. m.—pl. cnuchwyr (cnuch—gwr) One that comes in contact with another.

Cnud, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (cnu) A group. *Cnud o fleiddiau*, a pack of wolves, *cnud o lwynogod*, a sculk of foxes.

Owain a'u cosbes yn ddud,
Mal cnud yn ymlid defaid.

Owain valiantly chastised them, like a *a pack of wolves* pursuing sheep. *Taliesin.*

Cnul, s. m.—pl. t. iau (dul) A passing bell.

Bydd—
Cnul byth acw'n ael y bedd.

There ever will be here the *passing bell* over the grave.

L. Mon.

Cnull, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cnul) A passing bell.

Clochyddes, cynhes y can
Cnull adar, mewn cnu llydan.

The fair chimera charmingly she peals the *knell* of birds, in her ample fleece. *H. Daf, i walch.*

Cnuwch, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cnu) A junction of things together; a bundle; a bush. *Cnuwch o wallt*, a bush of hair, or the hair of the head; *Cnuwch o wyddeli* a bundle of brush-wood.

Cnwb, s. m.—pl. cnybiau (cnu) Bunch, or knob.

Cnwc, s. m.—pl. cnyciau (cnu) A bunch; a bump, or swelling; a knob, or knot, in a tree. *Cnwc y gwegil*, the back part of the scull.

Cnwd, s. m.—pl. cnydau (cnu) The covering, or crop of fruits; a crop. *Cnwd o yd*, a crop of corn; *cnwd o eira*, a fall of snow.

Cnwff, s. m.—pl. cnyffiau (cnu) A round mass, or lump; a lunch.

Cnwpa, s. m. (cnwb) A knob, a lump; a club.

Cnwyf, s. m.—pl. t. au (cnu) A mashing together.

Cnyciaw, v. a. (cnwc) To form into a knob, or boss

Cnyciawg, a. (cnwc) Having knobs; bossed.

Cnycyn, s. m. dim. (cnwc) A knob; a hillock.

Cnycynawg, a. (cnycyn) Bossed; abounding with tumps, or hillocks.

Cnydfawr, a. (cnwd) Fructiferous; plentiful. *Gwlad gnydfawr*, a plentiful country.

Cnydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cnwd) A cropping.

Cnydiaw, v. a. (cnwd) To yield an increase.

Cnydiawg, a. (cnwd) Yielding a crop; having a large crop; bearing fruit.

Cnydiawl, a. (cnwd) Fructiferous; bearing crop.

Cnydig, a. (cnwd) Yielding crops; fruitful.

Cnwd a gyrch mewn cnydig ar,
Cnyw diwael yn cnoi dalar.

A crop it procures from the *fruitful* soil, a goodly snout that bites the ground. *Iolo Goch, i'r arad.*

Cnyw, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cno) The young of some beast; an autumn pig.

Mal cenen llew, mal cnuw llech,
O fewn du-dwll fâl'n dydech.

Like a lion's cub, like a *badger*, that hides himself in the dark hole. *W. Middleton.*

CO, s. f. r. A rounding, or circling; a concavity.

Còb, s. m.—pl. t. iau (co) A top, or tuft; also a knock, a thump.

Cob, s. f.—pl. t. au (co—ob) A cloak, or mantle; a cope; a riding coat.

Coban, s. f. dim. (cob) A mantle; a coat.

Cobiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cob) A topping, or tufting; also a thumping.

Cobiaw, v. a. (cob) To top; to tuft; to thump.

Cobiawg, a. (cob) Having a top, or a tuft.

Cobyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (cob) A tuft, a bunch.

Cobynawg, a. (cobyn) Tufted, crested.

Cobiwr, s. m.—pl. cobwyr (cob—gwr) A thumper; a pecker.

Coblyn, s. m. dim. (cob) A thumper; a pecker; a sprite, a fiend. *Coblyn y coed*, a woodpecker.

Cocos, s. pl. aggr. (cog) Cockles, a kind of shellfish; also the cogs of a wheel.

Cocr, s. m.—pl. cocrau (cog) A coaxing.

Cocraeth, s. m. (cocr) A fondling; indulgence.

Cocru, v. a. (cocr) To fondle; to indulge.

Cocw, s. m. (cog) A hard mass, or lump.

Cocwy, s. m.—pl. t. au (cog—wy) An egg that is matured, or that has the shell hardened.

Cocwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cocwy) A hardening of the egg: the treading, or pairing of birds.

Cocwyaw, v. a. (cocwy) To harden the egg; to tread.

Teithi ceiliawg yw cant a chocwyaw.

The qualification of a cock is to crow, and to tread.
Welsh Laws.

Cocwyawl, (cocwy) Hardening the egg.

Coch, s. m.—pl. t. ion (co—och) A red colour.

Coch, a. (co—och) Red. *Coch ceiniogawg*, dapple bay. *Yn goch y bo fy mhais!* may my coat be red! an oath.

Bore coch a mawredd gwraig.

The ruddy morn and a woman's fame.
Adage.

Cochder, s. m. (coch) Redness, ruddiness.

Cochddu, a. (coch—du) Of a ferruginous hue.

Cochdduaw, v. a. (cochddu) To make ferruginous.

Cochfelen, a. (coch—melen) Of a copper colour.

Cochfelyn, a. (coch—melyn) Copper coloured.

Cochfelynu, v. a. (cochfelyn) To make of a yellow red, or copper-colour.

Cochgangen, s. f. (coch—cangen) The chub-fish.

Cochi, v. a. (coch) To redden; to blush. *Cochi penweig*, to smoke, or cure herrings.

*Erfid a drychid rhag ei drachwres,
Arfau pendrychion cochion coches.*

Prostrate were the wounded from his ambitious ire, he reddened the ruddy broken pointed weapons.
Cynddelw, m. Cadwallawn.

Cochiad, s. m.—pl. cochiaid (coch) Grouse, red game.

Cochl, s. m.—pl. cochlau (coch) A mantle.

Cochlas, a. (coch—glas) Purple, of a red blue; *Y gochlas*, purple clary.

Cochlasu, v. a. (cochlas) To make purple.

Cochlawg, a. (cochl) Wearing a cloak; cloaked.

Cochni, s. m. (coch) Redness, ruddiness.

Cochre, s. m. (coch—rhe) A crimson current.

Cochrudd, a. (coch—rhudd) Crimson, ruddy.

*Gwaladr paladr pelydr cochrudd
Gwelging perging pefr-goeth ddeurudd.*

The guider of the shafts of crimson spears, the upholding guardian of comely mien and pure.
Eintawen.

Cochruddiaw, v. a. (cochrudd) To make crimson.

Cochwedd, s. f. (coch—gwedd) A reddish hue.

Cochwedd, a. (coch—gwedd) Of a red appearance.

*Dyddwyn ac addwyn cedeirn y'ngbadwyn,
Ac wedi cwyn cynnif,
Cochwedd celanedd cyfyng freon.*

Glorious and beautiful are the mighty ones in the chain, and after the woe of conflict the ruddy tinted carnage of the narrow peaks.
Meigant m. Cynddylan.

Cochwraidd, s. m. (coch—gwraidd) The madder.

Cochwydd, s. m. (coch—gwydd) Ruddy appearance

*Mi a wnawn er Gwalchmai yn nydd,
O bai waith cochwydd yn rhydd,
Na's gwnai'r brawd er ei gilydd.*

I would perform for Gwalchmai in the day that the work of red appearance is free, what one brother would not perform for another.
Trystan a Gwalchmai.

Cochwyn, a. (coch—gwyn) Of a reddish white.

Cod, s. f.—pl. t. au (co—od) A bag, pouch, or budget; a wrapper. *Cod wen*, the paunch of an animal; a harslet; *codau ffa*, bean shells; *cod hyred*, *cod eurych*, or *cwd y mwg*, dusty mushroom, or puff-ball; *cod lwyd*, a whitening pout

*Od al di Pr Dëau dir,
Ti fydd cydbar, bar y farn,
Broch y'ngnod, braich anghadarn.*

If thou shouldest go to the region of the South, thou wilt be like the badger in a bag; hard is the sentence.
D. ab Gwilym, i Gr. Gryg.

Codaid, s. f.—pl. codeidiau (cod) A bag-full.

Mal yr oeddynt hwy yn tywallt eu sachau, yna wela godaid arian pob un yn ei sach.

As they were emptying their sacks, that behold, every man's bundle of money was in his sack.
Genesis xlii. 35.

Codawg, a. (cod) Having bags, or purses; wealthy. *Y godawg*, or *corn carw y mor*, samphire; also the sainfoin.

Gwell mam godawg na thad rhleddawg.

A rich mother is better than a noble father.
Adage.

Coden, s. f. (cod) A bag, or pouch; a cyst, or bladder; the husk of leguminous plants. *Coden y bustl*, a gall bladder: *coden hyred*, earth-smoke, or puff-ball.

Codenawg, a. (coden) Having bladders, hully.

Codeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (coden) A blistering.

Codennu, v. a. (coden) To blister; to swell out.

Codi, v. a. (cawd) To rise, to swell up; to take up; to lift up. *Diawl a'th goto*, the devil take thee, a common oath.

Codiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (codi) A rising; a lifting.

Codrwth, s. m. (cod—rhwth) Bladder campion.

Codwarth, s. m. (cod—gwarth) Nightshade.

Codwm, s. m.—pl. codymau (co—twm) A fall, or tumble. *Ymaelyd codwm*, to wrestle.

Ac odid na royn' godwm.

And ten to one but they would give a fall.
L. G. Cothi.

Codymawg, a. (codwm) Apt to fall, tumbling.

Codymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (codwm) A tumbling.

Codymu, v. a. (codwm) To tumble, to fall down.

Codymwr, s. m.—pl. codymwyr (codwm—gwr) A tumbler; a wrestler.

Coddawl, a. (cawdd) Straitening; afflicting.

Codded, s. f.—pl. t. au (cawdd) Tribulation.

*O orchudd Gruffudd, all Nudd, fy naf,
O erchyll godded gallmarw fyddaf.*

From the shrouding of Gruffudd, like Nudd, my Lord; from the direful tribulation I shall be nearly dead!
D. Benfras.

Coddedi, s. m. (codded) Straitness; trouble.

Coddedig, a. (codded) Straitened; troubled.

Coddeidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (codded) A straitening; a molesting, or afflicting.

Coddeidiaw, v. a. (codded) To straiten; to vex.

*Ymwrygiaw o law
Wrth fy nghoddeidiaw.*

Exerting of the hand in afflicting me.
Taliesin.

Coddi, v. a. (cawdd) To straiten, to vex.

Gwae a gawdd Duw, ac ni's cred.

Woe to him whom God afflicts, and doth not believe.
Adage.

Coddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cawdd) A straitening; a troubling; a vexing; a chiding.

Coddiant, s. m. (cawdd) A straitness; vexation.

Coddig, a. (cawdd) Oppressive, or tormenting.

Coddigrwydd, s. m. (coddig) Oppressiveness.

Coddyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (cawdd) Privy; or stool.
Coed, s. pl. aggr.—pl. t. ydd (caw) Wood, timber, trees. *Dywad coed a maes*, a clearing from the imputation of a crime; to prove an alibi. *Welsh Laws.*

Coeda, v. a. (coed) To gather wood, or fuel.
Coedawg, a. (coed) Abounding with woods.
Coedawl, a. (coed) Of the wood; wooden.

Aberthu a wnaent ddeugain mil o wartheg, a chan mil o ddefaid, ac o amryfelliion genhedloedd adar, y sawl ni allid yn hawdd ei osawd yn rhif; eithr hynny deg mil ar ugain o amryfelliion genhedloedd coedolion fwystfledd.

They sacrificed forty thousand kine, and a hundred thousand sheep, and of divers species of birds, as many as could not be easily numbered; besides those thirty thousand of various species of wild beasts of the wood. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Coeden, s. f. (coed) A tree; a standing tree.
Coedgae, s. m.—pl. t. au (coed—cae) Live fence.
Coedrwym, s. m. (coed—rhwym) Black briony.
Coedwai, s. f.—pl. t. au (coed—gwal) Wood covert.
Coedwig, s. f.—pl. t. au (coed—gwig) A plantation of wood, a forest.
Coedwr, s. m.—pl. coedwyr (gwr) A wood-man.
Coedwrych, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (coed—gwrych) A quickset hedge; a hedge.
Coedwyrdd, s. m. (coed—gwyrdd) Winter-green.
Coedwys, s. pl. aggr. (coed) Inhabitants of a wood.
Coeg, a. (co—oeg) Empty; vain; good for nothing; saucy. *Ci coeg*, a dog-fish; *buwch goeg*, a barren cow; *cnau coegion*, empty nuts.

Y gneuen goeg sy galetaf.

The empty nut is the hardest.

Adage.

Coegaidd, a. (coeg) In some degree empty.
Coegathraw, s. m.—pl. t. on (coeg—athraw) A pedant; one vain of low knowledge.
Coegchwedl, s. m.—pl. t. au (coeg—chwedl) An idle tale, or false report.
Coegdyb, s. m.—pl. t. ion (coeg—tyb) An idle whim, an empty conceit.
Coegddall, a. (coeg—dall) Half-blind, purblind.
Coegddalledd, s. m. (coegddall) Purblindness.
Coegddallu, v. a. (coegddall) To make half-blind.
Coegddelli, s. m. (coegddall) Purblindness.
Coegddellni, s. m. (coegddall) A purblindness.
Coegedd, s. m. (coeg) Emptiness; silliness.
Coegen, s. f.—pl. t. od (coeg) A vain, or saucy wench; a coquette.

Gwelwn aml goegen gornlawg, fal llong ar lawn hwyl, yn rhodiaw.

I could see many a high-topt coquette, going about, like a ship under full sail. *Elis Wyn, B. Cwsg.*

Coegenaidd, a. (coegen) Coquettish; saucy, pert.
Coegfalch, a. (coeg—balch) Conceitedly proud.

Oes dim gwasanaeth ar a allwn i chwi, ebai y rhodreswr, wrth y trydydd, tan gilwennu yn goegfalch.

Is there any service which I could do for you, said the coxcomb to the third, smiling conceitedly. *Elis Wyn, B. Cwsg.*

Coegfalchedd, s. m. (coegfalch) Conceitedness.
Coegfeddyg, s. m.—pl. t. on (coeg—meddyg) A quack doctor, or empyric.
Coegfeddygawl, a. (coegfeddyg) Empyric.
Coegfeddyginiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (coegfeddyg) Quackery; a nostrum.
Coegfolach, s. m. (coeg—molach) A vain boasting.
Coegfolachus, a. (coegfolach) Vainly boasting.
Coegfran, s. f.—pl. coegfrain (coeg—bran) A jackdaw; a chough.
Coegfrwnt, a. (coeg—brwnt) Obscene; vile.
Coegfryntni, s. m. (coegfrwnt) Obscenity.
Coegiaw, v. a. (coeg) To make void; to deceive.
Coegiwr, s. m.—pl. coegwyr (coeg—gwr) A deceiver. *Coegwyr gwlad*, public cheats.
Coeglwybr, s. m.—pl. t. au (coeg—llwybr) An uncertain track; a deceitful path.

Coegni, s. m. (coeg) Sauciness; spiteful language.
Coegsiarad, s. m.—pl. t. ach (coeg—siared) A vain ranting, or empty talk.

Coegsiared, v. a. (coeg—siared) To rant impertinently, to talk foolishly.

Coegwr, s. m.—pl. coegwyr (coeg—gwr) A vain, arrogant person.

Coegwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (coeg) Vanity; pertness.

*Erwy goegwy gobrwy gobrydd,
 Pryderwn gyfnod dyfod Dofydd.*

The passion of vanity will have ample retribution; let us reflect on the period of the coming of the Renovator. *Gwalchmai.*

Coegylfinhir, s. m.—pl. t. iaid (coeg—gylfinhir) The bird called a whimbrel.

Coegymddangaws, v. a. (coeg—dangaws) To make a false appearance.

Coegymddangosawl, a. (coegymddangaws) Of a delusive appearance.

Coegymddangosiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (coegymddangaws) A making a false appearance.

Coegymffrost, s. m.—pl. t. iau (coeg—ymffrost) A vain boasting, or vaunting.

Coegymffrostiaw, v. a. (coegymffrost) To make an empty boasting, or vaunting.

Coegymuniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (coeg—ymuniad) Vain affectation; a dissembling.

Coegymuniaw, v. a. (coeg—ymuniaw) To affect an appearance; to use dissimulation.

Coegyn, s. m. (coeg) A vain saucy fellow.

Coegynaidd, a. (coegyn) Coxcomical, pert.

Coegyneiddrwydd, s. m. (coegynaidd) Foppishness.

Coel, s. f.—pl. t. ion (caw—el) An omen; belief, or credit; trust. *Ofer goelion*, superstitions; *coel gwrach o'i heistedd*, an old woman's belief; *coel can adain*, and *coel can edyn*, an omen from the flight of birds; *prynu ar goel*, to buy upon credit.

*Cynddylan, cau di dy nen,
 Yn i ddaw Lloegrwys drwy Dren,
 Ni elwir coel un-pren.*

Cynddylan, shut thou thy covering, until the Lloegyrans come through Tren; one tree is not called an omen. *Llywarch Hen.*

Coelbar, a. (coel—par) Inducing belief, or credit.

Coelbaredd, s. m. (coelbar) Persuasiveness.

Coelbrawf, s. m.—pl. coelbrofion (coel—prawf) A presumptive proof.

Coelbren, s. m.—pl. t. i (coel—pren) A piece of wood used in chusing or balloting, whereon was cut the name of the candidate; a lot. *Coelbren y beirdd*, the alphabet of the bards. This was the original alphabet of the Britons, which was cut across the surface of a square piece of wood, being their way of writing, that is still preserved by a few of the descendants of the bards. *Coelbren y mynaich*, or the monkish alphabet, being the Roman letters, adapted for cutting, in a similar manner.

Coelbrenfa, s. f.—pl. t. au (coelbren—ma) A place to deposit tickets, or lots.

Coelcerth, s. f.—pl. t. i (coel—certh) The omen, or signal of alarm; the omen of danger; the firing of a beacon. The name is now given indiscriminately to such signals, and to the ancient bardic fires of rejoicing for the seasons, on the eves of the first of May, and the first of November; perhaps because the latter of those days was turned into mourning; for tradition, and some chronicles say that the British chiefs were treacherously slain, by the Saxons, at Stonehenge, on that day. *Taflu y garreg i'r goelcerth*, to throw in a mite; alluding to the

ceremonies held at those fires, of throwing in things under the idea of sacrifice.

Llyw glyw glew-ddrud yth welais,
Lloegr goelcerth llwybr drafferth drais.

A commanding leader, intrepidly bold, I have seen thee, the
conflagration of Lloegria, in the path of busy oppression.
Ein. Wan, i L. ab Iorwerth.

Coelcwydd, s. m.—pl. t. au (coel—cwydd) The falling of an omen; destiny.

Coeledig, a. (coel) Credible, that is believed.

Coeledigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (coeledig) Credit.

Coelodd, s. m. (coel) Credibility, belief.

Coelfain, s. f.—pl. coelfeiniau (coel—main) The stones of omen; the stones of testimony; glad tidings; gospel; a honorary reward.

Mewn boly tywyll i'm tywalltwys,
Mewn mor dylan i'm dychwelwys;
Bu goelfain i'm pan i'm cain fygwys;
Duw Arglwydd yn rhydd a'm rhydd-dwys.

Into a dark receptacle I was thrown, into the overwhelming
sea I was carried; glad tidings to me was my being happily
suffocated; God the Lord from confinement set me free.
Taliesin.

Gwelid gwynfyd—
A chael a fynid, a choelfeiniau.

There happiness was seen, and obtaining what could be wished,
and honourable tokens.
Gr. ab Meredydd.

Coelfan, s. f.—pl. t. au (coel—ban) An omen.

Coelferth, s. f.—pl. t. au (coel—berth) An omen of good; good fortune.

Coelgar, a. (coel) Credulous, apt to believe.

Coelgarwch, s. m. (coelgar) Aptness to believe.

Coelgrefydd, s. m.—pl. t. au (coel—crefydd) Superstition, false devotion in religion.

Coelgrefyddawl, a. (coelgrefydd) Superstitious.

Coelgrefyddus, a. (coelgrefydd) Superstitious.

Coelgrefyddwr, s. m.—pl. coelgrefyddwyr (coelgrefydd—gwr) A superstitious person.

Coelgyfaredd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (coel—cyfaredd) A curing of disorders by charms.

Coeliadwy, a. (coel) Credible, authentic.

Coeliaw, v. a. (coel) To believe, or credit; to give credit; to trust.

Ar benaeth bai fydd amlwg;
Coelia'n llai'r glust na'r golwg.

On a chief a fault is conspicuous; believe less the ear than the
sight.
Adage.

Coeliawg, a. (coel) Having credit, or trust.

Coelig, a. (coel) Ominous, portending.

O dor cor coelig cynnelwaf;
O golofn Prydain pryda yn gelfydd.

The ominous covering of the circle I will describe, of the pillar
of Britain I will sing harmonious verse.
Cynddelw, i H. ab Owain.

Coelin, a. (coel) Ominous, relative to omens.

Cynon canon teithygir o Fon
Ar fraint goelin.

Cynon, with regulations, will be qualified from Mon, an omi-
nous privilege.
Taliesin.

Coeling, a. (coel) Ominous, portending.

Gwalchmai ym gelwir—
O essillydd Cynan, coeling ddadanhudd.

Gwalchmai am I called, of the progeny of Cynan, an ominous
pretention.
Gwalchmai.

Coeliwr, s. m.—pl. coelwyr (coel—gwr) A believer; one that gives credit.

Coelres, s. f.—pl. t. i (coel—rhes) A row of record; most likely the same as the *Peithynen*; and which in later ages having been disused, by the word *Coelres* is now meant any collection of trifles.

Coes, s. f.—pl. t. an (co—es) A leg; a shank.

Coes yn lle morddwyd.

A leg instead of a thigh.

Adage.

Coesarn, s. f.—pl. t. au (coes—arn) A defence for the leg; a boot.

Coesawg, a. (coes) Having legs; legged, shanked.

Coesawl, a. (coes) Belonging to the leg; erural:

Coesed, a. (coes) Raised, or made light, *bara coes-*
ed, manchet bread.

Rhoed o'n blaen—talm o fara gwyn ac un dorth goesed.

There was put before us a quantity of white bread, and one
loaf of manchet bread.
H. Geiriant Mabinogion.

Drwg yw moes bara coesed,
I rai o'r clerwyr na red.

Bad are the manners of the manchet bread, that to some of the
minstrels it doth not run.
D. ab Gwilym.

Coesgam, a. (coes—cam) Bandy-legged.

Coesgoch, a. (coes—coch) Red-shanked. *Y coes-*
goch, the redshank, a bird; *coesgoch manawg*,
the spotted redshank.

Coesgyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (coes—cyn) The bone of the leg; the shank.

Coeshir, a. (coes—hir) Long-shanked, long-legged.

Coesnoeth, a. (coes—noeth) Bare-legged.

Coeswerdd, a. (coes—gwerdd) Green-shanked;
s. the green-shank, a bird.

Coeswisg, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (coes—gwisg) Cover-
ing for the legs; greaves.

Coeswyn, a. (coes—gwyn) White-legged.

Coeta, v. a. (coed) To gather or collect wood.

Ni wnaethym mi ond megis yn un dechreu coeta coed defnydd.

I have done no more, as it were, than one that begins collecting
wood for materials.
W. Salisbury.

Coetrych, s. m.—pl. t. au (coed—trwch) A stock for grafting upon.

Coeth, a. (co—oeth) Ardent, vehement, brisk, stimulant; pure; purified. *Aur coeth*, fine gold; *ymadrawd coeth*, a pert discourse.

Mynawg luyddawg law chwerw,
Bu ddoeth a choeth, a syberw.

A person fond of war, whose hand was harsh; he was wise,
and ardent, and sumptuous.
Aneurin.

Coethadwy, a. (coeth) That may be refined.

Coethaidd, a. (coeth) Tending to be pure; pertish.

Coethawl, a. (coeth) Stimulating, refining.

Coethed, s. m.—pl. t. ion (coeth) A stimulant; a purifier, or refiner.

Coethedig, a. (coeth) Irritating, purifying.

Coethedigawl, a. (coethedig) Purificative.

Coetheidd-dra, s. m. (coethaidd) Ardency, purity.

Coetheiddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (coethaidd) Stimu-
lation, purification, a purifying.

Coetheiddiaw, v. (coethaidd) To become stimula-
tive, to become purified; to render pure.

Coetheiddiawl, a. (coethaidd) Tending to stimu-
late; purificatory; of a refining tendency.

Coetheiddrwydd, s. m. (coethaidd) An ardency of motion; pureness.

Coethi, v. a. (coeth) To stimulate, to agitate, or irritate; to prate, or talk pertly; to purify, or refine. *Coethi aur*, to refine gold; *coethi y crochan*, to keel the pot; *coethi anifal*, to irritate, or bait an animal; *coethi tir*, to impoverish land, by excess of tillage. *Mae hi yn coethi yn arw arno*, she runs him down very much; *mae rhaid i mi goethi*, I must move, or be a going.

Coethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (coeth) Stimulation; a being pert; a purifying, or refining.

Coethiedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (coethiad) One that stimulates; a purifier, a refiner.

Coethwr, s. m.—pl. coethwyr (coeth—gwr) A sti-
mulator; a purifier; a refiner.

Rhag tyn y gelyn, ddigoel was cethin,
Coethwr pob gwaith adgas,
Gwared fi—

From the allurements of the foe, the hideous one not to be trust-
ed, and the stimulator, of every obnoxious deed, deliver me!
H. D. ab Ifan.

Coethyn, s. m. dim.—pl. t. ion (coeth) One that is stimulated; a puritan.

Coethynawl, a. (coethyn) Puritanical.

Coethyndawd, s. m. (coethyn) Puritanism.

Cof, s. m.—pl. t. ion (co—of) Retention, or memory. *Cof cyfliw*, and *cof cyfedliw*, a memorial of reproach; *cof llys*, the memorial or record of a court of law; *cof-ysgrifen*, a bill of record; *cof clyw*, *cof gorsedd*, a *cof coelbren*, oral tradition, tradition of the voice conventional, and written record. *Barddas*.

Neu'r syllais olygon ar dirion dir,
O orsedd Orwynion:
Hir hwyl haul hwy fy nghofion.

Have not eyes looked on a pleasant land from the circle of Gorynion: long is the sun's course, longer my painful reflections.
Llywarch Hen.

Cofen, s. f.—pl. t. au (cof) A memorial; a covenant

Cofgar, a. (cof) Having a retentive memory.

Cofgarwch, s. m. (cofgar) Retention of memory.

Cofiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cof) A remembering.

Cofiadur, s. m.—pl. t. on (cofiad) A remembrancer, a recorder; a secretary.

Cofiadwy, a. (cofiad) Commemorable, memorable.

Cofiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cof) A memorial, or record.

Dau nid aeth, cofiaeth, cofiaint,
I sel yr ugain mil saint.

Two went not, on record is the commemoration, to see the twenty thousand saints.
H. ab D. ab Ieuan ab Rhys.

Cofiaid, v. a. (cof) To call often to mind.

Tudfwlch Hir—
Pareid ei wryd yn wr rhydd,
A'i gofain gan ugain gyweithydd.

Tudfwlch Hir, may his heroism preserve him a free man, and to be remembered by twenty auxiliaries.
Aneurin.

Cofiant, s. m.—pl. cofiaint (cof) Commemoration, memoir; a record.

Trymach wyf, trem a chofiant,
Cariad cor, nog i cred cant.

More pensive am I, with a countenance a memorial of the love of the circe, than a hundred can believe.
D. Llywyd Gorlech.

Coflaw, v. a. (cof) To remember; to call to mind; to think of; to recollect.

Coflawd, s. m. (cof) A remembering.

Coflawdwr, s. m.—pl. coflawdwyr (coflawd) A remembrancer; a recorder.

Coflawg, a. (cof) Remembering; of good memory.

Gollewin wledig wlad teithlawg hael,
Gwyr ail Cyfael gwrawl goflawg.

Prince of the West, the generous offspring of men like Cyfael, memorable for courage.
Gwalchmai, i Rodri.

Cofiedig, a. (cof) Retained, or kept in memory.

Cofiedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cofiedig) Memory.

D. Heliogabillus—oedd yn dwyn ei fywyd yn gynddrwg ag na adewis ef un cofiedigaeth ar ei ol am fywyd glan.

D. Heliogabillus spent his life so wickedly, as not to leave behind him one memorial of pure living.
Y Marchaig Crwydrad.

Cofiedigawl, a. (cofiedig) Memorative.

Cofiedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cofiad) Remembrancer

Cofiwr, s. m.—pl. cofwyr (cof—gwr) A rememberer, or one that remembers.

Cofl, s. f.—pl. coflau (cof) The folding of the arms; embrace; the bosom.

Cofl gwas diawg.

The lazy servant's folding of the arms. *Adage.*

Coflaid, s. f.—pl. cofleidiau (cofl) What is embraced, or held in the arms; a burden; a bosom friend; a sweetheart. *My nghoflaid*, my love, my dear; *da gan fam ei choflaid*, a mother loves her infant; *Duw ynghylch eich coflaid*, God protect the burden of your arms.

Cofleidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (coflaid) Embracing.

Cofleidiaw, v. a. (coflaid) To embrace, or to fold in the arms.

'Sgrythur Lan lydan, ni chofleidir hon,
A swynion moellion a ganmolir.

The Holy Scripture, plain and ample, is not embraced, whilst bare incantations are praised.
S. Tudur.

Cofleidedig, a. (cofleidiad) Embraced, caressed.

Cofleidiwr, s. m.—pl. cofleidwyr (coflaid—gwr) An embracer; a fondler.

Coflyfr, s. m.—pl. t. au (cof—llyfr) A memorandum book; a register.

Coflys, s. m. (cof—llys) A court of record.

Cofnod, s. m.—pl. t. au (cofnod) A memorandum.

Cofrestr, s. m.—pl. t. i (cof—rhestr) A catalogue.

Cofrestri marwoldeb, bills of mortality.

Cofrestriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cofrestr) Enrollment; a recording.

Cofrestru, v. a. (cofrestr) To enrol; to register.

Cofrestrwr, s. m.—pl. cofrestrwyr (cofrestr—gwr) One that enrolleth; a register.

Cofus, a. (cof) Memorable; mindful.

Cofusrwydd, s. m. (cofus) Memorableness.

Cofweini, v. a. (cof—gweini) To assist the memory, or to prompt.

Cofweiniad, s. m.—pl. t. an (cofweini) A prompting, or assisting the memory.

Cofweiniawl, a. (cofweini) Assisting the memory; prompting.

Cofweinydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cofweini) Prompter.

Cofwyl, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cof—gwyl) A commemoration festival. *Cofwyliau*, *gwyliau y meirw*, and *dygwyl y meirw*, minning days.

Coff, s. m.—pl. t. ion (co—off) A hollow trunk.

Coffa, s. m.—pl. t. on (cof) Memory; memorial.

Coffa, v. a. (cof) To remember, to call to mind.

Coffaad, s. m. (coffa) A remembering, a calling to mind; a recording.

Coffaawl, a. (coffa) Commemorative, memorial.

Coffadwriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (coffa) Remembrance, memory; memorial:

Nid ydyw, ac ni fu y traws hwnw a'i gorchfygodd, na'r truan a ddichon ddwyn cyfiawd, achwyn er gogan i'w goffadwriaeth.

There is not, nor has there been the oppressor that overcame him, nor that miserable wretch that can bring a just complaint to the prejudice of his memory.
Epit. on M. Herbert.

Coffadwriaethawl, a. (coffadwriaeth) Commemorative; monumental.

Coffaedig, a. (coffa) Remembered; recorded.

Coffaid, s. m.—pl. coffeidiau (coff) A belly-full.

Coffau, v. a. (coffa) To remember; to call to mind; to make mention; to record.

Coffawg, a. (coff) Having a trunk-full; having a belly-full.

Coffawr, s. m.—pl. coffawyr (coffa—gwr) A remembrancer, a recorder; one that calls to mind, or takes cognizance.

Caffawr, s. m.—pl. cofforau (coff) A coffer, chest.

Cofforyn, s. m. dim. (coffawr) A little coffer.

Cofft, s. m.—pl. t. au (coff) A hollow body.

Cofftiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cofft) A gorging.

Cofftiaw, v. a. (cofft) To fill, to quaff.

Cofftiawg, a. (cofft) Guzzling; quaffing.

Cofftiwr, s. m.—pl. cofftwyr (cofft—gwr) A guzzler; a quaffer.

Còg, s. m.—pl. t. ion (co) A mass, or lump; a short piece of wood.

Cog, s. f.—pl. t. au (co—og) A cuckoo. *Cethlydd y gog*, and *gwas y gog*, the cuckoo's servant. *Y gethlydd*, or the hymner is a name for the cuckoo in some places.

Calan Mai cain gyfrau adar,
Hir ddydd, ban cogau.

On the beginning of May, charming is the flocking together of the birds, the long day, and the loud cuckoo.
Llywarch Hen.

Cogan, s. f.—pl. t. au (cawg) A bowl; a cup.
Cogyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (cawg) A bason, a cup.
Cogeilaid, s. m.—pl. cogeileidiau (cogel) A distaff full, or as much as a distaff holds.
Cogeilyn, s. m. dim. (cogel) A small piece of wood, or truncheon; a distaff.

Tair merch—
 Un a gynneil cogeilyn,
 Arall a nydd dydd pob dyn,
 Trydydd yn tori edau.

Three damsels—one holds the *distaff*, the other spins the day of every man, the third breaks the thread. *Guto'r Glyn.*

Cogel, s. m.—pl. cogeiliau (cog) A truncheon; or cudgel; a distaff. *Na bai gen i gat o gogel, mi rŵn i ti!* Had I but a piece of a cudgel, I would give it thee. *Demet. Cogel mursen, a whirligig.*

Cael etifeddiaeth o gogel.

To obtain an inheritance by female descent. *Welsh Laws.*

Tri lle yr aeth arglwyddiaeth
 Wynedd ar gogel.

There are three instances of the Principality of Gwynedd going on the *distaff*. *Hanesion.*

Cogor, s. m. (cog) A chirping, chattering, or cackling.

Cogor iâr yn ydian.

The cackling of the hen in the corn-yard. *Adage.*

Cogor, v. a. (cog) To chirp, chatter, or cackle.
Cograch, v. a. (cogor) To chirp, or chatter; to attempt to speak, like young children.
Cogwrn, s. m.—pl. cogyrnau (cog—gwrn) Any round body; a crab apple, or wilding; any round shell; a limpet. *Cogwrn o yd*, a little stack of corn; *cogwrn wy*, an egg shell; *cyw yn ei gogwrn*, a chick in the shell.

Yn rhostiaw—
 Cygyrn ebrwydd i coeges.

Whilst roasting of crabs quickly he deceived. *T. Penllyn, i Gybydd.*

Cogyl, s. m.—pl. t. au (cog) A short cudgel.

Ni chymeraf gogyl am ei gar.

I will not take a *cudgel* for his friendship. *Adage.*

Col, s. m.—pl. t. ion (co) Any projecting body; sharp hillock, or peak; a promontory; also a sting; the awn, or beard of corn.

Bliss' col blaenau celyn.

The most painful *stings*, like the points of the holly. *Iolo Goch, i'r farf.*

Col, s. m.—pl. t. au (co—ol) A fœtus. *Sil.*
Cola, s. m. dim. (col) A sharp point; a sting.

Mel a'i gola.

Honey and its *sting*. *Adage.*

Colaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (col) A looking after, or taking care of; a nursing, or cherishing.
Colegid, a. (col) Big with child; pregnant.
Coledd, s. m. (col) A looking after, a taking care of; a cherishing; a cultivating.
Coledd, v. a. (col) To look after; to cherish.
Coleddawg, a. (coledd) Taken care of; cherished.
Coleddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (coledd) A managing, or looking after; a cherishing.
Coleddu, v. a. (coledd) To look after; to cherish.
Coleddwyr, s. m.—pl. coleddwyr (coledd—gwr) A manager, or looker after; a cherisher.
Coler, s. f.—pl. t. au (col) The neck; a collar.
Colfawg, a. (colof) Having branches or boughs.

Dy dras—
 O'r Gilfach Wen aur golfawg.

Thy kindred is from the Gilfachwen, abounding with branches of gold. *D. Goch, o Ffualt.*

Colfen, s. f.—pl. t. i (colof) A bough, or branch.

Coliant, s. m. (col) A spike. *Coliant pladur*, the part of a scythe that is let into the handle.

Colias, s. f.—pl. t. au (col—ias) The pain of a sting.
Coliawg, a. (col) Having a sting; sharp like a sting; full of awn; as *haidd coliauwg*; also bearded; as *yd coliauwg*, bearded corn.

Colion, s. pl. aggr. (col) The awn of corn.

Colof, s. m.—pl. t. au (col) A stem, or stalk; a stay, prop, or support.

Cwyn Dafydd ab Llywelyn—bod y cynnrychawl Forgan yn dala y cywerthydd mewu colof a diebryd, yn y trydydd diebryd y sydd yn erbyn cyfraith.

The complaint of Dafydd ab Llywelyn, that the present Morgan withholds compensation by *stay* and frustration, according to the third frustration, which is against law. *Welsh Laws.*

Colofn, s. m.—pl. colofnau (colof) A pillar; or column. *Pedwar colofn y corph*, the four pillars of the body, or the arms and legs.

Mi wn yn y lle y llas Gwenddolau,
 Mab Ceidiaw colofn cerddau,
 Ban ryerchynt brain ar grau.

I know that in the place where Gwenddolau was slain, the son of Ceidio, the *pillar* of songs, loud did the ravens crave for blood. *Gwyddneu Garanhir.*

Colofnawg, a. (colofn) Having pillars.

Colofnedd, s. m. (colofn) A colonnade.

Colofnig, s. f. dim. (colofn) A small column.

Colofnu, v. a. (colofn) To set up a pillar.

Colomen, s. f.—pl. t. od (col—om) A dove. *Colomen gwcyllawg*, the jacobine pigeon.

Colomenaid, a. (colomen) Dove-like, as a dove.

Colomendy, s. m.—pl. t. au (colomen—ty) A dove-cote, or pigeon-house.

Colon, s. f.—pl. t. au (col) A point, or peak.

Colp, s. m.—pl. t. au (col) A sharp pointed stake; a sharp stick, or spar used to fasten thatch.

Mal y pysg am golp Pasgen.

Like the fishes round the *dart* of Pasgen. *R. Naumor.*

Colpes, s. f.—pl. t. au (colp) A wedge. *Colpes i godi careg*, a wedge put under a stone to raise it, to give purchase to the lever.

Coludd, s. pl. aggr.—pl. t. ion (col) The bowels, or entrails. *Y glas goludd*, the small guts.

A fo aml ei feibion
 Bid wag ei goluddion.

He whose children are numerous, let his *guts* be empty. *Adage.*

Coluddlys, s. pl. aggr. (coludd—llys) Pennyroyal.

Coluddyn, s. m. dim. (coludd) A gut. *Coluddyn pengaead*, the blind gut.

Colwydd, s. pl. aggr. (col—gwydd) The neck parts, or scrags of venison.

Colwydden, s. f. (colwydd) A neck of venison; one of the twelve pieces into which a stag was divided, according to the Laws.

Colwyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (col—gwyn) The young babe, or bantling; also the young of some animals; a cub; a puppy.

Chware hen gi a cholwyn.

The play of the old dog and the *puppy*. *Adage.*

Colwynaw, v. n. (colwyn) To perform the duty of a midwife; also to prattle, or fondle. *Dy-wedyd yn deg a'u colwynaw drwy weniaith*, to speak fair and fondle them with flattery.

Colwynawl, a. (colwyn) Obstetric.

Colwynes, s. f.—pl. t. au (colwyn) A midwife.

Colwynwr, s. m.—pl. colwynwyr (colwyn—gwr) A man-midwife, or accoucheur.

Colwynwraig, s. f.—pl. colwynwreigedd (colwyn—gwraig) A midwife, or female accoucheur.

Colwynydd, s. m. (colwyn) An accoucheur.

Colwynyddes, s. f.—pl. t. au (colwynydd) Midwife.

Colwynyddiaeth, s. m. (colwynydd) The obstetric art, or midwifery.

Colyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (col) A pivot; a sting.

Mal y try y ddor ar ei cholyn y try diawg yn ei wely.

Like the door turning on its *pivot*, doth the lazy turn in his bed.

Coll, s. m. (co—oll) Loss; damage. *Ar goll*, lost.

Iawn i'r yngnad ofyn i'r hawlwr, a ddyd efe goll a chaffael yn mhen ei gyngbaws, a'i ganllaw; ac yna mae iawn iddo yntau ddywedyd—dodaf.

It is proper for the judge to ask the claimant, if he will give the word to abide *loss* and gain in the mouth of his pleader and counsellor; then it is right for him to say—I will. *Welsh Laws.*

Coll, s. m.—pl. cyll (co—oll) Hazel wood. There is an old custom of presenting a forsaken lover with a stick, or twig of hazel; probably in allusion to the double meaning of the word—loss and the hazel. Of the same sense is the following proverb, supposed to be the answer of a widow, on being asked why she wept.

Tost fydd mwg coll.

Painful is the smoke of the *hazel*.

Adage.

Collddyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (coll—dyn) A condemned criminal, or that is cast for death.

Colled, s. f.—pl. t. ion (coll) Loss, damage.

Cedwch rhag drwg golledion,
A golud hir ych gwlad hon.

Preserve from evil *misfortunes*, and in continual wealth this your country.

T. Prys.

Colledain, a. (colled) Abounding with losses.

Colledaint, s. f. (colled) A losing; misfortune.

Pedwar meib ar ugain o feithiant fy nghnawd,
Drwy fy nhafawd lleddesaint:
Da dyfod fy nghod colledaint!

Four and twenty sons from the nourishing of my flesh, through the means of my tongue were they slain: it is well that my budget of *misfortune* is come!

Llywarch Hen.

Colledawl, a. (colled) Losing, depriving.

Colledig, a. (colled) Losing, lost, condemned.

Colledigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (colledig) Perdition; condemnation.

Collediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (colled) A losing; a condemning; a damaging.

Colledu, v. a. (colled) To occasion a loss.

Colledus, a. (colled) Losing, damaging.

Colledwr, s. m.—pl. colledwyr (colled—gwr) A loser, or one that suffers damage.

Collen, s. f. (coll) A twig, or sapling; a hazel tree. *Collen derwen*, an oak sapling. *Mabinogion*. The presenting of a *collen*, amongst lovers, was a sign of being forsaken, and to offer the *bedw*, or *birch*, was the contrary.

Canmawl bedwen heb wenlaith,
Collen fydd dyben ei daith.

By 'praising the birch, without flattery, the end of that course will be a hazel.

S. Tudur.

Collfarn, s. f.—pl. t. au (coll—barn) A sentence of condemnation.

Collfarnawl, a. (collfarn) Condemnatory.

Collfarnedig, a. (collfarn) Under condemnation.

Collfarnedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (collfarnedig) Condemnation; a casting in judgment.

Collfarniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (collfarn) A condemning; a condemnation.

Collfarnu, v. a. (collfarn) To condemn.

O's collfarnant hi cyn ei gwrandaw, heb law censiŷen anghyf-iawnder, haeddant eu hamrhau am ryw gydwybod.

If they condemn her before she is heard, besides the malice of unrighteousness, they deserve to be suspected of some kind of conscience.

C. Edwards, H. y Ffydd.

Collfarnwr, s. m. (collfarn—gwr) A condemner.

Colli, v. a. (coll) To lose; to be lost; to spill.

Gwell i wr golli ei arian,
Na cholli gweddi y gwan.

'Tis better that a man should *lose* his wealth, than lose the prayer of the poor.

W. Llew.

Colliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (coll) A losing.

Medraist—

I'm nychdawd ddifrawd ddyfrys golliad.

Thou hast brought upon me the anguish of waste through sudden *loss*.

H. ab Einiaon Llygliw.

Collwr, s. m.—pl. collwyr (coll—gwr) A loser.

Collwydd, s. pl. aggr. (coll—gwydd) Hazel wood.

Collwydd barnysid,
Eirif dy argyfyrd.

Hazel-wood, it was judged that thy mental exertion was ample.

Taliesin.

Com, s. m.—pl. t. ion (co—om) A curve; a round.

Comer, s. m.—pl. t. au (com) Roundness, pertness.

Comiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (com) A curving.

Comiaw, v. a. (com) To curve; to go in a round course; to discourse.

Comp, s. f.—pl. t. ion (com) A circle, a round.

Compawd, s. m.—pl. compodau (comp) A rotation; a circling; the mariner's compass.

Penygai glod penigamp,
Penawd, a chompawd, a champ.

He would be the foremost of excelling fame in the presidency, the *circle*, and the feat.

M. Benfras.

Con, s. m.—pl. t. ion (co—on) What diminisheth in a point, from the base, a cone.

Conach, s. m.—pl. t. au (con—ach) An upstart. a. proud of birth, or descent.

Tref ddig Wyddelig—

Tref ddwys yn cynnwys gwerin conach.

A town of Gwyddelian animosity, an ample town that contains an upstart tribe.

L. G. Colthi, i Gaerlleon.

Coned, s. m. (con) Stability, beauty, pride.

Rhagor mawr uch llawr rhag lluosydd,
Pen argynan coned cred a bedydd.

Great is the difference on the ground before the numerous bands of the clamorous chief, the *pride* of Christendom.

G. Brycheiniawg, i Ddewi.

Conell, s. f. dim. (con) A tail; also a rump.

Ewin y gath—

A wna gwyn yn ei gonell.

The cat's nail will cause him pain in his *tail*. *Ll. ab Gutyn.*

Conellawg, a. (conell) Having a tail, or tailed.

Conedd, s. m. (con) Pomp, pageantry, shew, glory.

Connyn, s. m. dim. (cont) A tail; a rump. *Blaen y connyn*, the point of a sting.

Cono, s. m. (con) A spruce, upright fellow. *Y cono drwg!* O the naughty fellow!

Cont, s. f.—pl. t. iau (con) A tail.

Conyn, s. m. dim. (cawn) A stalk; a stalk of reed grass; *conyn mel*, common agrimony.

Y par arianaid lliwaid yn ei law—buanach fyddai no'r gwllithyn cyntaf o'r conyn hyd y llawr, pau fai fwyaf y gwllith yn mis Myhefin.

With the silvery variegated spear in his hand, he was swifter than the first dew drop falling from the point of the *reed grass* to the ground, when the dew was greatest in the month of June.

H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.

Congl, s. f.—pl. conglau (co—ongl) A corner.

Conglawg, a. (congl) Having corners; angular.

Conglfaen, s. m.—pl. conglfain (congl—maen) A corner stone.

Congliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (congl) A forming into an angle, or corner.

Cop, s. m.—pl. t. au (cob) The top, or summit.

Copa, s. f.—pl. t. au (cop) The top, or summit; the crown of the head; a tuft, or crest.

Copawg, a. (cop) Crested, copped; high crowned. *Y gopawg*, the hoopoe, a bird.

Copyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (cop) A small tuft, or crest. *Pryf copyn*, a spider; *copyn y dufr*, *carw y dufr*, *march y dufr*, and *gafr y dufr*, a water spider.

Copynawg, a. (copyn) Crested, tufted, or topped.

Cor, s. m.—pl. t. au (co—or) A round, or circle; a close; a crib, or stall; a choir, in a church. *Cor ychain*, an ox-stall; *cor Cybi*, the choir of Cybi; *cor Illtud*, the choir of Illtud.

Cyd bai tau wledig hyd wlad bor—
Rhybyddal fau faith rhagor;
Rhybyddwn bencerdd ben cor.

Whilst thou mightest be a ruler over the country of a prince, I might be what far exceeds that; I should be chief singer of the chief choir. *Cynddelw.*

Côr, s. m.—pl. t. od (co) A point; a dwarf; also a spider. *Gwe y côr*, a spider's web; *côr hed-ydd*, a titlark.

Os gwr mawr cawr, os gwr bychan côr.

If a great man, then a giant, if a little man, a dwarf. *Adage.*

Côrach, s. m.—pl. t. od (côr) A pigmy.

Cymwythach côrach a simach.

The mutual complacency of the pigmy and his host. *Adage.*

Côraidd, a. (côr) Diminutive, dwarfish.

Corafon, s. f.—pl. t. ydd (côr—afon) A rivulet.

Coraniad, s. m.—pl. coraniaid. A colony of strangers who settled very early in Britain. It seems they are the people which are called *Coritani*, by some authors. In an old manuscript this colony is mentioned the first in order of seven. —*Coraniaid, Draig Prydain, Draig estrawn, Gwyr lledrithiawg, Gwyddyl Fichti, Cesariaid, ac y Saeson.*

Corawd, s. m.—pl. corodion (cawr) Lavishness.

Corawg, a. (cawr) Lavish; beneficent. *s. m.* a lavisher; a superb, or ostentatious one.

Gwell côrawg na chybydd.

The lavisher is better than the miser. *Adage.*

Car a'm oedd n'ym oes;
Côrawg, fynawg foes.

A friend to me there was that now is not! *liberal* and of courteous manners. *Gwalchmai.*

Corawl, a. (cor) Circling, turning round.

Corbal, s. m.—pl. t. au (côr—pal) A corbel.

Corbed, s. m.—pl. t. au (côr—ped) A corbel, in architecture; a jutting out of a stone in a wall.

Corbedw, s. pl. aggr. (cor—pedw) Those young of animals that are last of a brood, or litter; as dilling pigs.

Corbedwyn, s. m. (corbedw) The last of the young, or litter, a dilling pig.

Corbedyn, s. m. dim. (corbed) A small jut or corbel.

Corbelu, v. a. (corbal) To bear out, or to jut out.

Corberth, s. f.—pl. t. i (cor—perth) Dwarf bush.

Bydd nerth ar ael corberthi,
Gwna ddydd rhwng Morfudd a mi.

Be strong on the border of the bushes; make an assignation between Morfudd and me. *D. ab Gwilym, Dr Ewys.*

Corbwl, s. m.—pl. corbyllau (côr—pwll) Puddle.

Corbwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (côr—pwyad) A domineering, or keeping down.

Corbwyaw, v. a. (côr—pwyaw) To domineer.

Corbwyawl, a. (côr—pwyawl) Domineering.

Corbwyll, s. m.—pl. t. ion (côr—pwyll) A hint, a slight mention, or intimation.

Corbwyllaw, v. a. (côrbyll) To hint slightly.

Gwr bellach a gorbwyllir,
Ni wnair dwyn un erw o dir.

A man who at length shall be noticed, not an acre of his land shall be taken away. *Iolo Goch, i O. Glyndyfrdwy.*

Corbwylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (corbwyll) A hinting.

Corbwywr, s. m.—pl. corbwywyr (côr—pwywr) One that domineers.

Corc, a. (côr) Compact; neat, or spruce. *Chwar-eu neu ganu yn gorc*, to play, or sing well; *ti a'i gwneist yn gorc yn awr*, now thou hast done it nicely. *Sil.*

Corcen, s. f. dim. (core) A trim little girl. *Y gorcen fach!* Oh the sly little slut. *Meirion.*

Cord, s. m.—pl. cyrd (cor) A twist, or twine; a string, or rope.

Corden, s. f. (cord) A rope; also a string of a musical instrument.

Cordedd, s. m.—pl. t. au (cord) A twisted state.

Cordeddawl, a. (cordedd) Twisting, entwining.

Cordeddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cordedd) A twisting.

Cordeddu, v. a. (cordedd) To entwine, or twist.

Cordeddwr, s. m.—pl. cordeddwyr (cordedd—gwr) A twister, or entwiner.

Cordref, s. f.—pl. t. ydd (côr—tref) A hamlet.

Cordd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cor) What encircleth, or surroundeth; a family, or tribe; a collection; a body; also a churn.

Corddawl, a. (cordd) Turning round; encircling.

Corddedig, a. (cordd) Whirled round; churned.

Cordderw, s. pl. aggr. (côr—derw) Dwarf oak.

Cordderwen, s. f. (cordderw) A dwarf oak; the germander or Jerusalem oak.

Corddi, v. a. (cordd) To turn about; to churn.

Corddi a medi a wyr Madawg—
A disgeulaw ei laeth mewn dwy 'sgalawg lyn
A chweiriaw ei 'menyn yn dra chwannawg.

Madog knows well how to churn, and reap, and to skim his milk in two lading skimmers, and to make his butter with warmest glee. *D. ab Ieuan Daf.*

Corddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cordd) A churning.

Corddian, s. f.—pl. t. au (cordd—llan) An enclosure, or fold for sheep; also a burying ground.

Mal y gyrrir defaid man,
I'r gorddian cyn eu lladdfa,
Angeu caeth a'u gyr i'r bedd.

As the gentle sheep are penned in the fold before they are slain, so cruel death doth chase them to the grave. *W. Middleton.*

Corddwr, s. m.—pl. corddwyr (cordd—gwr) The head of a community; a churner.

Corddwraig, s. f.—pl. corddwreigedd (cordd—gwraig) A woman churner.

Corddyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (cordd) The pivot of a door or gate; the bottom rim of a tub.

Côrddyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (côr—dyn) A pigmy.

Corddynaidd, a. (côrddyn) Pigmean, dwarfish.

Cored, s. m.—pl. t. au (cor) A wear for taking fish.

Coredu, v. a. (cored) To form a wear for fishing.

Coredwr, s. m.—pl. coredwyr (cored—gwr) A wear man, or one that attends a wear.

Coredd, s. m.—pl. t. au (cor) A turning; a wandering; transgression.

Rhëen rym awyr tithau
Cyreifiant o'n coreddau.

Pervading principle giving power to the sky, thou also art satisfaction for our transgressions. *Geraint Fardd Glas.*

Coreddawl, a. (coredd) Turning; circulatory.

Coreddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (coredd) Circulation.

Coreddu, v. a. (coredd) To circulate, to encircle.

Coreddus, a. (coredd) Circulating, rotary.

Coreddusrwydd, s. m. (coreddus) Circularity.

Coreddwr, s. m.—pl. coreddwyr (coredd—gwr) A circulator, one who makes a rotatory motion.

Corelw, s. m.—pl. t. on (cor) A reel; a dance.

Corelwi, v. a. (corelw) To dance round, or in a ring; to dance; to caper, or skip about. *Cwlwm corelwi*, a tune for dancing a reel.

Corelwydd, s. m.—pl. t. on (corelw) A dancer; a caperer.

Côren, s. f.—pl. t. od (côr) A female dwarf.

Côres, s. f.—pl. t. au (côr) A female dwarf.

Corf, s. m.—pl. cyrf (cor) A body, a trunk: also the nave of a church; the partition dividing the upper part of a hall from the lower, in old mansions.

Corf wyd o ryw cryfa ei dras.

Thou art a body of the line of the most powerful kindred.

S. Cain.

O derfydd i ddyn wneuthur cam is corf, a ffo o hono uwch corf, a'i ddaly yna cyn caffael nawdd, traean ei ddirwy a ddyly y disdail.

If a man should commit a fault below the middle *partition*, and should fly above them iddle *partition*, and should be caught before obtaining refuge, the third of his fine belongs to the steward of the household.

Welsh Laws.

Corfaid, s. m.—pl. corfeidian (corf) A body-full.

Corfais, s. pl. (corf—ais) The ribs of the body.

Corfan, s. m.—pl. t. au (côr—ban) A subdivision; a metrical foot. *Corfan crych, corfan talgrwn, corfan rhywiawg.*

Corfanadl, s. m. (côr—banadl) Dyer's greenweed.

Corfanadlen, s. f. (corfanadl) A sweet broom.

Corfas, s. f.—pl. t. au (corf—as) An upper rib.

Ef oedd—

A'i gorfaasu'n gryfeisoec.

He had his ribs strong already.

T. Aled.

Corfawg, a. (corf) Having a body, corpulent.

Corfawl, a. (corf) Embodied; corporeal.

Corfawr, s. m.—pl. corforion (corf) What is organized, or brought together; an agent.

Corfedw, s. pl. aggr. (cor—bedw) The dwarf birch.

Corfedwen, s. f. (corfedw) A dwarf birch tree.

Corfynydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (corf) An architect.

Corflan, s. f.—pl. t. au (corf—llan) A burying ground, or a church yard.

Corfolaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (corfawl) Corporality.

Corfolaethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (corfolaeth) An embodying; organization.

Corfolaethu, v. a. (corfolaeth) To organize.

Corfoli, v. a. (corfawl) To embody; to organize.

Corforaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (corfawr) Corporality.

Corfori, v. a. (corfawr) To incorporate.

Corforwr, s. m.—pl. corforwyr (corfawr—gwr) An organizer; an embodyer.

Corforydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (corfawr) Organizer.

Corfran, s. f.—pl. corfrain (côr—bran) Jack daw.

Corfryn, s. m.—pl. t. iau (côr—bryn) A hillock.

Corfwyaren, s. f. (cor—mwyaren) Stone bramble.

Corff, s. m.—pl. cyrff (corff) A body: also a corpse. *Trwy gorff cydawl y dydd*, through the whole day; *ynghorff yr wythnos*, during, or in the course of the week.

Corffawg, a. (corff) Corpulent; having a body.

Gnawd corffawg o fain.

It is common for the slender to become corpulent.

Adage.

Corffawl, a. (corff) Bodied; corpulent, lusty.

Corffawr, s. m.—pl. corfforoedd (corff) A body.

Ynghyd a'r cleddyfau noethlon deffroi a orugant y rhai cysgudur, a rhoddi angenawl ddyrnodau, a heb neb trugaredd gwahanu yr eneidiau a'r corfforoedd.

With the naked swords did they wake those that were asleep, giving them deadly blows, and without any sort of mercy, separating the souls and the bodies.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Corffedig, a. (corff) Embodied, organized.

Corffi, v. a. (corff) To body; to feed, or recruit the body. *Ni chorffais i damaid heddyw*, I have not eaten a morsel to-day.

Corffiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (corff) A bodying; a becoming a corpse.

Corfflaw, v. (corff) To body; to become a corpse.

Corffilyn, s. m. dim. (corff) An atom. *Dyna gorffilyn o ddyn*, there's a pigmy of a man.

Corfflan, s. f.—pl. t. au (corff—llan) Burial place.

Corffogrwydd, s. m. (corffawg) Corpulency.

Corffolaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (corffawl) Personality; person; a whole.

Corffolaethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (corffolaeth) Personification; a giving a body to.

Corffolaethu, v. a. (corffolaeth) To personify.

Corfforaeth, s.—pl. t. au (corffawr) Corporation.

Yn nyndyd, yn mhryd, yn mru pan aeth, Yn nolur, yn nghur, ynghorfforaeth.

Into humanity, into form, into the womb when he went: into pain, into affliction; into corporality.

Cynddelw.

Corfforaethu, v. a. (corfforaeth) To incarnate.

Corfforawl, a. (corffawr) Corporeal, personal.

Corfforedig, a. (corffawr) Corporate: embodied.

Corffori, v. a. (corffawr) To form into a body.

Corfforiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (corffawr) Embodying.

Corfforolrwydd, s. m. (corfforawl) Corporateness.

Corfforwr, s. m.—pl. corfforwyr (corffawr—gwr) An embodier; an organizer.

Corfforydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (corffawr) Embodier.

Corffydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (corff) That is embodied

Pa bai gorffydd oedd enaid, Dyna gygly ni cherdodd, Lied yr erw oni rynodd.

If the soul were an embodied agent there, we should hear—he walked not a field's breadth before he was starved.

D. ab Gwilym.

Corgeimwch, s. m. (cor—ceimwch) A prawn.

Corgi, s. m.—pl. t. on (côr—ci) A cur dog, a cur.

Corgiaidd, a. (corgi) Currish; snarlish, snappish.

Corglymig, s. f. (cor—clwm) Sand strapwort.

Corhwyad, s. m.—pl. corhwyaid (côr—hwyad) A teal, a wild fowl so called.

Corhwyaden, s. f. (corhwyad) A teal.

Côri, v. a. (côr) to stop the growth; to become a dwarf.

Coriar, s. f.—pl. corieir (côr—iar) A partridge. *Coriar yr Alban*, a ptarmigan.

Côrig, s. f. dim. (cor) A little dwarf; a pigmy.

Corlan, s. f.—pl. t. au (cor) A sheep fold, or pen.

Corlanaid, s. f.—pl. corlaneidian (corlan) A fold full, or as many as a fold can hold.

Corlaniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (corlan) A folding, or penning; a putting in a fold.

Corlanu, v. a. (corlan) To fold. *Corlanu y praid*, to fold the flock.

Corlong, s. f.—pl. t. au (côr—llong) A small ship.

Iestyn a ofnai yn fawr, ac a gillai mewn corlong i Frysde.

Jestyn was greatly terrified, and retreated in a pinnace to Bristol.

Caradawg.

Corlöyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (côr—glöyn) A small kind of butterfly.

Corlyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (côr—llyn) A small pool.

Corlyswen, s. f.—pl. corlyswod (côr—llyswen) A grig, or small eel.

Corn, s. m.—pl. cyrn (cor) Any thing projecting out; a horn; a horn to blow in, a trumpet.

Corn pori, corn y geg, and *corn breuant*, the gullet; *corn chwyth*, the windpipe; *corn gwddw*, the neck bone, the neck; *corn ar droed*, a corn on the foot; *corn tro*, a top to play with; *corn mwg*, a chimney; *corn gwydd-arad*, and *corn arad*, the plough tail; *corn du*, an inkhorn; *corn o frethyn*, neu *wlanen*, a roll of cloth, or flannel. *Corn carw*, buck's horn; *corn yr hydd*, *corn yr iwrch*, *corn bwch*, plantain; *corn yr afr*, broom-rape. *O'r corn bach!* you little pert thing.

Nawdd y pencynydd, yw dwyn y dyn a wnel y cam hyd y bo abraidd clywed llef ei gorn.

The protection of the head huntsman is to conduct the person who commits an injury so far that the sound of his horn can scarcely be heard.

Welsh Laws.

Cornaid, s. m.—pl. corneidiau (corn) A hornfull.

Cornaidd, a. (corn) Corneous, horny, like a horn.
Cornant, s. m.—pl. cornentydd (côr—nant) A brook, a rill; a small ravine.

Cornawr, s. m.—pl. cornorion (corn) A leader; the king of the bees. *Cornawr yr adlawiaid*, the ringleader of the rabble; a demagogue; *cornawr y gweunydd*, the grey plover.

Cornbig, s. m.—pl. t. au (corn—pig) A sea pike.

Cornboer, s. m.—pl. t. ion (corn—poer) Phlegm.

Cornboeri, v. a. (cornboer) To spit phlegm.

Cornboeriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cornboer) A spitting up of phlegm.

Cornboerwr, s. m. (cornboer—gwr) A bespauler.

Cornchwigl, s. f.—pl. cornchwiglod (corn—chwigl) A lapwing, or grey plover.

Cornchwiglen, s. f. (cornchwigl) A lapwing.

Cornel, s. f.—pl. t. au (corn) An angle; a corner.

O Duw! oll nid ae allan,
Hyd dydd o gornel y tan.

O God! out he would not stir at all, all the day long from the chimney corner. *Gronw ab Gwilym.*

Cornelawg, a. (cornel) Angular; having corners.

Corneliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cornel) A making angular; a forming a corner.

Cornelu, v. a. (cornel) To make a corner.

Ni chornelir dy athrawon mwy.

Thy teachers shall not be removed into a corner any more. *Isaiah xxx. 20.*

Cornelyn, s. m. dim. (cornel) A little nook.

Corni, v. (corn) To become horny; also to form into a roll; to swaddle a child.

Cornodd ef mewn cadachau.

She rolled him in swaddling bands. *W. Salisbury.*

Corniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (corn) A horning; a butting with a horn.

Corniaw, v. a. (corn) To become horny; to butt with the horns.

Corniawg, a. (corn) Having horns; turreted; also butting with the horns.

Mae'r tai cornogion? mae'r tir!
Mae'r swyddau, mawr, os haeddir.

Where are the turreted houses? where the land? where the high offices, whether merited or not. *Dr. S. Cent.*

Cornicell, s. f.—pl. cornicyll (cornig) A sort of musical pipe, being a variety of the *Pib gorn*, having a reed, on the principle of the oboe: *cornicell*, and *cornicell y gwynt*, the grey plover.

Cornicylla, v. a. (cornicell) To whirl round.

Cornig, s. f. dim. (corn) Any round projection; a little horn; a motion describing a cone.

Cornogyn, s. m. (corniawg) A pail, or any vessel with an upright handle.

Cornwlyddyn, s. m. (corn—gwlydd) Mouse-ear, chickweed.

Cornwyd, s. m.—pl. t. au (corn—gwyd) A plague; or pestilence.

Cornwydaw, v. a. (cornwyd) To infect with a pestilence, or plague.

Cornwydawg, a. (cornwyd) Having blains; infected with the plague or pestilence.

Cornwydawl, a. (cornwyd) Pestilential, infectious.

Cornwydlyd, a. (cornwyd) Pestilential.

Cornyn, s. m. dim. (corn) A little roll, cone, or horn; a pert little fellow. *Mae yn gornyn garw*, he is a sad pert little chap; *dyn bach yn ei gornyn*, a child in his swaddling bands.

Corodyn, s. m. dim. (corawd) A lavisher; a distributor. *Corodyn cerdd*, the lavisher of song.

Ti wyd—

Corodyn min dyn mwyn doeth.

Thou art the benefactor of the lip of the kind and wise man. *D. ab Gwilym, i'r Cusan.*

Coroli, v. a. (corawl) To move in a circle; to dance; to caper round or in a circle.

Coron, s. f.—pl. t. au (cor) A crown; a diadem.

Coronaidd, a. (coron) Circling like a crown.

Coronawg, a. (coron) Wearing a crown.

A hwnw a ddywed y brudwyr mai y coronawg faban yw, a ddywed Myrddin Wylt am dano gynt.

And it is him which the chronologers say is the crowned infant, that Myrddin the Wild spoke of formerly. *Gut. Owain.*

Coronawl, a. (coron) Crowning; wearing a crown.

Coronedig, a. (coron) That is crowned.

Coronedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (coronedig) The act or state of being crowned.

Coroni, v. a. (coron) To crown; to put on a crown.

Coroniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (coron) A crowning.

Coronig, s. f. dim. (coron) A bandlet; a coronet.

Coronllys, s. m. (coron—llys) Pæony.

Coronwr, s. m. (coron—gwr) A crowner.

Coronydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (coron) A crowner.

Cors, s. f.—pl. t. ydd (cor) A bog; a fen. *Ffa y gors*, buck-beans, or marsh trefoil; *bwmp y gors*, the bittern.

Corsaidd, a. (cors) Tending to be boggy or fenny.

Corsawg, a. (cors) Boggy, or full of bogs; fenny.

Corsawl, a. (cors) Of a boggy or marshy nature.

Corsen, s. f.—pl. cyrs (cors) A bog plant, a reed.

Corsenawg, a. (corsen) Reedy, or full of reeds.

Corseniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (corsen) A bolling, or rising into a reed or stalk.

Corsenu, v. (corsen) To become a reed; to boll, to rise in a stalk, or to run to seed.

Corsfrwyn, s. pl. aggr. (cors—brwyn) Bullrushes.

Corsfrwynen, s. f. dim. (corsfrwyn) A bog-rush.

Corshwyad, s. f.—pl. corshwyaid (cors—hwyad) A fen-duck, the moor-hen, or tringa.

Corsle, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (cors—lle) A boggy place

Corslwyn, s. m.—pl. t. i (cors—llwyn) A reed bog.

Corswig, s. f. (corsgwig) Gelder-rose.

Corswigen, s. f. dim. (corswig) The gelder-rose.

Cort, s. m.—pl. cyrt (cord) A cord, a rope.

Gwas gogwta da dibort,
Ac eddystr mewn cebystr cort.

A good squabby boy, not to be chided, with a steed in a halter of cord. *Iolo Goch, i farch.*

Cortyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (cort) A cord, a string.

Corwalch, s. m.—pl. corweilch (côr—gwalch) A sparrow-hawk.

Corwellt, s. m. (côr—gwellt) Hard-grass. *Corwelltyn y morfa*, sea hard-grass; *corwellt rhuddlas*, blue moor-grass.

Corwg, s. m.—pl. corygau (cor) The trunk of the body; a carcase. *Corwg molit*, a carcase of mutton; also a kind of fishing boat called a coracle. *Llwyth gwr ei gorwg*, a man's load is his coracle—*Adage*. That is, a man must have a coracle as heavy as he can carry, or it will not carry him.

Ef laddai bysg y'nghorwg,
Mai bar lladd llew llywiwg.

He would kill fishes in his coracle, like the furious killing of the princely lion. *Aneurin.*

Corwgl, s. m.—pl. coryglau (corwg) A coracle, being, a kind of boat used for fishing in many parts of Wales, Ireland, and Scotland. It is of an oval form, made of split rods, or twigs, interwoven, covered with leather, or horse hide, pitched flannel, or canvas, and so light as to be easily carried on the shoulder.

Corwlyddyn, s. m. (côr—gwlydd) Pearlwort.

Corwynt, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (côr—gwynt) A whirlwind; a hurricane.

Corwyros, s. m. (cor—gwyros) Dwarf cornel.
Corydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cor) One in the circle ; a chorister.

Coryn, s. m.—pl. t. au (cor) The crown of the head ; also the shaved, or bald part of the head the monks have ; the top, or summit ; also a spider.

Nid ai i nef meddal ef,
 O charai wr a choryn.

There will not go to heaven (says he) one that shall love a man with a shaved crown. *Iolo Goch, i'r brwed.*

Còryn, s. m. dim. (còr) A dwarf, or a pigmy.

Corynawg, a. (coryn) Having a bald crown.

Corynrwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (coryn—rhwy) A diadem, or bandlet round the head.

Corynu, v. a. (coryn) To make the crown of the head bare, shave the top of the head.

Corysgaw, s. m. (còr—ysgaw) Dwarf elder.

Corysgwr, s. m.—pl. corysgyrion (cor—ysgwr) A branching out in a circle ; a radiation.

Corysgwr byd rhag esgar ym,
 Cain loew gledd canolyg-lym.

The radiator of the world against my being driven away, is the bright of shining sword, sharp on the sides. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Cos, s. f. (cy—os) What is irritated ; an itching.

Cosawl, a. (cos) Tending to produce itching.

Cosb, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cy—osb) Chastisement.

Nid âa cosb ar ynyfyd.

Chastisement will not affect the fool.

Adage.

Cosb ar ben iar.

Chastisement on the hen's head.

Adage.

Cosbad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cosb) A chastising.

Cosbadur, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cosbad) A chastiser.

Cosbaduriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cosbadur) The act of punishing ; reprehension.

Cosbadwy, a. (cosbad) Reprehensible, corrigible.

Cosbawd, s. m. (cosb) A chastising, or punishing.

Nid haws i'rh esgar esgor dy gosbawd,
 No chaffael tywyn ni bo tywawd.

It is not easier for thy foe to elude thy chastisement, than to find a beach that is not sand. *Gwatchesmai, i F. ab Meredudd.*

Cosbawl, a. (cosb) Castigatory, chastising, penal.

Cosbedig, a. (cosb) That is chastised or punished.

Cosbedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cospedig) The act of punishing ; punishment.

Cosbedigaethawl, a. (cosbedigaeth) Castigatory.

Cosbedigawl, a. (cosbedig) Reprehending.

Cosbedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cosbad) A punisher.

Cosbi, v. a. (cosb) To chastise ; to punish.

Cosbi yr arth y'ngwydd y llew.

To punish the bear in the presence of the lion.

Adage.

Gwell dyn drwg o'i gosbi.

A bad man is better for being punished.

Adage.

Cosbus, a. (cosb) Castigatory, punishable.

Cosbwr, s. m.—pl. cosbwyr (cosb—gwr) A punisher, or a chastiser.

Cosbydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cosb) A punisher.

Cosedig, a. (cos) That is made to itch.

Cosfa, s. f.—pl. t. au (cos—ma) An itching.

Cosgordd, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cy—gosgordd) A retinue ; a company of attendants ; a train.

Ni char eryr gwyr gorwedd, na chysgu,
 Na chosgordd heb wnedd.

The eagle of heroes loves not lying down, nor sleeping, nor a retinue without prowess. *Ll. P. Moch, i Rys Gryg.*

Cosgorddawg, a. (cosgordd) Having a retinue.

Cosgorddawl, a. (cosgordd) Forming a retinue.

Cosgorddedig, a. (cosgordd) Furnished with a retinue.

Cosgorddi, v. a. (cosgordd) To form a retinue.

Cosi, s. m. (cos) An itching ; the itch.

Cosi, v. a. (cos) To assuage an itch ; to scratch.

Cosiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cos) A scratching.

Cosiedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cosiad) A scratcher.

Cost, s. f.—pl. t. au (cy—ost) A side, or coast.

Mae efe ar gost y gogledd, he is towards the North ; also charge, expense, or cost. *Nid eill ateb i'r gost*, he cannot bear the expense.

Costawcci, s. m.—pl. costawccwn (costawg—ci) A dunghill dog.

Costawg, a. (cost) Lying along ; sluggish ; surly. or morose. *s. m.* A surly one ; a cur. *Costawg tom*, a dunghill dog ; *costawg y dom*, pale-flowered persicaria.

Hyder pob costawg ar ei dom ei hun.

Bold is every cur upon his own dunghill.

Adage.

Costiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cost) A bearing cost.

Costiaw, v. a. (cost) To spend, or lay out money ; to cost, or stand in.

Neb ni chyst y rhyw byst byth.

None ever will bear the expense of such pillars.

Ll. B. Hodnant.

Costiawl, a. (cost) Bearing charge, or expense.

Costiwr, s. m.—pl. costwyr (cost—gwr) One that bears charge, or expense.

Costogaidd, a. (costawg) Churlish, or morose.

Costogi, v. (costawg) To become surly or morose.

O's diglodd a chostogi,
 Di gel hedd—

If he is offended, and become morose, thou shalt have peace.

H. Huws.

Costr, s. m. (cost) What is consumed.

Costrel, s. m.—pl. t. au (costr) A flaggon ; a jar.

Costrelaid, s. m.—pl. costreleidiau (costrel) A flaggon-full ; a jar-full.

Costrelan, s. f. dim. (costrel) A phial ; a small jar.

Costreli, s. f. dim. (costrel) A little jar.

Costrelu, v. a. (costrel) To put into a jar.

Costus, a. (còst) Chargeable ; expensive ; dear.

Coswr, s. m.—pl. coswyr (cos—gwr) A scratcher.

Cosyn, s. m. dim. (caws) A single cheese.

Cot, s. f.—pl. t. iau (cwt) A short tail, or crop.

Cota, a. (cot) Short ; squabby ; without a tail.

Cotawg, s. f. dim. (cod) A little satchel. *Cotawg glytiaw*, a work-basket.

Coten, s. f. dim. (cot) A little dag, or tail.

Cotwm, s. m. aggr. (cot) Dag-wool ; cotton.

Cotymawg, a. (cotwm) Having dags, or locks ; furred, or ermined, in heraldry.

Coth, s. m.—pl. t. au (co—oth) An ejection.

Cothawl, a. (coth) Tending to eject or cast out.

Cothi, v. a. (coth) To cast, or throw off ; to eject.

A river giving name to a vale in Caermarthen-shire, the native place of *Llywelyn Glyn Cothi*, a celebrated Bard in the fifteenth century, who lived at *Pwll Tinbyd*, near *Dol y Cothi*.

Cothiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (coth) A voiding, an ejecting, or throwing off.

Cothwr, s. m.—pl. cothwyr (coth—gwr) Ejecter.

Cothyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (coth) A privy.

Cowydd, s. m.—pl. t. au (caw—gwydd) A term in prosody, implying in general a poem or piece of poetry, not divided into stanzas ; but in a limited sense, it is a composition in seven syllable verse with rhyme, and consonancy.

Canu heb gowydd.

To sing without measure.

Adage.

Cowyddaid, s. m.—pl. cowyddeidiau (cowydd) Metrical composition ; poesy ; a song.

Rheged udd ai cudd tòn las !
 Nid oedd fas ei gowyddaid.

The chief of Rheged, the heavy greensward hides him ! his song was not shallow. *Taliesin.*

Cowyddawd, *s. m.* (cowydd) A poetising.

Cowyddawdl, *s. f.*—*pl.* cowyddodlau (cowydd—awdl) Couplet rhyme.

Cowyddawl, *a.* (cowydd) Relating to the laws of poetry; metrical; poetical.

*Cyfeirir yr wybr cyfarwydd;
Gowyddawl dir Gwyndir gwydd.*

Make thy way to the sky, where thou art well acquainted; the poetical land of wild Venedocia. *D. ab Gwilym i'r Eheddyd.*

Cowyddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cowydd) A versifying.

Cowyddiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cowydd) Versification; recitative poetry.

Cowyddodlaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cowyddawdl) A rhyming in couplets.

Cowyddodli, *v. a.* (cowyddawdl) To compose in couplet rhyme.

Cowyddodliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cowyddawdl) A couplet rhyming.

Traethodyn cowyddawdl, sef er ei gowyddodliad nid yw gyfun ansawdd a chowydd.

Recitative metre of couplet rhyme, notwithstanding its couplet rhyming, it is not of the same nature as the *cowydd*. *Barddas.*

Cowyddoliaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cowyddawl) Poetical composition; poesy; harmony.

Yd oeddynt yn arwain pedwar cleddyf noethion euraidd, Arawn fab Cynfarch frenin yr Alban, a Cadwallawn law hir frenin Gwynedd, a Meiryg frenin Dyfed, a Cadwr frenin Cernyw; yn myned o flaen Arthur i'r eglwys; ac yr oedd y Cyfennoedd yn canu o bob tu iddynt o amryfal gowyddoliaethau ac organ o'r pynciau tecaf.

There were, bearing four naked golden swords, Arawn, the son of Cynfarch, king of Alban, Cadwallon with the long hand, king of Venedocia, Meiryg, king of Dimetia, and Cadwr, king of Cornwall, going before Arthur to the church; and the choirs were singing on every side of them in various harmonies, with the organ in the finest strains. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Cowyddu, *v. a.* (cowydd) To compose poems.

O'r dawn rhy lofaist rhy lafar wyf,
Yn afa'u y gau a gowyddwyf. *Ein. ab Gwalchmai.*

Cowyddwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cowyddwyr (cowydd—gwr) A composer of poems; a poetiser.

Cowyll, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (caw—gwyll) A garment, or cloke with a veil, presented by the husband to his bride on the morning after marriage; and in a wider sense, the settlement he made on her of goods and chattels, adequate to her rank. In more modern times there is a custom similar to this in Prussia: there the husband *may* (is obliged if a virgin) present to his bride the Morgengabe, or gift, on the morning after marriage, even though he should have married a widow.

Cowyll yw yr hyn a gaffo merch am ei gwryfawd.

The *cowyll*, or *obscuring band*, is that which a woman gets for her virginity. *Welsh Laws.*

Cowyll yw y da a roddo gwr i wraig y bore cyn cyfodi o'i gwely.

The *cowyll* signifies the goods which a husband gives to the wife, in the morning before rising out of her bed. *Welsh Laws.*

Cowyllawg, *a.* (cowyll) Under cover; obscured, *s.* what is under cover, or private.

Tri chowyllawg llys y sydd: cerwyn fedd, bragawd, a chathl cyn ei dangaws i'r brenin.

The three things under cover at court: the mead tub, the bragget, and a poem before it is shewn to the king. *Welsh Laws.*

Cowylledig, *a.* (cowyll) Veiled over, or obscured.

Cowylliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cowyll) Envelopement.

Cowyllu, *v. a.* (cowyll) To envelope; to obscure.

Cowyllyn, *s. m.* *dim.* (cowyll) A covering veil.

Cowyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (caw—gwyn) The plague.

Cowynaid, *a.* (cowyn) Tending to be a pustule.

Cowynawg, *a.* (cowyn) Pustulous, full of biles.

Cowynawl, *a.* (cowyn) Forming into a pustule.

Cowynu, *v. a.* (cowyn) To form pustules.

Cra, *s. m.* *aggr.* (rha) A heating, or drying quality; or that tends to incrustate.

Crab, *s. m.* *aggr.* (cra) What shrinks together.

Crach, *s. pl.* *aggr.* (rhach) Scabs. *Crach drwg*, the scald on the head, the great scab.

Edwyn crach y llall.

One scabby one knows the other.

Adage.

Crach, *a.* (rhach) Scabby; also puny, petty.

Crach hwyad, a teal; *crach eithin*, petty whin; *crach foneddigion*, petty gentry; *crach swyddawg*, a petty officer.

Amlwg gwaged o ben crach.

Blood is conspicuous from a scabby head.

Adage.

Crachawg, *a.* (crach) Scabby, full of scabs.

Crachen, *s. f.* (crach) A scab. *Mae ganddo grachen o dir*, he possesses a little spot of land.

Crachenaidd, *a.* (crachen) Forming a scab.

Crachenawl, *a.* (crachen) Forming into a scab.

Crachenn, *v. a.* (crachen) To grow into a scab.

Crachfeddw, *a.* (crach—meddw) Half drunk.

Crachfeddyg, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (crach—meddyg)

A quack, or empyric.

Crachfeddygawl, *a.* (crachfeddyg) Empyric.

Crachlyd, *a.* (crach) Scabby; tending to be scabby.

Crachlydrwydd, *s. m.* (crachlyd) Scabbiness.

Crad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cra) Heat, vigour, strength.

Craell, *s. f.* *aggr.* (cra) What gives heat.

Craf, *s. pl.* *aggr.* (rhaf) Laminæ; also claws, or talons.

It is a name given to plants whose stems are composed of laminæ. *Craf y gerddi*, garlic; *craf y geifr*, or *craf y nadroedd*, viper's garlic.

Crafanc, *s. f.*—*pl.* crafangu (craf) A claw; a talon; a crab-fish. *Crafanc yr arth*, or *troed yr arth*, the stinking hellebore; *crafanc y fran*, the ranunculus, or crow's foot; *crafanc yr eryr*, celery-leaved crowfoot.

Crafangaid, *s. f.*—*pl.* crafangeidiau (crafanc) As much as can be clawed; a gripe, a handful.

Crafangedig, *a.* (crafanc) Furnished with claws.

Crafangiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (crafanc) A clawing.

Crafangiaw, *v. a.* (crafanc) To claw, to gripe.

Crafangiawg, *a.* (crafanc) Having claws, or talons; having large claws, or paws; broad-handed.

Cair hwnt walch corwynt, a hyll,
Crafangiawg, cryf ei engyll.

There will then be had a hawk of the whirlwind, a furious one, with large talons, and strong pinions. *T. Alced.*

Crafangiawl, *a.* (crafanc) Clawing, griping.

Crafangiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* crafangwyr (crafanc—gwr) A clawer; a griper.

Crafedig, *a.* (craf) That is scratched or rubbed.

Crafell, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (craf) A spatula, or slice; a curry comb, a scraper. *Crafell ymenyn*, a butter spoon; *crafell fara*, a bread slice; *crafell yr ysgwydd*, the shoulder-blade, or scapula.

Crafellaidd, *a.* (crafell) In a spatula form.

Crafellawg, *a.* (crafell) Furnished with a spatula, or any flat segment.

Crafellu, *v. a.* (crafell) To form into a thin slice.

Crafen, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (craf) A flake; a crust.

Crafiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (craf) A scratching.

Crafiydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (crafiad) A scraper.

Craflech, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (craf—llech) Stone-shard.

Crafrudd, *a.* (craf—rhudd) Having red claws.

A'm harfolles iar,
Grafrudd, grib esgar:
Gorphwysais naw nos yn ei chroth.

I was received by a hen with ruddy claws and parting comb: I rested nine nights in her womb. *Talliesin.*

Crafu, *v. a.* (craf) To scratch, or to scrape.

Crafwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* crafwyr (craf—gwr) A scraper, a scratcher.

Craff, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (craf) A clasp, or clasper;

a plate of iron to brace any thing; a cramp-iron; a pair of pinchers, or nippers. *Cefais graff arno*, I got sight of him, or, I found him out.

Craff, a. (craf) Securing, holding fast. *Golwg craff*, a quick sight; *dyn craff*, a man of quick comprehension.

Craffach no'r efall.

Surer than the pinchers.

Adage.

*Dysg yn graff a welych,
Cadw yn graff a ddysgych,
Adrawdd y peth a fetrych.*

Learn with quickness what thou seest, keep securely what thou shalt learn: Relate what thou knowest.

Adage.

Craffain, a. (craff) Having a quick penetration.

Craffaint, s.m. (craffain) Comprehension, quickness

Craffawl, a. (craff) Tending to secure, or hold.

Craffder, s.m. (craff) Comprehension, penetration.

Craffedig, a. (craff) Endowed with skill.

Craffiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (craff) A securing; comprehension, or penetration.

Craffiedydd, s.m.—pl. t. ion (craffiad) A securer; a descrier; one who comprehends.

Craffinai, s. m.—pl. craffineion (craff) A cupping instrument.

Craffineb, s. m. (craff) Quickness of sense.

Craffiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (craff) Scarification.

Craffiniaw, v. a. (craff) To scarify, or to cup.

Craffiniawl, a. (craff) Scarified, or cupped.

Craffiniwr, s. m.—pl. craffiniwyr (craff—gwr) A cupper, a scarifier.

Craffu, v. a. (craff) To secure hold of; to perceive; to comprehend. *Craffu ag ewin*, to secure with a nail; *craffu a golwg*, to perceive with the sight; *craffa arno*, behold him.

Craffus, a. (craff) Of quick perception.

Craffwr, s. m.—pl. craffwyr (craff—gwr) Perceiver

Crag, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cra) A hard coating.

Cragen, s. f.—pl. cregyn (crag) A shell. *Pysgod cregyn*, shell fish; *cragen malwen*, a snail shell; *cregyn garau meirch*, the osselets on the inside of the knees of horses.

Cragenaid, a. (cragen) Testaceous, crustaceous.

Cragenawg, a. (cragen) Having a shell.

Cragenawl, a. (cragen) Formed into a shell.

Crageniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cragen) A forming into a shell; a becoming testaceous.

Cragenu, v. a. (cragen) To form into a shell.

Crai, s. m. aggr. (cra) Heat, power, or strength; the heart; also the eye of a needle, and the hole in the handle of a weapon. *Crai mor*, balani marini.

Crai, a. (rha) Glowing, vivid, fresh. *Newydd grai*, bran new, or quite new; *brethyn crai*, quite new cloth, out of the loom, and not scoured.

Ac yna—

Coed cral ar Fenai fydd.

And then there will be fresh and lively trees on the Menai.

Rhys Nanmor.

*Gorddyar adar gwlydd naint,
Llewychyd lloer, oer dewaint:
Crai fy mryd rhag gosid haint!*

Clamorous are the birds, humid is the dingle, let the moon shine: chill is the midnight hour: inflamed is my mind from the anguish of disease!

Llywarch Hen.

Craid, s. m.—pl. creidion (crai) Vehemency, or ardency; force, or strength.

Craidd, s. m.—pl. creiddion (crai) The middle, or centre; the heart.

Craiff, a. (crai) Merciful, forgiving, kind.

Craifft, s. f.—pl. creifftiau (craff) Inscription.

Ac y graifft o'i achaws ef a ysgrifenesid uch pen.

And the inscription of his cause was written over head.

Hanesion.

Craig, s. f.—pl. creigiau (crai) A rock.

Crain, s. m.—pl. creinion (cra) A being prostrate, or wallowing on the ground.

*A rhag pyrth bu syrth Saeson y'nghrain,
Oedd trist maer, oedd clae'r cleddyf heb wain,
A chan llu panu pen ar ddygrain,
A chan llaw lludwaw Llan Hudadain.*

And before the gates there was the falling of Saxons into a prostrate state; pensive was the governor, gleaming was the sword out of the sheath, and the army was beating of heads, tumbling on the ground, and the hand was reducing Llan Hudadain to ashes.

Ein. ab Gwgawn, i L. ab Iorwerth.

Crain, a. (cra) Prostrate, prone, tumbling.

Y llyw cyferyw—

A thrychlaidd gwerin Caer Fyrddin fain:

Ni sefis na thwr, na bwr, bu crain.

The chief met with wounded ones of the people of Caermarthen, stone built; there stood nor tower, nor wall, all were level with the ground.

Ein. ab Gwgawn, i L. ab Iorwerth.

Crair, s. m.—pl. creiriau (cra) A token; a keepsake; a relic. *Creiriau*, were the relics of saints, on which a man placed his hand in taking an oath; hence *crair* implied an instrument of covenant. *Nawdd y creiriau*, the refuge of the relics. *W. Laws.* *Ysgrin y creiriau*, the ark of the testimonies. *Crair* is the name for the smallest bell in churches; and *canu crair*, is to toll the bell for the dead.

Craith, s. f.—pl. creithiau (crai) A scar. *Craith ogyfarch*, a conspicuous scar, or a scar that is in sight. *W. Laws.* *Craith unnos, y feddygyn, y ddeilen ddu*, or *gornerth*, self-heal.

Cram, s. f. aggr. (cra) An Incrustation.

Cramen, s. f.—pl. t. au (cram) Scab of a sore.

Cramenaid, a. (cramen) Tending to incrustate.

Cramenawg, a. (cramen) Covered with a scab; scabby. *Y gramenawg*, knapweed.

Crameniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cramen) Incrustation, a covering with a scab.

Cramennu, v. a. (cramen) To cover with a scab.

Crammwyth, s. f.—pl. t. au (cram—mwyth) A pancake; a fritter.

Crammwythen, s. f. dim. (crammwyth) A fritter.

Cranc, s. f.—pl. t. od (cra) A crab; a cancer; a schirrous tumour. *Cranc-lau*, crab lice.

Crangen, s. f.—pl. t. od (cranc) A tumour, a wen.

Crangenawg, a. (crangen) Full of wens.

Crap, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cra) A grapple.

Nid yw yr arglwydd yma ond megis cyff cler rhyngthynt, a phawb a'i grap arno.

This lord here is no more than a butt of ridicule between them, and every body with his snatch at him.

Elis Wyn, B. Crag.

Crapiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crap) A grappling; a snatching, or catching hold of.

Crapiaw, v. a. (crap) To grapple; to snatch hold.

Crapiawg, a. (crap) Grappling, snatching.

Crapiawl, a. (crap) Grappling, snatching.

Crapiedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (crapiad) Grappler.

Crapiwr, s. m.—pl. crapwyr (crap—gwr) A snatcher, a grappler.

Cras, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cra) A roast; what is roasted, or toasted; acidity.

Cras, a. (cra) Parched, dry, acrid; hard, saucy.

Crasaid, a. (cras) Of a parching nature; acrid.

Crasair, s.m.—pl. craseiriau (cras—gair) Sauciness

Crasaren, a. (cras—aren) Malapert; saucy.

Na fydd somgar grasaren,

Nid amharch dy gyfarch Gwen.

Be not deceitful and malapert; it is not disrespectful to greet thee, fair maid.

Bedo Brwynllys.

Crasawl, a. (cras) Parching, or drying.

Crasboeth, a. (cras—poeth) Of an acrid quality.

Crasboethi, v. a. (crasboeth) To parch with heat.

Crasboethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crasboeth) A parching, or a drying by heat.

Crasdant, *s. m.*—*pl.* crasdannau (cras—tant) A sharp note, on a stringed instrument.
Crasder, *s. m.* (cras) Dryness, drought, aridity; also sauciness; ribbaldry.
Crasdir, *s. m.* (cras—tir) Parched ground.
Crasedig, *a.* (cras) Parched, toasted, roasted.
Craseiriawg, *a.* (crasair) Cynical, malapert.
Crasgalaf, *s. pl. aggr.* (cras—calaf) Flavin.
Crasgnöad, *s. m.* (cras—cnöad) A scranching.
Crasgnoi, *v. a.* (cras—cnoi) To scranch.
Crasiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cras) A parching; a drying, a roasting, or toasting.
Crasiedydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (crasiad) A roaster.
Crasineb, *s. m.* (cras) Dryness, or parchedness.
Craslech, *s. f.*—*pl. t. i* (cras—llech) Bake-stone.
Craslyd, *a.* (cras) Parched, of a dry quality.
Crasrwydd, *s. m.* (cras) Parchedness, drought.
Crasu, *v. a.* (cras) To parch; to dry; to roast; to toast; to bake; to become dry, or parched.
Crasu yd, neu frag, to dry corn, or malt; *crasu bara*, to bake bread; also to toast bread; *crasu bwyd*, to roast meat.
Craswr, *s. m.*—*pl.* craswyr (cras—gwr) A dryer; a kiln-dryer; a roaster.
Crasyd, *s. m. aggr.* (cras—yd) Parched corn.
Crasydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cras) A dryer; a roaster.
Crau, *s. m. aggr.* (cra) Gore, blood.
*Oedd tew peleidr, crau crëynt cigfrain,
 Celanedd gorwedd gorddyfnasain.*
 Thick were the spears, the ravens croaked for blood, they became accustomed with prostrate heaps of slain. *Elin. ab Gwgawn.*
Craw, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (cra) A covering, a pig-sty.
Crawd, *s. m. aggr.* (craw) What grows over; a crust, a coat, or surface.
Crawen, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (craw) A crust.
Crawenaidd, *a.* (crawen) Crust-like, crusty.
Crawenawg, *a.* (crawen) Rined, crusted, incrustated, or covered with a crust.
Crawenawl, *a.* (crawen) Incrustating.
Crawenedig, *a.* (crawen) Incrustated, rusted over.
Craweniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (crawen) Incrustation.
Crawenllyd, *a.* (crawen) Tending to incrustate.
Crawenu, *v. a.* (crawen) To incrustate; to grow hard; to become crusty, or like a crust.
Crawn, *s. m. aggr.* (craw) A collection; what is amassed, or heaped together; any thing shut up, kept in, or stopt; pus, collected in a sore.
Crawnaidd, *a.* (crawn) Tending to collect together; of a purulent quality.
Crawnawg, *a.* (crawn) Having a collection of any thing; containing pus.
Crawnawl, *a.* (crawn) Collecting matter; or pus.
Crownedig, *a.* (crawn) Collected, or gathered up; formed into matter, or pus.
Crawni, *v. a.* (crawn) To collect matter or pus.
Crawniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (crawn) Purulence.
Crawnlyd, *a.* (crawn) Apt to be purulent.
Crawr, *s. m. aggr.* (craw) A heap; a huddle.
Cre, *s. m. aggr.* (cy—rhe) A combining cause, a principle, beginning, or first motion. Also what penetrates, or pervades; a cry.
Crëad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cre) A forming, or creating; a creation; the universe.
Crëadawl, *a.* (crëad) Creating, creative, plastic.
Crëadur, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iaid* (cread) A creature.
Crëaduriaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (crëadur) The system of created beings, the creation.
Crëawd, *s. m.* (cre) A forming, or creating.
Crëawdwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* crëawdwyr (crëawd—gwr) A former, organizer, creator.
Crëawdwriaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (crëawdwr) The act, or the office of a creator.

Crëawdydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (crëawd) A creator.

Y neb a orthryma y tylawd a gywilyddia ei Greawdydd.

He that oppresseth the poor, reproacheth his Maker.

Proverbs xiv. 31.

Crebach, *s. m.*—*pl. t. od* (crab) What is shrunk or dried up. *Yr hen grebach brwnt*, the nasty old withered fellow.

Crebach, *a.* (crab) Shrunk, withered, dried up.

*Rhown ar ball hyd y gallom,
 Ddichell y wrach grebach grom.*

We will bring to nought, as far as we can, the wiles of the withered old hag. *Goronw Owain.*

Crebachaidd, *a.* (crebach) Contractile.

Crebachawl, *a.* (crebach) Contractible, shrinking.

Crebachiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (crebach) A shrinking, or drawing together; a withering, or drying up.

Crebachlyd, *a.* (crebach) Apt to contract or shrink.

Crebachu, *v. a.* (crebach) To constringe, or draw together; to shrink together; to wither, or dry up; to become contracted. *Dicylaw wedi crebachu gan anwyd*, hands become contracted with cold.

Crebachus, *a.* (crebach) Constringent, shrinking.

Crebachwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* crebachwyr (crebach—gwr) One that shrinks, or draws himself up.

Crebawg, *a.* (crab) Shrunk together, or withered.

Crebwyll, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cre—pwyll) Fancy; invention.

Crebwyll a elwir felly am waith awen yn crëu pethau a fydd iddynt hanfod a dygwydd, herwydd ansawdd anian a phwyll, cyd na bo iddynt hanfod o ddir a gorfod.

Fancy is so called from the operation of genius creating those things that have existence and accident, with respect to quality, nature, and reason, though they may have no existence in reality and necessity. *Barddas.*

Crebwyllaidd, *a.* (crebwyll) Imaginative.

Crebwyllator, *ger.* (crebwylliad) In imagining.

Crebwyllaw, *v. a.* (crebwyll) To fancy, or imagine.

Crebwyllawg, *a.* (crebwyll) Fanciful, apt to fancy.

Crebwyllledig, *a.* (crebwyll) Fancied, imagined.

Crebwylledd, *s. m.* (crebwyll) Fancifulness.

Crebwylliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (crebwyll) A fancying, or imagining; invention.

Crebwyllitor, *sup.* (crebwyll) That is disposing.

Crebwyllus, *a.* (crebwyll) Fancying, imaginative.

Crebwyllwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* crebwyllwyr (crebwyll—gwr) One that invents, or imagines.

Crec, *s. f.* (creg) A sharp noise. *Crec yr eithin*, the whin-chat.

Creceir, *s. f.* (creg) The missel-bird; also called *tresglen*, and *pen y llwyn*.

Creciad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (creg) A chirping.

Crecian, *v. a.* (creg) To make a chattering, to chatter; to chirp.

Creciar, *s. f.*—*pl.* crecieir (creg—iar) Daker-hen.

Crech, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (creg) A shriek, or scream.

Uchel ei chrech—

Och o'r can uwch aerwy coed.

Loud is her scream; far be the song from the ring of the wood. *D. ab Gwilym, Pr Ddylluan.*

Crech, *a.* (crych) Rough, rugged, curled, twirling.

Crechawl, *a.* (crech) Screaming, or shrieking.

Crechiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (crech) A screaming.

Crechian, *v. a.* (crech) To scream; to crash.

*Gosgo di yngod, a thech;
 Nid wyd ymadrawdd dibech:
 Nid gwiw clain, yth grain y grech.*

Fall thou back, and hide thyself; thou art not of sinless conversation: it is useless to lay on the ground, thy creeping will make a creeking. *Llywarch Hen.*

Crechiedydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (crechiad) A screamer.

Crechiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* crechwyr (crech—gwr) A shrieker, or a screamer.

Crechwen, s. f. (crech—gwen) A loud laugh.

Crechwen y'ngenan ynfyd.

The horse-laugh is in the mouth of the fool.

Adage.

Crechwenawl, a. (crechwen) Apt to laugh out.

Crechweniad, s. m.—pl. t. an (crechwen) A loud laughing; a laughing out aloud.

Crechwennu, v. a. (crechwen) To laugh loudly.

Crechwenus, a. (crechwen) Laughing out aloud.

Crechwenwr, s. m.—pl. crechwenwyr (crechwen—gwr) A loud laugh.

Crechwenydd, s. m. (crechwen) A loud laugh.

Crechydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (crech) A screamer.

Cred, s. f.—pl. t. an (cre) Belief, faith, religion, the believing world, or Christendom. *Rhoddi cred, to plight one's faith.*

O dri pheth y cair cred ar wirionedd: o anghredu pob peth, o gredu pob peth, ac o gredu ni waeth pa beth.

By three things will belief be obtained for the truth: by disbelieving every thing, by believing every thing; and by believing it of no consequence what may be.

Barddas.

Nad Elis anwadalu,

Y gred fyth o gariad fu.

Elis, suffer not to waver the confidence that should be from past affection.

Ieuan Brydydd Hir.

Credad, s. m.—pl. t. an (cred) A believing.

Credadwy, a. (credad) That may be believed.

Credadyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (credad) A believer.

Credadyniaeth, s. m.—pl. t. an (credadyn) Fidelity, confidence; a giving belief or credit to.

Donlawg fu'r credadyniaeth—

A roes.

Meritorious was the confidence that she gave.

D. ab Gwilym.

Credator, ger. (credad) Believing, trusting.

Credawg, a. (cred) Having belief or confidence.

Credawl, a. (cred) Giving faith to; believing.

Crededig, a. (cred) That may be believed.

Crededd, s. m. (cred) Belief, credibility.

Credin, a. (cred) Giving full belief; credulous.

Crediniaeth, s. m.—pl. t. an (credin) Credulity.

Creditor, sup. (cred) To be believing.

Credo, s. m. (cred) A belief, or creed.

Credofydd, s. m. (cred—ofydd) Finisher of faith.

Credaf fi fy Rhi, fy rhybydd,

Fy llywiawdr, creawdr credofydd.

I will believe my Lord, my guide, my governor, creator and finisher of the faith.

Cynddelw.

Credrydd, a. (cred—rhydd) Of loose credence.

*I'r gen-ddyn, crwydr-ddyn credrydd,
(Gwrthwedd fodd) gwarthodd a fydd.*

To the false one, the irreligious wandering one (in a manner to be avoided) there will be disgrace.

Dr. S. Cent.

Credu, v. a. (cred) To believe; to have faith in.

Hors a Hingestr y gelwyd y ddau dywysawg a oedd arnynt: Anfon a orug y brenin yn eu hol; ac wedi eu dawed gofyn a orug y brenin i bwy i credynt! "I Wden," ebynt hwy, "I credwn."

Hors and Hingestr were the two princes called that were over them: What the king did was sending after them; and when they were come, the king asked to whom did they trust (believe)? "To Woden," said they, "do we trust."

Gr. ab Arthur.

Credus, a. (cred) Inducing belief; credent.

Credwr, s. m.—pl. credwyr (cred—gwr) A believer; one who gives credence.

Credd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cre) Constitution of the body; temper, or disposition; purpose.

A'm pechawd, hir anwiredd,

Sy gar fy mron, greulon gredd!

And my sin, a long scene of iniquity, is before me, a dismal state!

H. D. ab Ifan.

Creddadwy, a. (credd) That may be disposed.

Creddator, ger. (credd) Tempering, disposing.

Creddawg, a. (credd) Having a natural quality.

Creddawl, a. (credd) Temperamental, disposing.

Creddedig, a. (credd) Endowed with a disposition.

Creddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (credd) Temperament.

Creddu, v. a. (credd) To dispose; to imbibe a quality, or disposition.

Creddus, a. (credd) Disposing or forming the mind.

Crëedig, a. (cre) Creative, what may be formed.

Crëedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (crëedig) Creation.

Cref, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cre) A cry; a scream.

Cref, a. (cryf) Strong, or powerful. *Dynes gref, a strong woman.*

Crefadur, s. m.—pl. t. au (cref) The dura mater, a membrane enclosing the brain.

Crefadwy, a. (cref) That may be craved.

Crefawl, a. (cref) Imploring, or craving.

Crefiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cref) A craving.

Crefiant, s. m. (cref) A suing for; a craving.

Crefiedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (crefiad) A suer.

Crefu, v. a. (cref) To cry; to cry for; to crave.

Crefwr, s. m.—pl. crefwyr (cref—gwr) A craver.

Crefydd, s. m.—pl. t. au (cref) The act of praying, or imploring; religion.

Crefydd iar wrth ei gylfin.

The devotion of the hen to its beak.

Adage.

Crefyddaid, a. (crefydd) Inclining to be devout.

Crefyddawg, a. (crefydd) Having religion.

Crefyddawl, a. (crefydd) Religious, devout.

Crefydd-dy, s. m.—pl. t. au (crefydd—ty) A religious house.

Crefyddgar, a. (crefydd) Devout, pious.

Crefyddgarwch, s. m. (crefyddgar) Devoutness.

Crefyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crefydd) A performing of a religious duty; a worshipping.

Crefyddoldeb, s. m. (crefyddawl) Religiousness.

Crefyddolrwydd, s. m. (crefyddawl) Piousness.

Crefyddu, v. a. (crefydd) To perform religious duties; to keep a religious fast; to be devout.

Y mae dyled ar benteulu,

Ddysgu ei dylwyth wir grefyddu.

It is incumbent on the head of a family to instruct his household to worship rightly.

R. Pritchard, Llangymddwri.

Crefyddus, a. (crefydd) Religious, devout. *Crefyddusion cyffennoedd, religious ones of convents.*

Crefyddwr, s. m.—pl. crefyddwyr (crefydd—gwr) A religious man; a devotee.

Crefyddwr, llafurwr fu,

Cryf ei wedd, yn crefyddu.

A devotee, and a husbandman was he, of powerful appearance, performing religious duties.

D. Ll. ab Ll. ab Gruffudd, i Dydecho.

Creffyn, s. m. dim. (craff) A brace, or clasper.

Creffyn haiarn, an iron plate, or bracer to strengthen any thing.

Creffynaid, a. (creffyn) Like a brace or clasp.

Creffynawg, a. (creffyn) That is braced or plated.

Creffynawl, a. (creffyn) Braced, or plated round.

Creffyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (creffyn) A bracing.

Creffynu, v. a. (creffyn) To gird, or brace round.

Creg, a. (cryg) Rough, harsh, hoarse. *Dynes greg, a hoarse woman.*

Cregen, s. f.—pl. t. au (crag) An earthen vessel.

Cregenu, v. a. (cregen) To make pottery ware.

Cregenydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cregen) A potter.

Creglais, s. m.—pl. cregleision (creg—llais) A hoarse scream; a hoarse voice.

Creglyd, a. (creg) Apt to be hoarse or gruff.

Creglydrwydd, s. m. (creglyd) Hoarseness.

Cregu, v. (creg) To become hoarse or gruff.

Cregyna, v. a. (cragen) To gather shells.

Oer yw genyf gregyna y gwaenwyn,

A gwyned yw'r Wyddfa.

I find it cold to gather shells in the spring, and Snowden being so white.

D. ab Gwilym.

Cregynawg, a. (cragen) Abounding with shells.

Cregynawl, a. (cragen) Tending to produce shells.

Cregynwr, s. m.—pl. cregynwyr (cragen—gwr) A shell gatherer; a dealer in shells.

Cregyr, s. m.—pl. t. on (creg) Screamer; heron.

Gweryiad gregyr Aran,
Gwr y god bob gair a gan.

The screaming of the heron of the Aran, or like the bag man
every word she sings. *D. ab Gwilym, i'r Ddylluan.*

Creiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crai) A freshening.

Creiaw, v. a. (crai) To freshen; to brisken.

Creiawg, a. (crai) Full of glow, or freshness.

Creiawl, a. (crai) Briskening, freshening.

Creider, s. m. (crai) Freshness; purity.

Creiddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (craidd) Pervasion.

Creiddiator, ger. (creiddiad) Intromitting.

Creiddiaw, v. a. (craidd) To pervade, to intromit.

Cred fardd, croew awdur o Fon,
Craidd ar ddwr croew rudd afon.

Believe a bard, the perspicuous author of Mon, dart through the
water of a fresh ruddy river. *D. ab Gwilym, i'r Brithyll.*

Creiddiawg, a. (craidd) Penetrating, permeant.

Creiddiawl, a. (craidd) Penetrative; pervasive.

Creiddineb, s. m. (craidd) A penetrating.

Creidditor, sup. (craidd) To be pervading.

Creiddioldeb, s. m. (creiddiawl) Penetrancy.

Creiddyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (craidd) What penetrates, or shoots into; a tongue of land shooting into the sea, or between hills; hence it is the name of several places so situated.

Creifion, s. m. aggr. (craf) What adheres to the pot of any thing boiled; the scrapings.

Creiffiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (craiff) A forgiving.

Creiffiant, s. m. (craiff) Forgiveness, or pardon.

Creiffiawg, a. (craiff) Abounding with mercy.

Creiffiawl, a. (craiff) Merciful, or forgiving.

Creigiaidd, a. (craig) Tending to be rocky; rocky.

Creigiaw, v. (craig) To become as a rock.

Creigiawg, a. (craig) Abounding with rocks; rocky; craggy. *Mân greigiawg*, a rocky spot.

Creigiawl, a. (craig) Tending to be rocky.

Creigieiddrwydd, s. m. (creigiaidd) Cragginess.

Creigiogrwydd, s. m. (creigiawg) Rockiness.

Creigle, s. m. (craig—lle) A rocky place.

Creiglen, s. f.—pl. t. au (craig—llen) A rocky surface, or a cover of rock.

Y rhew is wybren a lloer,
Gwnaeth y llawr yn greiglen.

The frost beneath the sky and moon hath made the ground a
rocky plain. *W. Cynwal.*

Creiglys, s. m.—pl. aggr. (craig—llys) Crake-berry.

Creigymlyn, s. m. (craig—ymlyn) Andraea.

Creilwg, s. pl. aggr. (crai—llwg) The charred stalks of furze. *sing. creilygen. Gwent.*

Creiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crain) A wallowing.

Creiniator, ger. (creiniad) Wallowing about.

Creiniaw, v. a. (crain) To lie down; to fall down; to roll, or wallow; to creep along the ground.

Creiniawg, a. (crain) That wallows, or creeps along. *s. m.—pl. creiniogod*, a frog.

Creiniawl, a. (crain) Wallowing, tumbling about.

Creiniedig, a. (crain) Made to wallow or tumble.

Creiniwr, s. m.—pl. creinwyr (crain—gwr) A wallower, or one who creeps along.

Creirâad, s. m. (crair) The taking an oath.

Creirâawl, a. (crair) Adjuring; swearing.

Creirau, v. a. (crair) To adjure, to tender an oath, to swear by the relics.

Iawn yw i'r ysgnoid greirau y gwybyddiaid; a gwedy a's creir-
aont wy, y mae iawn iddynt fyned allan, ac edrych yr hyn iawnaf
a weloent with a glywsant.

It is proper for the judges to swear the recognizers; and after
they are sworn, it is proper for them to go out and take a view of
what is most correct of what they see with what they have heard.
Welsh Laws.

Creirdy, s. m. (crair—ty) A house for relics.

Creirfa, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (crair—ma) A reliquary

Creiriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crair) Adjuration.

Creiriaw, v. a. (crair) To adjure by relics.

Creiriawl, a. (crair) Belonging to relics.

Creiries, s. f.—pl. t. au (crair) A jewel; a beauty.

—Cyflawn wedd,
Croew-ryw senw; creiries Wynedd.

Of perfect form; happy is the epithet—the jewel of Gwynedd.
W. Cynwal.

Creirwy, s. f.—pl. t. on (crair) A jewel; an epithet for a fine woman, and a proper name.

Creisier, s. m. (cras) A calcinatory; a furnace.

Creisierydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (creisier) Burner.

Ergrynaw Cuneddaf creisierydd,
Y' Nghaer Wair, a Chaer Llwelydd.

Trembling with fear of Cuneddaf the consumer will be Caer Wair,
and Caer Llwelydd. *Taliesin.*

Creision, s. pl. aggr. (cras) What is calcined, or burnt to powder; cinders; dross.

Creisionad, s. m.—pl. t. au (creision) Calcination.

Creisionaidd, a. (creision) Cineritious, like ashes.

Creisionawg, a. (creision) Having burnt dross.

Creisionawl, a. (creision) Calcinatory.

Creisionen, s. f. dim. (creision) A calx; a cinder.

Creisioni, v. a. (creision) To calcine, to powder.

Creisionllyd, a. (creision) Abounding with dross.

Creithadwy, a. (craith) That may be cicatrized.

Creithen, s. f.—pl. t. au (craith) A cicatrice.

Creithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (craith) Cicatrization.

Creithiaw, v. a. (craith) To cicatrice; to scar.

Creithiawg, a. (craith) Full of scars; scarred.

Creithiawl, a. (craith) Cicatrative; scarring.

Creithiedig, a. (craith) Scarred, having scars.

Creithig, a. (craith) Scarring: the shepherd's needle.

Crêmawg, a. (cram) Formed into a crust. *s. f.—pl. crêmogau*, pancakes.

Cremogen, s. f. dim. (cremawg) A pancake.

Crencyn, s. m. dim. (cranc) A small crab; a cricketing apple.

Crepa, s. m.—pl. t. od (crab) A dwarfish man.

Crepach, s. m. (crebach) Any thing withered, or dried up. *a. withered or shrunk together.*

Crepawg, a. (crebawg) That is withered, or dried up. *s. f. a withered old hag.*

Crepian, v. a. (crap) To creep with difficulty.

Crepianawg, a. (crepian) That creeps along. *s. f. the certhia, or creeper, in ornithology.*

Cres, s. m. (cre) A hardening with heat.

Cres, a. (cre) Heating, or parching; inflaming.

Cresadwy, a. (cres) Capable of being heated.

Cresawg, a. (cres) Heating; inflammatory.

Cresawl, a. (cres) Apt to ignite; inflaming.

Cresiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cres) Inflammation.

Crest, s. m. aggr. (cres) What becomes hard on the surface; as scum, dregs, or dirt; also scurf.

Crestawg, a. (crest) That is crusted over.

Crestawl, a. (crest) Tending to incrustate.

Crestedig, a. (crest) Crusted over with dirt.

Cresten, s. f.—pl. t. au (crest) What gathers on the surface; scum; scurf; scale.

Crestenawg, a. (cresten) Covered with scurf.

Cresteniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cresten) A forming a crust; a gathering scurf.

Crestenllyd, a. (cresten) Apt to gather scurf.

Crestennu, v. a. (cresten) To gather scurf; to grow scurfy; to become full of scurf.

Crestiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crest) Incrustation.

Crestlyd, a. (crest) Apt to incrustate; scurfy.

Crestlydrwydd, s. m. (crestlyd) The state of being crusted with scurf or dirt.

Crestogrwydd, s. m. (crestawg) A dagged over.

Cresu, v. a. (cres) To parch, or scorch; to inflame.

Cresur, s. m. (cres) What inflames; a parcher.

Rym a fai torf caith rhag un trew,
Ef dywal o gresur o gyflew gweladur.

If we were a captive host before, one effort fierce would be the
burning from the spectator's mutual devouring. *Taliesin.*

Creth, s. m.—pl. t. i (cre) The constitution of the
body; temper, or disposition; purpose; also
the bearing of the effect of cold; a trembling,
or shivering with cold. *Da fyddai be bai gystal
ei greth â gwneud hyny, it would be well if he
were of a disposition so good as to do that. Sil.*

Rhaid i'r neb a arfero y ddull hon fod yn dda ei greth, ac ei
gyngyd, rhag tynnu yr ogylichiaith yn rhy hir.

It is necessary for him that shall use this figure to have good
genius and design, lest he should draw the amplification to too
great a length. *H. Perry.*

Crethadwy, a. (creth) That may be disposed.

Crethator, ger. (creth) Disposing, or inclining.

Crethawg, a. (creth) Having disposition.

Crethawl, a. (creth) Temperamental; disposed.

Crethedig, a. (creth) Endowed with a bias.

Crethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (creth) Temperament.

Crethineb, s. m. (creth) Temperament; quality.

Crethu, v. a. (creth) To incline, or give a dispo-
sition; to imbibe a quality.

Crethus, a. (creth) Temperamental; inclining.

Crethyll, s. m.—pl. t. au (creth) Natural disposi-
tion, tendency, or propensity.

Mewn pechawd cyfnod i'm caed yn y groth.
O grethyll mam a thad.

In sin was I found when in the womb, from the effect of the nat-
ural disposition of father and mother. *H. D. ab Ifan.*

Crëu, v. a. (cre) To give existence; to create.

Myfi a wneuthym y ddalar, ac a greals ddyn arni.

I have made the earth and created man upon it. *Isaiah xlv. 12.*

Crëu, v. a. (cre) To cry; to kaw; to crave, or
beg. *Mae yn creu yn arw arnaf fod yno, he begs
of me very much to be there.*

A gre y fran fawr a gre y fran fechan.

The cry that is made by the great crow will be cried by the lit-
tle crow. *Adage.*

Y ffordd yd gerddwyf gwrdd yd gre branes.

The way that I walk vehemently do the ravens cry.

Ll. P. Moch.

Creuan, s. f.—pl. t. au (crau) The cranium. *Uwch-
creuan, ac is-creuan, the occiput and sinciput.*

Mewn tri-lle yn y pen y megir clefyd; yn y don, yn y greuan,
ac yn y grefadur.

Within three places of the head will disease be formed; in the
pericranium, in the cranium, and in the dura mater.

Meddygon Myddfai.

Crenawl, a. (crau) Covered with gore; bloody.

Erbyn iad pymoes o groes greuawl,
Arbenig Wiedig wlad gynfeithiawl.

The receiver of the five ages by the bloody cross, was the Sove-
reign of the boundlessly extending kingdom. *Bleddyn Fardd.*

Creuder, s. m. (crau) Bloodiness; fierceness.

Creudo, a. (crau—to) Being covered with gore.

Lledgynt Argoedwys gwys greudo,
Llysadwy nend einym yno.

It is announced that the furrow of the men of Argoed is covered
with blood: Are we not restrained from being there?

Ll. P. Moch.

Creudde, a. (crau—de) Mingled with gore.

Bu rhewin, a thrin, a thranc cymmri,
Ar gad gad greudde,
Ar gryd, gryd graendde,
Ac am dal Moelfre mil fanieri.

There was destruction, and conflict, and annihilation of heredi-
tary honour in the battle, a battle *drenched with gore*; in the con-
flict, a conflict where horror raged, and around the top of Moelfre
a thousand banners waved. *Gwalchmai.*

Creugar, a. (creu) Drenched in gore; bloody.

Pa gesidy fi fodrydaf creugar,
Croew-goch waew o'th adaf.

Shouldst thou set up for me the bloody tent, newly reddened
will be the javelin from thy hand. *Phylip Brydydd.*

Creulan, s. f. (crau—llan) A crimson plain.

Ar greulif, ar greulyd feirwon,
Ar greulan baran beryon.

On the crimson flood, on the bloody dead, on the gory plain the
birds of prey appear. *Cynddelw, i O. Gwynedd.*

Creulanw, s. m. (crau—llanw) A crimson flood.

Ar greulen, ar greuled Arfon,
Creulanw gwaed am draed amdrychlon.

On the gory surface, on Arfon drenched in blood, there was the
crimson flood around the mangled limbs.

Cynddelw, i O. Gwynedd.

Creulawn, a. (crau—llawn) Bloody, fierce, cruel,
inhuman. **s. m. a tyrant.**

Senedd Rhufain a anfonas Alectus Seneddwr, a thair lleng o
wyr ymladd ygyd ag ef i ladd y creulawn, ac i oresgyu yr Ynys
trachefn wrth feddiant gwyr Rhufain.

The Senate of Rome sent Alectus a Senator, and three legions
of fighting men with him, to cut off the tyrant, and to subject the
island again to the dominion of the Roman people.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Creuled, a. (crau) Drenched with gore; bloody.

Creulen, s. f.—pl. t. au (crau—llen) A crimson
covering; a bloody surface.

Ar greulan baran beryon,
Ar greulen, ar greuled Arfon.

On the gory plain the birds of prey appear; on the crimson
covering, on Arfon drenched in blood.

Cynddelw, i O. Gwynedd.

Creulif, s. m. aggr. (crau—llif) A crimson torrent.

Arllwybr lladd â llafnau rhuddlon,
Ar greulif, ar greulyd feirwon.

There was the track of slaughter, with the ruddy blades over the
crimson flood, over the dead drenched in gore.

Cynddelw, i O. Gwynedd.

Creulonaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (creulawn) Cruelty.

Creulondeb, s. m. (creulawn) Cruelty; fierceness.

Creulonedd, s. m. (creulawn) Cruelty; fierceness.

Creuloni, v. (creulawn) To become cruel.

Creulonrwydd, s. (creulawn) Cruelty; fierceness.

Creulyd, a. (crau) Dyed with gore; bloody.

Creulyn, s. m. (crau—llyn) A crimson pool.

El laso yn'ghreulif y'nghreulyn gwyar,
Y'nghreulawn ymwrthryn,
Gwychr y gwylich—

His blade in a bloody torrent in a crimson pool of gore, in the
cruel conflict, gallantly it brandishes.

Cynddelw, i Wenwynwyn.

Creulys, s. m. aggr. (crau—llys) Groundsel; call-
ed also, *y benfelen*. *Creulys fenyw, llychlyn y
dwfr, or llysiaw Taliesin, brooklime; creulys
mawr, dwarf elder.*

Creuolder, s. m. (creuawl) Bloodiness.

Creulrwydd, s. m. (creuawl) Bloodthirstiness.

Crew, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cre) A shout, or outcry.

Ef y'ngraid, y'nghrew, yn llew llofrudd,
Ef y'ngryd, y'ngghryn yn ryn rybudd.

He in the heat, in the shout is a slaughtering lion; he in the con-
flict, in the concussion is the signal of terror.

Gwalchmai, i O. Gwynedd.

Crëwr, s. m.—pl. crëwyr (cre—gwr) A creator.

Crewt, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cre) A faint cry.

Crewtiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crew) A puling.

Crewtian, v. a. (crew) To cry faintly, to pule.

Crewtiaw, v. a. (crew) To whine, to pule.

Crewtiawl, a. (crew) Whining, or puling.

Crewtyn, s. m. dim. (crew) A whiner, a crier.

Crewyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (crau) A crop of corn;
a rick. *Crewyn o yd, a rick of corn; dal yr ieir
ar ben y crewyn, to catch the hens on the top of
the rick; criaw y crewyn, the rejoicing of har-
vest home: The last load of corn brought off
the ground is called crewyn, in some parts.*

Crëydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cre) A heron: the same
as *crëyr*, or *crëyr glas*.

Crëyr, s. m.—pl. t. od (cre) A heron; also a gad-

fly. *Crëyr glas*, a stork; and *crëyr gwyn*, the great white heron; *crëyr copawg*, the crested heron; *crëyr copawg lleiaf*, the egrel.

Crëyraidd, *a.* (*crëyr*) Heron-like, screaming.

Crëyrfa, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*crëyr—ma*) Hernery.

Crëyrwalch, *s. m.*—*pl. crëyrweilch* (*crëyr--gwalch*) A heron hawk.

Crëyryn, *s. m. dim.* (*crëyr*) A gad-fly.

Cri, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cre*) A cry, a clamour; noise.

Cri, *a.* (*cre*) Rough, in the rough; raw; fresh. *Bara cri*, unleavened bread; *lliain cri*, unbleached linen; *brethyn cri*, cloth not scoured or fulled.

Criad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cri*) A crying, a wailing.

Criaidd, *a.* (*cri*) Of a raw, or fresh quality.

Yr eawg—
Crieiddiaf, tecaf wyd ti
O hiliodd y mor helli.

The Salmon, the freshest, and fairest art thou of the tribes of the briny sea. *Wat. ab Hywel.*

Criaw, *v. a.* (*cri*) To cry; to clamour; to weep.

Y tylodion—
O ran hyn a gri'n eu hol.

The poor ones, by reason of this will cry after them. *W. Cynwal.*

Criawl, *a.* (*cri*) Crying, puling, weeping.

Crib, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (*cy—rhib*) A comb; a wool-comb, or card, also the crest, cop, or summit of any thing.—*Cribau cysion*, stock cards; *crib ceiliawg*, a cock's comb; *crib y gwenyn*, a honey comb; *crib y ty*, the house top; *crib mynydd*, the summit of a mountain; *Cribau St. Ffraid*, betony; *cribau y bleiddiau*, burdock.

Cribach, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*crib*) A hay-hook.

Cribarth, *s. f.*—*pl. cribeirth* (*crib—garth*) The ridge of a hill; the top of a promontory.

Ruthr ei o griarth.

The rush of a dog from the top of the slope. *Adage.*

Cribaw, *v. a.* (*crib*) To comb. *Cribaw pen*, to comb a head; *cribau gwlan*, to card wool.

Cribawd, *s. m.* (*crib*) A combing; also a honey-comb; also called *crwybyr*.

Cribawg, *a.* (*crib*) Indented, crested, copped.

Cribawl, *a.* (*crib*) Pestinal, like a comb, combing.

Cribddail, *s. f. aggr.* (*crib—dal*) Extortion; hard-dealing; pillage, rapine, or depredation.

Cribddeiliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cribdeiliad*) An extortioning; a pillaging, or depredating.

Cribddeiliaidd, *a.* (*cribdeiliad*) Extorsive, by force.

Cribddeiliaw, *v. a.* (*cribdeiliad*) To extort; to deal hardly; to pillage, or to take by violence.

Cribddeiliawd, *s. m.* (*cribdeiliad*) An extortioning.

Cribddeiliawg, *a.* (*cribdeiliad*) Extorsive, predatory.

Cribddeiliwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cribddeiliwyr* (*cribdeiliawgwr*) An extortioner; a pillager.

Cribddeilus, *a.* (*cribdeiliad*) Extorsive, rapacious.

Cribedig, *a.* (*crib*) Having a comb; combed.

Cribell, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (*crib*) A cock's comb; the herb yellow rattle.

Cribiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*crib*) A combing.

Cribiedydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (*cribiad*) A comber.

Cribin, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (*crib*) A hay rake; a rake.

Cribinawd, *s. m.* (*cribin*) A raking together.

Cribinawta, *v. a.* (*cribinawd*) To rake, or scrape together; to amass.

Ac o methai gymhortha,
Rhoi fy myrd ar gribinawta.

And if I fail in gathering contributions, I shall make up my mind to gather scraps. *S. Tudur.*

Henwn ddydd, gwnawn hyn yn dda,
Awn eto i gribinawta.

We will name a day, and this we will make good, again we will go a begging. *Llywelyn ab Gutyn.*

Cribiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cribin*) A raking.

Cribiniaw, *v. a.* (*cribin*) To rake together.

E droes un er ys canyd
Dano i gribinio'r byd.

One has turned a while ago, and stooped to rake the world. *T. Prys.*

Cribiniawl, *a.* (*cribin*) Raking, or scraping.

Cribiniwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cribinwyr* (*cribin—gwr*) A raker, or one who gathers with a rake.

Cribion, *s. pl. aggr.* (*crib*) Combings, or cardings.

Cribwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cribwyr* (*crib—gwr*) A comber; a carder. *Cribwr gwlan*, a wool carder.

Cribwraig, *s. f.*—*pl. cribwreigedd* (*crib—gwraig*) A wool carder, a woman that cards wool.

Cricell, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (*crig*) A cricket.

Cricellu, *v. a.* (*cricell*) To chirp; to chatter.

Criciad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*crig*) A cricket.

Criciedydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (*criciad*) A creaker.

Criciedyn, *s. m. dim.* (*criciad*) A cricket.

Crif, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (*rhif*) A row of notches; a point, or mark cut in any thing.

Crifed, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (*crif*) What is cut or graved.

Crifedel, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (*cri—medel*) A public reaping; a custom amongst farmers of assisting one another in turn to give a day's reaping.

Crifell, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (*crif*) A notcher, a graver.

Crifelliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*crifell*) A graving.

Crifellu, *v. a.* (*crifell*) To cut a notch, mark, or character; to grave, or imprint.

Crifen, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (*crif*) What is notched.

Crifiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*crif*) A graving.

Crifiaw, *v. a.* (*crif*) To notch, or to grave.

Crifiawl, *a.* (*crif*) Notched, or crenated; graved.

Crifiedydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (*crifiad*) Engraver.

Crifiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. crifwyr* (*crif—gwr*) Engraver.

Crig, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (*cy—rhig*) A crack.

Crigl, *s. m.*—*pl. criglion* (*crig*) A trace.

Criglyn, *s. m. dim.* (*crigl*) A faint trace, or mark. *Nid oes yma griglyn o hono*, there is here not the least trace of it.

Crigyll, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*crig*) A ravine, a creek.

Crim, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (*cy—rhim*) A ridge.

Crimhaid, *s. m.*—*pl. crimheidiau* (*crimp*) A raising up in rims, or ridges.

Crimawg, *a.* (*crim*) Having a sharp edge. *s. f.*—*pl. crimogau*. Greaves, or armour for the legs; also the shin.

Yr oedd wedi ymwisgaw mewn cadbaiss—a crimogau am ei draed, a'i esgeiredd.

He was arrayed in a coat of armour, with greaves round his legs, and his thighs. *Mabinogion.*

Crimeidiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*crimaid*) A crimping, or making into ridges.

Crimeidiaw, *v. a.* (*crimaid*) To crimp.

Crimeidiawl, *a.* (*crimaid*) Crimping up.

Crimell, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (*crimp*) A sharp ridge.

Crimogiad, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (*crimawg*) A forming into a ridge like the shin; a kick on the shin.

Crimogiaw, *v. a.* (*crimawg*) To kick shins. It is a diversion of the Pembrokeshire men; who have meetings for the purpose, where they attend properly prepared in thick shoes with nails projecting out at the sides.

Crimogwr, *s. m.*—*pl. crimogwyr* (*crimawg—gwr*) A shin kicker; a nickname for a Pembrokeshire man.

Crimp, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (*crim*) A sharp ridge.

Crimpiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*crimp*) A forming into a ridge; a pinching, or crimping.

Crimpiaw, *v. a.* (*crimp*) To form into a ridge; to pinch, or crimp.

Crimpiawg, a. (crimp) Ridgy, rising in a ridge.
Crimpiawl, a. (crimp) Rising in ridges.
Crimpiwr, s. m.—pl. crimpwyr (crimp—gwr)
 One that forms a ridge; a pincher.
Crimprew, s. m. (crimp—rhew) A sharp frost.
Crin, a. (cri) Brittle, fragile, easy to be broken;
 dry or withered; also niggardly, or penurious.

Och i'r einioes ei chrined!

Life, alas! how frail it is!

Anaml croni mawl crinion;
 Am y sy hael y mae son.

Seldom is the praise of *stingy ones* preserved; about those that
 are generous there is frequent mention. *W. Cynwal.*

Crinad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crin) A becoming brittle;
 a withering; a parching up.

Crinaw, v. (crin) To become brittle; to clung.

Crynwn oll! ai crinaw wnaeth
 Cyff derwen coffadwriaeth!

Let us all tremble! I the stock of the oak of remembrance
 withered! *W. Lleyn.*

Crinawl, a. (crin) Tending to be brittle or dry.

Crinder, s. m. (crin) Brittleness, niggardliness.

Troist f'ireiddrwydd, pur-lwydd per,
 I grinder haf—

Thou hast turned my moisture, yielding agreeable strength, to
 the summer's parching. *W. Middleton.*

Crinedig, a. (crin) Frangible, withered, or dried.

Crinedd, s. m. (crin) Fragility, parchedness.

Crinell, s. f.—pl. t. au (crin) What is clung or
 dried.

Crinellaidd, a. (crinell) Tending to clung or dry.

Crinellawg, a. (crinell) Crackling, drying up.

Crinelliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crinell) Creptitation;
 a crackling, or cracking.

Crinellu, v. a. (crinell) To clung, to dry up, or
 wither; to crack, or crackle.

Cringoch, a. (crin—coch) Frizzled with red. *Dyn*
cringoch, a person with a frizzly red hair.

Crinlys, s. f. aggr. (crin—llys) White sweet
 violet.

Crinllyd, a. (crin) Apt to clung, or dry up.

Crinllydrwydd, s. m. (crinllyd) Aptness to clung.

Crintach, a. (crin—tach) Niggardly, or penurious.

Crintachlyd, a. (crintach) Apt to be niggardly.

Crintachrwydd, s. m. (crintach) Niggardliness.

Crintachu, v. (crintach) To become penurious.

Crintachwr, s. m.—pl. crintachwyr (crintach—
gwr) A niggardly or penurious man.

Crinwas, s. m.—pl. crinweis (crin—gwas) A nig-
 gardly, or covetous fellow.

Tri pheth aeth dros y byd; Dwfr dilaw, gwynt, ac anghlod mab
 y crinwas.

Three things have spread over the world; the water of the de-
 luge, the wind, and the ill report of the son of the niggard.
Triodd Moes.

Crinwasaid, a. (crinwas) Avaricious, miserly.

Crinwydd, s. m. (crin—gwydd) Dry brushwood.

Crip, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cy—rhip) A scratch.

Cripiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crip) A scratching.

Cripiaw, v. a. (crip) To scratch; to claw.

Cripiawg, a. (crip) Having scratches; scratchy.

Cripiawl, a. (crip) Apt to scratch; scratching.

Cripiedig, a. (crip) Having scratches; scratched.

Cripiedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cripiad) A scratcher.

Cripiwr, s. m.—pl. (crip—gwr) A scratcher.

Cris, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cy—rhys) A scale, or crust.

Crisb, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cris) A crisp coating.

Crisbiliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cris—piliad) A scaling,
 or peeling off the incrustation.

Crisbiliaw, v. a. (cris—piliaw) To scale, or peel.

Crisbin, a. (crisb) Friable, crumbling, or crisp.

Crisbiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crisbin) A crisping.

Crisbiniaw, v. a. (crisbin) To crisp, or dry up.

Crisbiniawg, a. (crisbin) Of a friable nature.

Crisbiniawl, a. (crisbin) Apt to crisp or crumble.

Crisial, s. m.—pl. t. au (cris) Crystal.

Ac yr oedd ar benau y pethau byw ddull ffurfafen, fal lliw crisial
 ofnadwy.

And the likeness of the firmament upon the heads of the living
 creature was as the colour of the terrible crystal. *Ezekiel i. 22.*

Crisialad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crisial) Crystallization.

Crisialaidd, a. (crisial) Like crystal, crystalline.

Crisialawg, a. (crisial) Abounding with crystal.

Crisialu, v. (crisial) To crystallize, to form crystal.

Crisiannaidd, a. (crisiant) Crystalline, like crystal.

Crisiannawg, a. (crisiant) Abounding with crystal.

Crisiannawl, a. (crisiant) Apt to crystallize.

Crisianniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crisiant) A crystallizing.

Crisiannu, v. (crisiant) To crystallize.

Crisiant, s. m.—pl. crisiannau (cris) Crystal.

Gorwyn wyd uwch geirw y nant
 Mewn crys o liw maeu crisiant.

Splendidly white thou art on the rough torrent of the glen, in a
 coat of the colour of the crystal stone. *D. ab Gwilym, i'r alarch.*

CRIST, CHRIST, or the anointed one.

Cristian, s. m.—pl. t. au (crist) A christian.

Cristianawg, a. (cristian) Like a christian.

Cristianogaeth, s. m. (cristianawg) Christianity.

Cristianogaidd, a. (cristianawg) Christianly.

Cristianogawl, a. (cristianawg) Like a christian.

Cristianogeiddrwydd, s. m. (cristianawg) Christ-
 ianliness; the demeanour of a christian.

Cristianogrwydd, s. m. (cristianawg) Christianity.

Cristianus, a. (cristian) Like a christian.

Cristianusrwydd, s. m. (cristianus) Christianliness.

Cristiawl, a. (crist) Professing of Christ.

Cristiolaeth, s. m. (cristiawl) Christianity.

Cristiolus, a. (cristiawl) Christianized.

Cristion, s. m.—pl. t. au (crist) A christian.

Cristionawg, a. (cristion) Like a christian.

Cristionawl, a. (cristion) Like a christian.

Cristionogaeth, s. m. (cristionawg) Christianity.

Cristionogaidd, a. (cristionawg) Christianly.

Cristionogawl, a. (cristionawg) Like a christian;
 christian. *Y grefydd gristionogawl*, the christ-
 ian religion.

Cristionogi, v. a. (cristionawg) To make a christ-
 ian; to become a christian.

Cristionogrwydd, s. m. (cristionawg) Christianity.

Cristyn, s. m. dim. (crist) A follower of Christ.

Cristynawg, a. (cristyn) Like a follower of Christ.

Cael Duw yno, coel y dewinion,
 Crist un-agwedd a'r cristynogion.

Finding God there, the belief of the Magi was in Christ in the
 same manner as christians. *Gr. ab I. ab Ll. Fychan.*

Cristynawl, a. (cristyn) Like a christian.

Cristynogaidd, a. (cristynawg) Christianly.

Cristynogaeth, s. m. (cristynawg) Christendom.

Cristynogawl, a. (cristynawg) Like a christian.

Cristynogrwydd, s. m. (cristynawg) Christianity.

Crïwr, s. m.—pl. crïwyr (cri—gwr) A crier.

Cro, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rho) A turn, a curve.

Crob, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cro) What is shrunk into a
 round heap; a hunch.

Croca, a. (crwca) Crooked, cross, bent in and out.

Crocâad, s. m. (croca) A making crooked.

Crocâawl, a. (croca) Tending to become crooked.

Crocân, v. a. (croca) To make crooked.

Croch, a. (cy—rhoch) Vehement, fierce; eager;
 with force. *Gweiddi yn groch*, to shout vehe-
 mently; *ymladd yn groch*, to fight fiercely.

Crochaid, a. (croch) Of a fierce or ardent na-
 ture.

Crochan, s. m.—pl. t. au (croch) A boiler, a pot.

Hyd yn oed yr undydd ydd â'r crochan ar y tân.

Even to one day the pot will always go on the fire. *Adage.*

Crochanaid, s. m.—pl. crochaneidiau (crochan) A pot-full.

Crochennu, v. a. (crochan) To make pottery.

Crochenydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (crochan) A potter.

Crochenyddiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (crochenydd) Pottery trade; the making of pottery.

Crochenyn, s. m. dim. (crochan) A little pot.

Crochi, v. a. (croch) To make fierce; to become fierce.

Crochiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (croch) A becoming fierce, or vehement; ardency, fierceness.

Crochlais, s. m.—pl. crochleisiau (croch—llais) A strong voice; a scream.

Crochlef, s. f.—pl. t. au (croch—llef) A loud or hoarse shout.

Crochlefaïn, v. a. (crochlef) To cry aloud.

Crochlefwr, s. m.—pl. crochlefwr (crochlef—gwr) A great shouter; one with a strong voice.

Crochleisiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crochlais) A loud or hoarse shouting.

Crochleisiaw, v. a. (crochlais) To shout loudly.

Crochleisiawg, a. (crochlais) Having a shrill voice.

Crochleisiawl, a. (crochlais) Screaming; shouting.

Crochlesiwr, s. m.—pl. crochleiswyr (crochlais—gwr) A loud shouter, or screamer.

Crochwaedd, s. f. (croch—gwaedd) A loud shout.

Crochwaeddi, v. a. (crochwaedd) To scream.

Crochwaeddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crochwaedd) A screaming out hoarsely.

Crochwaeddiawl, a. (crochwaedd) Screaming loudly.

Crochwaeddwr, s. m.—pl. crochwaeddwyr (crochwaedd—gwr) A vehement screamer, or shouter.

Croeg, s. f.—pl. t. ion (craw) A closing; a cover.

Croen, s. m.—pl. crwyn (craw) A skin. *Croen o ddyn, a skin of a fellow.*

A el l'r gware adawed el groen gartref.

He that goes to the games, let him leave his skin at home.

Adage.

Yn y croen y ganer y blaidd y bydd marw.

In the skin that a wolf is born with, he will die. *Adage.*

Croenaidd, a. (croen) Of a cutaneous nature.

Croenawg, a. (croen) Having a skin, skinned.

Croenawl, a. (croen) Cutaneous, relating to skin.

Croendew, a. (croen—tew) Thick-skinned.

Croendewder, s. m. (croen—dew) Callosity.

Croendewedd, s. m. (croendew) Callousness.

Croenedig, a. (croen) Furnished with a skin.

Croenen, s. f. dim. (croen) A thin tender skin; a cuticle; a pellicle; the outer coat, or surface.

Croengrych, a. (croen—crych) Of wrinkled skin.

Coengrychu, v. a. (croengrych) To rivel the skin.

Croeni, v. a. (croen) To skin, or to skin over; to grow into, or become a skin.

Croeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (croen) A skinning.

Croenior, ger. (croeniad) Growing to a skin.

Croenitor, sup. (croen) That is skinning.

Croenlwm, a. f. (croen—llwm) Callow; naked.

Croenlwm, a. m. (croen—llwm) Callow; naked.

Croenllyd, a. (croen) Skinny, like a skin.

Croenllydrwydd, s. m. (croenllyd) Skinniness.

Croenyn, s. m. dim. (croen) A thin cuticle.

Croes, s. f.—pl. t. ydd (cro) A turn; a cross, a crucifix; adversity. *Croes bengroes, a cross croslet; croes-hynt, a cross-way, or course; heb groes, heb wahardd, without let or hindrance; mae efe yn gwneuthyd ei grwys, he is*

making his crosses, said of a man who seems silent, or absent in company.

Gnawd gorphwysfa lle bo croes.

It is usual to have a resting-place where there is a cross.

Adage.

Croes, a. (cro) Cross, across, or transverse; adverse. *Gwynt croes, a contrary wind.*

Croesan, s. m.—pl. t. iaid (croes) A buffoon.

Ni ddawr croesan pa gabl.

The buffoon cares not what indignity.

Adage.

Croesanaeth, s. m.—pl. t. an (croesan) Ribaldry.

Cras enau, geiriau ni ragorai—

Croesanaeth croew a sonial.

With his dirty mouth, he would not withhold words, without mincing he would utter obscenity. *D. ab Gwilym, i R. Meigen.*

Croesanaidd, a. (croesan) Farcical; scurrilous.

Croesanair, s. m. (croesan—gair) Scurrilosity.

Croesaneiddrwydd, s. (croesanaidd) Scurrilousness.

Croesangerdd, s. f. (croesan—cerdd) Scurrilous, or abusive song; burlesque poetry.

Croesaniad, s. m.—pl. croesaniaid (croesan) A ribald; a low mimic; a buffoon, or jester.

Pengwastrawd biau esdynu—y march a rodder l'r croesaniad; canys rhwymaw troed cebyst lwnw a wnaïr wrth ei ddwy gaid, ac efelly y rhoddir.

It is the duty of the head groom to deliver the horse that is given to the buffoon; for the end of the halter of that is to be tied to his two testicles, and in that manner he must be given.

Welsh Laws.

Croesaren, s. f. (croes—aren) Ribaldry; farce.

Croesaw, s. m. (croes) A welcome; kindness.

Croesawgar, a. (croesaw) Hospitable; kind.

Croesawgarwch, s. m. (croesawgar) Welcomeness.

Croesawiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (croesaw) A welcoming; kind, or hospitable reception.

Croesawl, a. (croes) Transversal; crossing.

Croesawu, v. a. (croesaw) To welcome, to receive, or entertain hospitably.

Croesbren, s. m.—pl. t. i (croes—pren) A cross.

Rhaid l'm ddwyn yn nhrwyn y rhyd,
Rhyw groesbren rhag yr ysbryd.

I must carry with me when near the ford some sort of a cross, for fear of the ghost. *Lang Lewys.*

Croesawus, a. (croesaw) Hospitable; kind.

Croesdro, s. m.—pl. t. ion (croes—tro) A crooked turn; an awkward turn or event.

Croesdröad, s. m.—pl. t. au (croesdro) Contortion.

Croesdroi, v. a. (croesdro) To contort; to writhe.

Croesdyn, s. m. (croes—tyn) A pulling adversely.

Croesdynawl, a. (croesdyn) Drawing cross-wise.

Croesdyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (croesdyn) Contortion; a drawing cross-wise.

Croesdynu, v. a. (croesdyn) To contort; to bicker.

Croesdynwr, s. m.—pl. croesdynwyr (croesdyn—gwr) A bickerer, a quarreller.

Croesen, s. f. dim. (croes) A coquette; a jilt.

Croesffon, s. f.—pl. croesffyn (croes—ffon) A cross-staff, a measuring instrument.

Croesffordd, s. f. (croes—ffordd) A cross-road.

Croesgynganedd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (croes—cynganedd) Alliterative consonancy.

Croesgynganeddawl, a. (croesgynganedd) Having alliterative consonancy.

Croesgynganeddu, v. a. (croesgynganedd) To form alliterative consonancy.

Croesheol, s. f. (croes—heol) A cross-street.

Croeshoeliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (croes—hoeliad) A nailing transversely; a crucifixion.

Croeshoeliaw, v. a. (croes—hoeliaw) To crucify.

Croeshoeliedig, a. (croes—hoeliedig) Crucified.

Croeshoeliwr, s. m.—pl. croeshoelwyr (croeshoeliaw—gwr) A crucifier.

Croesi, v. a. (croes) To cross, to put cross-wise, to make the mark of a cross; to thwart.

Croesiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (croes) A crossing.
Croesiedydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (croesiad) A crosser.
Croesig, *s. f. dim.* (croes) A croslet, a small cross.
Croesineb, *s. m.* (croes) A crossness; adversity.
Croeslath, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (croes—llath) A purlin.
Croeslwybr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. croeslwybrau* (croes—llwybr) A cross-path.
Croeswr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. croeswyr* (croes—gwr) One that crosseth; an opposer.
Crog, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cro) A cross or crucifix; a wooden hook for hanging things on; a hanging across; also one to be crucified, or hung.
Y grog i mi os af, hang me if I go.

Hir ledrad i grog.

Long thieving for him that is to be hung.

Adage.

Crog, *a. (cro)* Hanging, over-hanging.

*Rhoddasom ein telynuau 'nghrog,
Ar goed cangenog irion.*

We placed our harps a hanging on green branching trees.
Edm. Prys.

Crogadwy, *a. (crog)* That is liable to be hanged.
Bai crogadwy, hanging matter.

Crogawl, *a. (crog)* Tending to hang; hanging.

Crogbren, *s. m.*—*pl. t. i* (crog—pren) A gallows.

Crogedyf, *s. f. aggr.* (crog—edaf) Dropwort.

Crogell, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oedd* (crog) A place to hang meat on; a safe.

Crogen, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (crog) A gill; a jaw.
Crogen pysgodyn, the gill of a fish.

*Dy fant sal a ddyfalwn,
I efail gof, fal i gwn,
A'th ddwy grogen.—*

Thy poor mouth I might compare to a smith's pinchers, as I know, and thy two gills.—
T. Prys, i'r Gleisiad.

Crogenaidd, *a. (crogen)* Like the gills of a fish.

Crogenawg, *a. (crogen)* Furnished with gills.

Crogi, *v. a. (crog)* To hang, or suspend; to overhang. *Dos i'th crogi, go and be hanged.*

Crogiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (crog) A hanging.

Crogiedydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (crogiad) A hanger.

Croglath, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (crog—llath) A springe.

*Na fydd aflonydd dy lam,
Wrth gryn-gae'r groglath grin-gam.*

Be not uneasy in thy step near the waving circlet of the brittle snare.
D. ab Gwilym, i'r Cyffylawg.

Croglen, *s. f.*—*pl. t. i* (crog—llen) A hanging.

Croglenawg, *a. (croglen)* Having hangings.

Croglith, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (crog—llith) The mass, or service of the cross. *Dydd Gwener y croglith, Good Friday.*

Crogwedd, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (crog—gwedd) Exposure on the cross; a being crucified.

*Gan faddeu o Dduw ei ddodi y'ng hrogwedd,
Gan fyned i'r bedd bu bodd Celi.*

By God's forgiving his being placed on the cross exposed, by going to the grave, the mysterious one was satisfied.

Hywel Foel.

Crogwr, *s. m. (crog—gwr)* A hangman.

*Dywed y brawd—
Beth a holid, barchud bedd,
Grogwr, ar gam i'r gwreigedd?*

Speak, friar—What wouldst thou question, thou vulture of the grave, thou hangman, in reproach to the women!
Iolo Goch.

Crogwydd, *s. m. (crog—gwydd)* The cross-tree.

*Pryderwn gyfnod dyfod Dofydd,
A dafnau o'i grau ar ei grogwydd.*

Let us contemplate the time of the coming of the Renovator, with drops of his blood on his crucifix.
Gwalchmai.

Crogwyran, *s. f. (crog—gwyrain)* Fenugreek.

Crogyn, *s. m. dim.* (crog) A crackhemp. *Crogyn o ddyn, a fellow fit for the gallows.*

Crom, *a. (crwm)* Bending, or shrinking in; bowed, or bent; concave.

Crombeithyn, *s. pl. aggr.* (crom—peithyn) Crest-tiles, or gutter-tiles.

Crombeithynen, *s. f.* (crombeithyn) Round tile.

Cromen, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (crom) A dome.

Cromglwyd, *s. f.*—*pl. t. i* (crom—clwyd) A hurdle that supports the thatch of a hut.

Cromglwydaw, *v. a. (cromglwyd)* To form the hurdle of a hut; to make a concave hurdle.

Cromil, *s. f.*—*pl. t. od* (crom—il) The craw, crop, or first stomach of birds.

Cromilaid, *s. f.*—*pl. t. cromileidiau* (cromil) A crop-full; a stomach-full.

Cromilaw, *v. a. (cròmil)* To fill the craw.

Cromilawg, *a. (cròmil)* Having a crop or craw.

Cromlech, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (crom—llech) A stone that is of a flat, or concave form, or that inclines, or bends downwards. It is also the vulgar name for the *Crair gorsedd, Maen llog*, or *maen gorsedd*, the stone of covenant, or altar of the bards; which was placed within the *Cylch cynghrair*, or circle of federation; on it were performed various ceremonies belonging to bardism; and these, though few and simple, were very significant. The primary rite, or the foundation of bardism, was the sheathing of the sword, as a token of being devoted to peace, and insulated from all the parties and disputes of the world.

Cròn, *a. (crwn)* Round; circular. *Tref gron, a round town; pellen gron, a round ball: cròn y gweunydd, or dail y gròn lleiaf, march pennywort.*

Cronaidd, *a. (crawn)* Apt to collect together.

Cronawg, *a. (crawn)* That collects or heaps.

Cronawl, *a. (crawn)* Collecting; damming up.

Cronbleth, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cron—pleth) Bobbin.

Crondoddaid, *s. f.* (cron—toddaid) The common navel-wort.

Cronedig, *a. (crawn)* Heaped; dammed up.

Cronell, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cron) A globule; a globe; the globe flower.

Cronellaidd, *a. (cronell)* Like a globe, globated.

Cronellawg, *a. (cronell)* Globular, globulous.

Cronelliad, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cronell) Globosity

Cronellu, *v. a. (cronell)* To glomerate.

Cronen, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cron) A globe, a sphere.

Cronfa, *s. f.*—*pl. t. cronfeydd* (crawn—ma) A receptacle; a dam, or mound to keep in water.

Cronglwyd, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cron—clwyd) The hurdle that bears the thatch; a roof.

Cronglwydaw, *v. a. (cronglwyd)* To make the hurdle of a hut; to form a roof.

Croni, *v. a. (crawn)* To collect together; to hold in; to heap, or hoard; to dam up water.

*Na chrona d'aur, na chryn di,
Gwr crin a gar eu cron.*

*Hoard not your gold, nor tremble while you give,
The churl alone for hoarding it would live.*

L. Morgannwg.

Croniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (crawn) A collection, or heaping together; a damming up.

Croniedydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (croniad) A heaper.

Cronwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. cronwyr* (crawn—gwr) A hoarder, or one who heaps together.

Cropa, *s. f.*—*pl. t. od* (crob) A crop, or craw; the first stomach of birds.

Cropiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (crob) A gathering in a heap; a crawling, or creeping.

Cropian, *v. a. (crob)* To crawl on slowly.

Rhaid yw cropian cyn cerdded.

It is necessary to creep before walking.

Adage.

Cropiedydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cropiad) A creeper.

Cropiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* *cropwyr* (*crob*) A crawler.
Crotaidd, *a.* (*crawd*) Apt to form a case or cover.
Crotawg, *a.* (*crawd*) Having a case; plump-faced.
Crotawl, *a.* (*crawd*) Growing over, or casing.
Croten, *s. f. dim.* (*crawd*) A little plump girl.
Crotes, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (*crawd*) A dumpy girl.
Crotesaidd, *a.* (*crotes*) Like a fat, or plump girl.
Crotesan, *s. f. dim.* (*crotes*) A little fat girl.
Crotiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*crawd*) A growing over; a becoming plump, or fat.
Crotiaw, *v. a.* (*crawd*) To grow, or cover over.
Croth, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (*cro*) What swells, or bulges out; a rotundity; a belly; the womb. *Croth coes*, the calf of the leg.

Yr hwn sydd yn credu ynof fl—afonydd o ddwfr bywlwl a ddylifant o'i groth.

He that believeth in me, out of his belly shall flow rivers of living water. John vii. 38.

Crothaidd, *a.* (*croth*) Tending to swell or bulge.
Crothawg, *a.* (*croth*) Swelled out; bigbellied.
Crothawl, *a.* (*croth*) Swelling out; relating to the belly, or womb.
Crothell, *s. f.*—*pl.* *crythyll* (*croth*) A bulging out; a rotundity; a bansticle, a prickly small fish. *Crothell yr afon*, a pool, or the widening of a river.
Crothi, *v. a.* (*croth*) To bulge out; to belly out.
Crothiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*croth*) A swelling out.
Crowyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cro*) A round paunch; a hamper; a panier; a wheel, or bow-net; also a kennel, or sty. *Mae yn bwrw yn ei growyn yn iawn*, he is filling into his paunch at a fine rate.

Parchell yn ei growyn ceiniawg cyfraith a dal.

A young pig in the sty, its value is a penny in law. Welsh Laws.

Croew, *a.* (*cro*) Round, full, or clear; smooth; brisk, fresh.—*Llais croew*, a full, clear, or audible voice; *siarad yn groew*, to speak distinctly; *iaith groew*, smooth language; *dwfr croew*, fresh water; *bara croew*, unleavened bread.—*Croew-ber*, very sweet; *croew-glaer*, very bright; *croew-grai*, fully or very fresh; *croew-rydd*, clearly flowing.

Heuris ciriau haul cadeiriau, Hafal creiriau, byfawl croew-rydd.

I have scattered epithets for the luminary of the circles, bright like jewels, deserving of smoothly flowing praise. Ior. ab y Cyriawg.

Croewaidd, *a.* (*croew*) Of a full, clear, simple, fresh, quality.
Croewdeb, *s. m.* (*croew*) Fullness, freshness.
Croewder, *s. m.* (*croew*) Fullness, clearness, freshness.
Croewi, *v. a.* (*croew*) To make clear; to freshen.
Croewineb, *s. m.* (*croew*) Clearness, freshness.
Cru, *s. m.* (*cy—rhu*) A hollow rotundity.
Crub, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (*cru*) A swelling out.
Crubl, *s. m.*—*pl.* *crubliaid* (*crub*) What is filled or swelled out.
Crud, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (*cru*) A cover; a case; a defence. *Tri eur-grud Ynys Prydain*, the three warriors of the isle of Britain that wore golden armour.
Crudr, *s. m.*—*pl.* *crudron* (*crud*) Defence, or armour.

*Ef oedd—
A cleydr ar helydr balwyf.*

He was with armour on a pole of palm-wood. Iolo Goch.

Crudri, *s. m.* (*crud*) A suit of armour.
Crug, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cru*) A heap, or mound; a tump, or hillock; a barrow; a stack, or rick; also a swelling, or imposthume. It was

on such round hillocks as come under this denomination, that the Britons held their bardic and judicial *gorseddau*, or assemblies; hence *crug* and *gorsedd* are sometimes used as synonymous terms.

Crugaidd, *a.* (*crug*) Of a roundish form; piled up.
Crugain, *a.* (*crug*) Accumulative, heaping.
Crugaint, *s. m.* (*crugain*) An accumulation.
Crugaw, *v. a.* (*crug*) To heap, or pile up; to swell, or grow into an imposthume; to chafe, plague, or vex. *Yr wyt yn crugaw fy nghalon*, thou dost plague my heart.

Crugawg, *a.* (*crug*) Abounding with tumps.
Crugawl, *a.* (*crug*) Rounding, heaping up.
Crugardd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*crug—tardd*) Pustule.
Crugarddawl, *a.* (*crugardd*) Pustulous, pimply.
Crugardddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*crugardd*) A breaking out in pustules, or pimples.

Crugarddu, *v. a.* (*crugardd*) To break out in pustules; to imposthume; to form an abscess.

Crugfryn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (*crug—bryn*) A round hillock, a tump, or knoll.

Crugiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*crug*) A piling up.

Cruglwyth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*crug—llwyth*) A round heap, or pile.

Crugnyth, *c. m.*—*pl. t. od* (*crug—nyth*) A hovel.

Crugyll, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*crug*) A place covered with tumps, mounds, or hillocks.

Crugyn, *s. m. dim.* (*crug*) A small tump.

Crugynawg, *a.* (*crugyn*) Abounding with tumps.

Crugyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. an* (*crugyn*) A piling up.

Crugynu, *v. a.* (*crugyn*) To heap, or pile up.

Crwl, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (*cru*) A belly, or paunch.

Crw, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (*cy—rhw*) What tends to close or curve together; a round.

Crwb, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*crw*) What is drawn into a heap; a hunch.

Crwbach, *s. m.*—*pl.* *crybachau* (*crwb*) A hook, or crook; also a punch.

Crwban, *s. m.*—*pl.* *crybanod* (*crwb*) A tortoise.

—*Crwban y gwlaw,
Crug eiddig can-crog iddaw.*

A rain tortoise, a jealous lump, may be hanged a hundred times. D. ab Gwilym, i'r D. Bach.

Crwc, *s. m.*—*pl.* *cryciau* (*crw*) A bucket, a pail.

Crwca, *a.* (*crwc*) Crooked, cross, bent in and out; bowed, bent, or rounded.

Crwcâad, *s. m.* (*crwca*) A bending, or bowing.

Crwcâawl, *a.* (*crwca*) Tending to bend or bow.

Crwcau, *v. a.* (*crwca*) To bend, bow, or round.

Crwcwd, *s. m.* (*crwc*) A squat. *Y crwcwd bach*, O, you little squat; *mae hi yn ei chrwcwd*, she is a squatting.

Crwd, *s. m.*—*pl.* *crydion* (*crw*) A round lump.

Crwdd, *s. m.* (*crw*) A stretching round.

Crwg, *s. m.*—*pl.* *crygau* (*crw*) A wooden hook to hang things upon; a crook.

Crwm, *a.* (*crw*) Bending, or shrinking in; bowed, or bent; concave.

Crwmach, *s. m.*—*pl.* *crymachau* (*crwm*) Sphericity, or rotundity, convexity, a convex.

Mae crwmach y ddaiar yn bwrw cysgawd fal na thywyn yr haul arni i gyd ar unwaith.

The rotundity of the earth throws a shadow, so that the sun doth not shine upon it entirely at the same time. C. Edwards, Hanes y Ffydd.

Crwn, *a.* (*crw*) Round, circular. *Pen crwn*, a round head; *maes crwn*, a round field.

Crwt, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (*crwd*) A case, or crust; a round dumpy fellow: *O y crwt bach!* O, you little crusty chap!

Crwtyn, *s. m. dim.* (*crwt*) A little dumpy fellow.

Crwth, *s. m.*—*pl.* *crythau* (*crw*) Any body swelling out, or bulging; a paunch; a kind of box scooped out of a piece of wood, and rounded, except on the side where the excavation is made, which is flat, and covered with a board ending in a tail to hang it up by, when it appears much like a bottle, having a hole on the upper part of the rotundity through which it is filled. It is used mostly to hold salt; and hence a salt-box of any form is called *Crwth halen*; also a musical instrument with six strings, the two lowest of which are drones struck by the thumb whilst the others are touched with a bow. It is much on the same principle with the violin, of which perhaps it is the prototype; and the term is now indiscriminately used for both.

Digon o grwth a thelyn.

Enough of the *crooth* and harp.

Adage.

Crwybr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*crw*) A scum, or covering; also a honey-comb.

Crwybr ar wawr carcharawr dall.

A thick covering on the dawn of the blind prisoner.

Llywarch Hen.

Crwyd, *s. m.* (*cy—rhwyd*) A passing in and out.

Crwydr, *s. m.*—*pl.* *crwydrau* (*crwydr*) A wandering.

Crwydrad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*crwydr*) A wandering, or roving about; vagrancy; errantry.

Marchawg crwydrad, a knight of errantry, or knight errant.

Crwydradwy, *a.* (*crwydrad*) That can wander.

Crwydrai, *s. f.*—*pl.* *crwydreion* (*crwydr*) A gadder; a wanderer, or vagabond.

Crwydraidd, *a.* (*crwydr*) Erratic, vagrant.

Crwydraw, *v. a.* (*crwydr*) To gad; to wander.

Crwydrawg, *a.* (*crwydr*) Disposed to wander.

Crwydrawl, *a.* (*crwydr*) Wandering, erratic.

Crwydredig, *a.* (*crwydr*) Erratic, wandering.

Crwydredigion ladronach, vagabond pilferers.

Crwydredigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*crwydredig*) A life of wandering, or vagrancy.

Crwydredigawl, *a.* (*crwydredig*) Excursive.

Crwydri, *s. m.* (*crwydr*) Vagrancy, beggary.

Crwydriad, *s. m.*—*pl.* *crwydriaid* (*crwydr*) A stroller, a vagrant, vagabond.

Crwydrus, *a.* (*crwydr*) Vagabond, wandering.

Crwydrwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* *crwydrwyr* (*crwydr—gwr*) A wanderer; a rover, straggler.

Crwydryn, *s. m. dim.* (*crwydr*) A vagabond.

Crwynllys, *s. pl. aggr.* (*croen—llys*) Gentian.

Crwynllys y morfa, marsh felwort.

Crwynwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* *crwynwyr* (*crwyn—gwr*) A skinner, one who dresses skins; a leather seller.

Crwysedd, *s. m.* (*croes*) Contention, strife.

*O bai na chrwysedd na barn,
Na chyd rhwng gwan a chadarn.*

If there were either contention, or trial at issue, or wrestling between the weak and strong.

G. ab Ieuan Hen.

Crybwch, *s. m.*—*pl.* *crybychau* (*crwb*) What is shrunk, or crinkled up.

Crybwch, *a.* (*crwb*) Shrunk, dried, or crinkled.

Crybwyll, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (*cy—rhybwyll*) A hint, mention, or intimation.

Crybwyll, *v. a.* (*cy—rhybwyll*) To hint; or intimate; to mention, to speak of.

Crybwylladwy, *a.* (*crybwyll*) That may be hinted, mentioned, or intimated.

Crybwyllator, *ger.* (*crybwylliad*) In mentioning.

Crybwyllaw, *v. a.* (*crybwyll*) To hint, intimate.

Crybwyllawd, *s. m.*—*pl.* *crybwyllodion* (*crybwyll*) A mentioning, intimation.

Crybwyllawg, *a.* (*crybwyll*) That is mentioned.

Crybwyllawl, *a.* (*crybwyll*) Mentioning, hinting.

Crybwyllieb, *s. f.* (*crybwyll*) Paralepsis, or preterition, in rhetoric, a figure whereby, in seemingly passing over a thing untouched, we take a summary view of it.

Crybwylledig, *a.* (*crybwyll*) Mentioned, hinted.

Crybwylliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*crybwyll*) A mentioning, or intimating.

Crybwylliedydd, *s. m.* (*crybwylliad*) Intimator.

Crybwyllitor, *sup.* (*crybwyll*) To be hinted.

Cu cyn aethwy

Hyd tra fwy' fyw crybwyllitor.

Lovely ere I am gone, as long as I shall live it is hinted.

Taliesin.

Crybychaidd, *a.* (*crybwch*) Apt to shrink.

Crybychawg, *a.* (*crybwch*) That is crinkled up.

Crybychawl, *a.* (*crybwch*) Shrinking, crinkling.

Crybychedd, *s. m.* (*crybwch*) A constringency.

Crybychiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*crybwch*) A rump-ling, wrinkling, or drawing together.

Crybychu, *v. a.* (*crybwch*) To constringe; to clench; to draw together; to wrinkle.

Crybychwyr, *s. m.*—*pl.* *crybychwyr* (*crybwch—gwr*) A rumpler; one that puckers.

Crycydaidd, *a.* (*crwcwd*) In a squatting position.

Crycydawl, *a.* (*crwcwd*) Sitting on the hams.

Crycydu, *v. a.* (*crwcwd*) To sit on the hams.

Crycydwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* *crycydwyr* (*crwcwd—gwr*) A squatter, one who sits on his hams.

Crych, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (*cy—rhych*) A roughness; a curling, or wrinkling; a rippling.

Crych, *a.* (*cy—rhych*) Rough, rumpled, wrinkled, frizzled, or curled; rippling. *Crych nodwyddau*, crisping pins.

Lliw eiry gwyn

Llewych dwfr crych ar dor craig.

The colour of the white snow, or the hue of the foaming water on the bosom of the rock.

Iolo Goch.

Mae y profiad yn rhedeg yn grych yn eu herbyn.

The evidence runs in a rough stream contrary to them.

Ier. Owain.

Crychadwy, *a.* (*crych*) That may be curled.

Crychator, *ger.* (*crychiad*) Rumpling, curling.

Crychedig, *a.* (*crych*) Rumpled, wrinkled.

Crychedd, *s. m.* (*crych*) Curliness, roughness.

Crychiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*crych*) A curling, rumpling; crepature; also a shake in music.

Crychiadau sydd yn cyflawni rhwng cyweirdant a thyniad.

The shakes fill up between the chord note and a drawing.

Cerddoriaeth.

Crychiain, *a.* (*crych*) Abounding with bubbles.

Crychiaint, *s. m.* (*crychiain*) A state of boiling.

Crychiannawl, *a.* (*crychiant*) Tending to wrinkle.

Crychiannus, *a.* (*crychiant*) Tending to wrinkle.

Wy'n hen anhoenus,

A chaen grychiannus.

I am old and void of vigour, with a skin in wrinkles.

D. Llewelyn Mathew.

Crychiant, *s. m.*—*pl.* *crychiannau* (*crych*) A curliness.

Crychias, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*crych—ias*) A boiling, or bubbling up; ebullition.

Crychiedydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (*crychiad*) A rumpler.

Crychineb, *s. m.* (*crych*) Crepature, a curliness.

Crychitor, *sup.* (*crych*) To be curling, or rippling.

Crychlais, *s. m.*—*pl.* *crychleisiau* (*crych—llais*) A broken, or quivering voice.

Crychleisiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*crychlais*) The quivering, or shaking of the voice.

Crychleisiaw, *v. a.* (*crychlais*) To quiver a voice.

Crychlam, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*crych—llam*) A caper.

Crychlamawl, a. (crychlam) Capering, or jigging.
Crychlamiad, s. m. (crychlam) A capering.
Crychlamu, v. a. (crychlam) To caper; to bound.
Crychlamwr, s. m.—pl. crychlamwyr (crychlam—gwr) A caperer; a jigger.

Crychnaid, s. f.—pl. crychneidiau (crych—naid) A capering leap, a frisk, or skip.

Crychneidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crychnaid) A frisking

Crychneidiaw, v. a. (crychnaid) To caper; to trip

Crychneidiawl, a. (crychnaid) Capering, frisking.

Crychneidiwr, s. m.—pl. crychneidwyr (crych—naid—gwr) A caperer, or a frisker.

Crychni, s. m. (crych) A wrinkling; a curling.

Crychrawn, a. (crych—rhawn) Frizzly-haired.

Crychu, v. a. (crych) To ruffle, crumple, or curl up; to frizzle; to ripple.

Crychwr, s. m.—pl. crychwyr (crych—gwr) Ruffler

Crychydd, s. m. (crych) A ruffler, a heron.

Cryd, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cy—rhyd) A quaking, shaking, or rocking; a fever, or ague; also a cradle. *Cryd poeth*, the burning fever; *cryd dysbeidiawl*, intermitting fever; *cryd diddysbaid*, a continual fever; *cryd peunyddiawl*, a quotidian ague; *cryd tridiau*, a tertian ague; *cryd melyn*, and *cryd iau melyn*, the yellow jaundice; *cryd cymalau*, the rheumatism.

Cryd yr hen angyu ys dir.

In the fever of the aged, death is certain.

Adage.

Yn nef bu cryd pan i'm crogid.

In Heaven there was trembling when I was crucified.

Taliesin.

Crydaethnen, s. f. (cryd—athnen) Trembling poplar, or aspen.

Crydaidd, a. (cryd) Apt to quiver; aguish.

Crydbar, a. (cryd—par) Causing a fever; febrile.

Crydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cryd) A shivering.

Crydiain, a. (cryd) Full of quaking, or shivering.

Crydiaint, s. m. (cryd) A shivering, tremulation.

Crydian, v. a. (cryd) To quiver, or to shake.

Crydiaw, v. a. (cryd) To quiver or tremulate.

Crydiawg, a. (cryd) That trembles, or quakes.

Crydiawl, a. (cryd) Quaking, or shivering; causing, or proceeding from, a fever.

Crydiedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (crydiad) A shiverer.

Crydu, v. a. (cryd) To tremble, to shiver.

Crydus, a. (cryd) Quaking, shivering, trembling.

Crydwellt, s. m. (cryd—gwellt) Quaking grass.

Crydwst, s. f. (cryd—gwst) An aguish pain.

Yno'r oedd—

Clyr a chwydr, cler a chrydwst.

In there were hornets on the gadding, itinerant minstrels with shivering pain.

G. ab Ieuan Hen.

Crydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (crwdd) A shoemaker.

Cryddaniaeth, s. m. (crydd) The shoemaker's craft.

Cryddawg, a. (crwdd) That is stretched round.

Cryddawl, a. (crwdd) Stretching round; casing.

Crydd-dy, s. m. (crydd—ty) A shoemaker's shop.

Cryddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crwdd) A stretching round, or casing.

Cryddiaeth, s. m. (crydd) A shoemaker's trade.

Cryddiaethdy, s. m.—pl. t. au (cryddiaeth—ty) Shoemaker's shop, or shoe-warehouse.

Cryddiant, s. m. (crwdd) An extending round.

Cryddu, v. a. (crwdd) To stretch or extend round.

Cryddus, a. (crwdd) Stretching or pulling round.

Cryf, a. (crw) Compact; strong, or mighty.

Oni byddi gryf bydd gyfrwys.

If thou art not strong, be cunning.

Adage.

*Cryfion yn mhlaidd eu crefydd,
A ffyrf yn amddiffyn ffydd.*

Strong ones in support of their religion, and powerful in defending the faith.

Parch. Evan Evans.

Cryfaad, s. m. (cryf) A strengthening.

Cryfaawl, a. (cryf) Strengthening, invigorating.

Cryfau, v. a. (cryf) To strengthen; to wax strong.

Cryfaus, a. (cryf) Strengthening; invigorative.

Cryfawr, s. m. (cryfau—gwr) A strengthener.

Cryfder, s. m. (cryf) Strength; mightiness.

Cryfiant, s. m. (cryf) Potentiality; vigour.

Cryfineb, s. m. (cryf) Potency; vigour.

Cryg, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cy—rhyg) A roughness, a hoarseness: *Cryg yr ysgyfaint*, pulmonary consumption.

Cryg, a. (cy—rhyg) Rough; harsh; hoarse.

*Rhys Gryg ei galwent, golofn pau;
Nid Rhys Gryg yn cynnyg camau;
Rhys ni's eil na dengmil na dau,
Pan el Rhys yn rhwysg el arfau.*

Rhys the Hoarse, they call him, the pillar of the country; not Rhys the Hoarse attempting oppressions; Rhys that ten thousand nor double will not drive back, when Rhys goes into the career of arms.

Ll. P. Moch.

Crygaid, a. (cryg) Having a roughness.

Crygaidd, a. (cryg) Rather hoarse, or rough.

Crygawl, a. (cryg) Tending to make hoarse.

Crygedd, s. m. (cryg) Roughness; or hoarseness.

Crygeidwen, s. f. (crygaid—gwen) The galaxy.

Crygen, s. f.—pl. t. au (cryg) A fit of hoarseness.

Crygi, s. m. (cryg) A roughness, or hoarseness.

Crygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cryg) A making hoarse.

Crygiant, s. m. (cryg) Ruggedness; hoarseness.

Cryglais, s. m.—pl. crygleisiau (cryg—llais) A hoarse voice; a screaming noise.

Crygleisiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cryglais) A making a hoarse cry, a screaming.

Crygleisiaw, v. a. (cryglais) To scream, or scream.

Crygleisiawg, a. (cryglais) Scrammel, screaming.

Crygleisiwr, s. m.—pl. crygleiswyr (cryglais—gwr) A screamer, a screaker.

Cryglus, s. pl. aggr. (crug—llus) Cranberries.

*Gosgedd gryglus gweddus gwiw,
Gwas baglawg mewn gwisg bygliw.*

His colour is like the beautiful and delicious cranberry, a chap with a crook, in a pitch-coloured robe.

D. ab Gwilym, i'r Brawd.

Cryglusen, s. f. (cryglus) A cranberry.

Cryglyd, a. (cryg) Apt to be rough or hoarse.

Cryglydrwydd, s. m. (cryglyd) A hoarseness.

Crygni, s. m. (cryg) Roughness, hoarseness.

Crygu, v. a. (cryg) To make rough, or hoarse; to become hoarse.

*Gwael wy'n wir yn galw y nos,
Yn crygu mewn cur—*

Truly I am wretched, calling out at night, becoming hoarse in vain.

W. Middleton.

Crygus, a. (cryg) Tending to make hoarse.

Crygyn, s. m. dim. (cryg) A fit of hoarseness.

Crymaidd, a. (crwm) Tending to bend or curve.

Crymain, a. (crwm) Flexuous, flexible; bending.

Crymaint, s. m. (crymain) Flexion; inclination.

Crymal, s. m.—pl. t. au (crwm) A roundness; a buttock.

*Ni mad wanpwyd ysgwyd,
Ar grymal carnwyd.*

The shield was not fortunately broken on the crupper of the steed.

Aneurin.

Cryman, s. m.—pl. t. au (crwm) A reaping hook.

Y cyntaf ei og cyntaf ei gryman.

The first with his harrow will be the first with his sickle.

Adage.

Hwyad—

*Ei balf a hyl ar bluf hon,
A'i grymanau geirw meinio.*

The duck, on her feathers he will dart his shank, and his fierce pointed claws.

T. Aled, i Walch.

Crymanaid, a. (cryman) Falcated; bending.

Crymaniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cryman) Falcation.

Crymann, v. a. (cryman) To use the sickle.
Crymanwr, s. m.—pl. crymanwyr (cryman—gwr) One that useth a sickle; a reaper.
Crymanydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cryman) A reaper.
Crymawl, a. (crwm) Bending, curving; convexing
Crymder, s. m.—pl. t. au (crwm) A curvature.
Crymdwyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (crwm—twyn) A tumulus; a round heap, or pile.

Gwr a red pan dych
 Cywely crymdy crymdwyn.

A man will run when he flies the bed of the rounded house of the sepulchre. *Taliesin.*

Crymdy, s. m. (crwm—ty) A rounded house.
Crymedd, s. m. (crwm) Defluxure; convexity.
Crymfach, s. m.—pl. t. au (crwm—bach) Crotchet.
Crymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crwm) Curvature, or convexity; a bowing, or bending.
Crymiedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (crymiad) Bender.
Crymlinell, s. f. (crwm—llinell) A curve line.
Crymlinellaidd, a. (crymlinell) Curvilinear.
Crymlinellawg, a. (crymlinell) Of curve lines.
Crymlinella, v. a. (crymlinell) To draw curve.
Crymu, v. a. (crwm) To bow or bend; to curve; to make convex; to stoop; to become crooked.
Crymus, a. (crwm) Bending; curving; convexing.
Crymwr, s. m.—pl. crymwyr (crwm—gwr) A bower, or bender; a curver.
Cryn, s. m.—pl. t. odd (cy—rhyn) A shaking, or quaking. *Daiar gryn, an earthquake.*
Cryn, a. (cy—rhyn) Shaking, or shivering.
Cryn, a. (cy—rhyn) Middling, indifferent, in some degree. *Mae arno gryn ofn, he is in a good deal of fear; mae yma gryn nifer, there is here a good number; cryn lawer, a good many; mae efe yn gryn was, he is a pretty big fellow. Hengist gryn, the base Hengist.*
Crynâad, s. m. (crwn) A rounding or glomerating.
Crynach, s. m.—pl. t. au (cryn) A shivering, shaking, or shuddering.
Crynachawl, a. (crynach) Shivering, or shuddering
Crynachedig, a. (crynach) That is made to quake.
Crynachedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (crynachedig) Shiveringness; a state of quaking.

Trengal—o herwydd crynachedigaeth yr oerfel.

He perished from the shiveringness of the cold.

Mabinogion.

Crynachiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crynach) Shuddering
Crynachu, v. a. (crynach) To shiver, to shudder.

Y cyfryw a ymlosges yma o dan camchwant, iawn yw eu llosgi hwythau yn y tan hwnw; ac y neb a'sychodd yma o oerfel drygion, iawn yw eu crynachu yno o boenedig oerfel.

Those that have burnt here from the fire of evil desire, it is right that they also should be burnt in that fire, and such as were withered here from the blast of iniquity, it is right they should be made to shiver there from a torturing blast. *Elucidarius.*

Crynadwy, a. (crwn) That may be rounded.
Crynaidd, a. (crwn) Roundish; globous, globated
Crynâu, v. a. (crwn) To round; to conglomerate.
Crynawg, a. (cryn) that trembles, or shakes.
Crynawl, a. (cryn) Tending to shiver, trembling.
Cryndawd, s. m. (cryn) A shivering, or quaking.
Crynder, s. m. (crwn) Rotundity, roundness.
Crynddyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cryn—dyn) A middle-sized man; a smallish man.
Crynedig, a. (cryn) Tremulous; quaking.
Crynedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (crynedig) Shiveringness; a state of shivering.
Crynedd, s. m. (crwn) Rotundity; globosity.
Crynfa, s. f.—pl. crynfeydd (cryn—ma) A trembling, or shivering. *Crynfa y cryd, a fit of the ague.*

Crynfaen, s. m.—pl. crynfain (crwn—maen) A round stone; a pebble.

Cod ar ben fion yn sonio,
 Cloch sain o grynfain a gro.

A bag rumbling on the end of a stick, a noisy bell of pebbles and gravel. *D. ab Gwilym, yr Rhugl groen.*

Crynfarch, s. m.—pl. crynfeirch (cryn—march) A little horse; a nag.

Crynfwlch, s. m.—pl. crynfylchau (crwn—bwlch) An indenture made in a curve line.

Crynfylchawg, a. (crynfwlch) Engrailed.

Crynfylchiad, s. m. (crynfwlch) An engrailing.

Crynfylchu, v. a. (crynfwlch) To engrail.

Cryniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cryn) A trembling.

Cryniator, ger. (cryniad) Shivering, or shaking.

Cryniedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cryniad) A shaker.

Crynitor, sup. (cryn) To be made to tremble.

Cryniawg, a. (crwn) That is rounded: *s. f.* A measure equal to ten bushels.

Cryniawl, a. (crwn) Tending to glomerate.

Cryno, a. (crwn) Compact; compendious; trim, neat, or tidy; well set.

Crynôad, s. m. (cryno) Concinnity; a compendium, summary, or epitome; a making tidy. a trimming up; a putting together.

Crynôaidd, a. (cryno) Concinnous; neat, tidy.

Crynôawl, a. (cryno) Gathering together.

Crynodedb, s. m. (cryno) Compactness; neatness; a compendium, or epitome.

Cas tylawd a wrthoto grynodeb.

Odious is the poor that rejects neatness.

Adage.

Crynoder, s. m. (cryno) Compactness; neatness.

Albarn, mwy dadfarn ai dadfer yn iawn,
 Na wnaeth crawn crynoder.

A wrong sentence, more judiciousness he must have that revokes it properly, if he has not made a summary of matters. *Cynddelw, m. O. Gwynedd.*

Crynôedig, a. (cryno) Collected together.

Crynôedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (crynôedig) Compendiousness; a collecting together; a trimming up neatly.

Crynôï, v. a. (cryno) To epitomize; to put in a compact form; to collect together.

Crynôus, a. (cryno) Tending to be tidy.

Crynwr, s. m.—pl. crynôwyr (cryno—gwr) An epitomizer; one that collects together.

Crynrydd, s. m. (crwn) Roundness; circularity.

Crynsydd, s. m. aggr. (crwn—sydd) A round mass; a whole, what is together, or complete.

Crynsyp, s. m.—pl. crynsypiau (crwn—syp) A round heap, or pile.

Crynswth, s. m. aggr. (crwn—swth) A round mass; a complete body; a whole. *Dyma fo yn ei grynswth, here it is all together.*

Crynsypiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crynsyp) A conglomeration; a conglobation.

Crynsypiau, v. a. (crynsyp) To conglomerate.

Crynsypawl, a. (crynsyp) Conglomerating.

Crynsypiedig, a. (crynsyp) Conglomerated.

Crynu, v. a. (cryn) To tremble; to quake.

Crynu, v. a. (crwn) To round; to glomerate.

Crynwas, s. m.—pl. crynweis (crwn—gwas) A little fellow; a sorry chap; a fribble.

Crynwasaid, a. (crynwas) Fribblish; trifling.

Crynwr, s. m.—pl. crynwyr (cryn—gwr) A trembler, a quaker.

Crynwr, s. m.—pl. crynwyr (cryn—gwr) A sorry fellow, one that is not manly; a mean fellow.

Crynwraidd, a. (crynwr) Ill-bred, rude; ignoble.

Na bydd, lliw'r gloew—wydd glau,
 Grynwraidd am gryn eiriau.

Thou faithful one, fair as the blooming trees, be not rude because of unpolished words. *D. ab Gwilym, i Forfudd.*

Crynwraidd, s. pl. aggr. (crwn—gwraidd) Bulbous roots:

Cynwreiddiawg, a. (crynwraidd) Having bulbs.
Crynwreiddiawl, a. (crynwraidd) Bulbous rooted.
Crynwreiddyn, s. m. (crynwraidd) A bulbous root.
Crynydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (crwn) One that rounds or swells out; a feeder; a guzzler.
Crynyddiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (crynydd) The act of swelling out; a gormandizing.

Anrhyddedau i'n tueddau,
 Iach rinweddau, a chrynyddiaeth.

Honours to our appetites, healthy virtues, and gormandizing.
S. Brwynawg.

Crynyn, s. m. dim. (crwn) A round particle.
Crys, s. m. (cy—rhys) Haste, or speed; velocity.
Crys, s. m.—pl. t. au (cy—rhys) A loose, or flowing garment; a shirt, or shift. *Crys y brenin, henbane.*

Pan ddineu gwyar grau ar grys,
 Arfau gwr gwron a'i dengys.

When the crimson gore doth sprinkle on a garment, the arms of the heroic chief do shew it. *Cynddelw, i H. ab Owain.*

Crysbaïs, s. f.—pl. crysbeisiau (crys—pais) Waist-coat; an under vest.
Crysfad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crys—mad) The rite of confirmation by a bishop.

Yr ail arwystl yw y bedydd esgob a elwir crysfad.

The second sacrament is the bishop's baptism, which is called confirmation. *Elucidarius.*

Crysia, v. a. (crys) To hasten, to speed.

Tri-chan march godrudd,
 A grysiws ganthudd.

Three hundred high-spirited steeds did hasten with them. *Taliesin.*

Crysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crys) A hastening.

Pwyllai Dunawd, farchawg gwain,
 Er echwydd gwneuthur celain,
 Yn erbyn crysiad Owain.

Dunawd, the knight of the warring field, would fiercely rage, intent on making a corpse, against the quick onset of Owain. *Llywarch Hen.*

Crysiadwy, a. (crysiad) That may be hastened.
Crysiant, s. m. (crys) A hastening; velocity.
Crysias, s. m.—pl. t. au (crys) A hastening.
Crysiator, ger. (crysiad) Hastening, or speeding.
Crysiaw, v. a. (crys) To hasten; to quicken.

Ni chrysiws Gattræth,
 Mawr mor ehelaeth,
 Ei arfaeth, uch arwydd;

Ni bu mor gyfor,
 O Eiddyn ysgor,
 A esgaral oswydd.

There hastened not to Cattræth a great one, so magnificent his design on the standard: there has not been such a host from the city of Eiddyn that would scatter the foes. *Aneurin.*

Crysiawg, a. (crys) Full of haste, or hasty.
Crysiawl, a. (crys) Hastening, quickening.
Crysiedig, a. (crys) Hastening, quickening.
Crysiedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (crysiad) Hastener.
Crysiator, sup. (crys) To be hastened or speeded.
Crysiwr, s. m.—pl. cryswyr (crys—gwr) A hastener, or one who makes speed.
Cryslain, s. m.—pl. crysleiniau (crys—llain) The opening, or bosom of a shirt.
Crytaidd, a. (crwt) Apt to form a case: crusty.
Crytiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crwt) A growing over; crustation; a becoming plump.
Crytiaw, v. a. (crwt) To cover or crust over.
Crytiawg, a. (crwt) Having a case, or crust.
Crytiawl, a. (crwt) Growing over; crustaceous.
Crytiedig, a. (crwt) Covered, cased, or incrustated.
Crythawg, a. (crwth) Gibbous; swelling out.
Crythawl, a. (crwth) Tending to be gibbous.
Crythawr, s. m.—pl. crythorion (crwth) One that plays on a crooth; a croothist, or crowder.

Crythedig, a. (crwth) That is made gibbous.
Crythedd, s. m. (crwth) Gibbosity, gibbousness.
Crythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crwth) Gibbosity.
Crythores, s. f.—pl. t. au (crythawr) A female player on the crooth or on the fiddle.
Crythoriaw, v. a. (crythawr) To play a crooth.
Crythu, v. a. (crwth) To make bulky, to swell.
Crythwr, s. m.—pl. crythwyr (crwth—gwr) A crowder; a fiddler.
Crythyn, s. m. dim. (crwth) A box, or bottle; a little crooth, or kit.
Cryw, s. m.—pl. t. ion (craw) A slice, or slicer; a bow-net; a long wicker basket for fishing.

Rhwyg grug banadl gwastad-laes;
 Cryw mwyn yn careiaw maes.

It will rend the tump of the even-trailing broom: it is a pleasant slicer cutting the field into thongs. *Iolo Goch, i'r aradr.*

Crywyn, s. m. dim. (cryw) A slicer; a coulter.

Gwell un crywyn no dau fuddelw.

One coulter is better than two cow-house posts. *Adage.*

Cu, s. m. r. A cleaving to; approximation.
Cu, a. (cu) Dear, amiable, or beloved. *Tad cu, a grandfather; mam gu, a grandmother.*

Mae'r ddjarheb—
 Ni bu gu iawn na bai gas.

The proverb is—there has been none greatly beloved, but has been hated. *I. Deulwyn.*

Cu anner wedi praid.

A heifer is precious when the herd is gone. *Adage.*

Cuaid, a. (cu) Loving, affectionate, precious.

Cuain, a. (cu) Abounding with love; amiable.

Iawn it' gymhorth Cymmry hy ei dywedaf—
 Trôed y rhod ar dy blant cueiniaf.

It is right for thee to assist the Welsh, boldly do I say it; let the times change with thy most dear children. *R. Ddu.*

Cuaint, s. m. (cuain) Affection, lovingness.

Cuall, s. m.—pl. cueill (cu—all) One that is a stranger at home, or insulated; a term applied to an idiot; a stupid fool, or a dolt; also one who is a mixture of a fool and a savage.

Cuall, a. (cy—all) Dangerous, fierce, savage; also stupid, foolish. *Dialcuall, a fierce revenge.*

Cuall cleddyf byr o wain.

A short sword is dangerous out of the sheath. *Adage.*

Pam na fadden brawd i brofi arall,
 A fydd wrth ddeall guall gosbi.

Why will a brother not forgive, to prove another, who will, when he understands it, be dangerous to punish. *H. Foel ab Griffri, i O. Goch.*

Cuan, s. f.—pl. t. od (cu) An owl; a rock owl.

Dawed a orugynt hyd lle ydd oedd Cuan Cwm Cawlwyd.

They came towards the place where the Owl of Cwm Cawlwyd was. *H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.*

Cuaw, v. a. (cu) To fondle; to be loving.

Cuawg, a. (cu) Having love, or affection.

Cuawl, a. (cu) Loving, affectionate, kind.

Cub, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cu) What is put together in a bundle or heap; a cube.

Cubaid, a. (cub) That is aggregate; cubic.

Cubawg, a. (cub) That is put together; cubed.

Cubawl, a. (cub) Aggregative, heaped, cubical.

Cubiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cub) Aggregation; a bundling; a cubing.

Cubyn, s. m. dim. (cub) A small bundle, or mass.

Cuch, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cu) What is contracted, or drawn together; the knitting of the brows.

Cuchiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (cuch) A contraction; a knitting of the brows; a frowning.

Cuchiaian, a. (cuch) Disposed to frown; frowning.

Cuchiaint, s. m. (uchiaian) Contraction of brow.

- Cuchlaw, v. a. (cuch)** To knit the brows; to frown.
Cuchiawg, a. (cuch) Knitting the brows; of a frowning, or lowering aspect; frowning.
Cuchiawl, a. (cuch) Lowering, or frowning.
Cuchiedig, a. (cuch) Contracted, or drawn together; frowning.
Cuchiedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cuchiad) A frowner.
Cuchiwr, s. m.—pl. cuchwyr (cuch—gwr) A frowner.
Cud, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cy—ud) Motion; celerity; flight; also a general name for any bird of the falco genus.
Cudaidd, a. (cud) Apt to move about or hover.
Cudain, a. (cud) Having a disposition to hover.
Cudaint, s. m. (cudain) A hovering state.
Cudawg, a. (cud) That hovers, or flies about.
Cudawl, a. (cud) Moving about, or hovering.
Cudeb, s. m. (cu) Fondness, or affection, amity.

Cynddelw cadw dithau y Rhiw,
 Ar a ddel yma heddiw:
 Cudeb am un mab nid gwiw!

Cynddelw, guard thou the cliff, against whoever may come here this day: fondness for one surviving son should not avail!
Llywarch Hen.

- Cudiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cud)** A hovering about.
Cudiedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cudiad) A hoverer.
Cudyll, s. m.—pl. t. od (cud) The kestrel, or yellow legged falcon; called also *Cudyll coch*, and *cudyll y gwynt*, or windhover.
Cudyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (cud) A flowing ringlet, or lock of hair; a lock of wool. *Cudyn dedwydd*, and *ysnoden*, a marilock, being a lock of hair growing on the head, in some instances to an extraordinary length.
Cudynaidd, a. (cudyn) Like flowing locks; curly.
Cudynawg, a. (cudyn) Having flowing locks.
Cudynawl, a. (cudyn) In flowing locks; curling.
Cudd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cy—udd) Darkness, or gloom; a hide; a hoard. *Cudd o coed*, traveller's joy.

Dyly fod—heb gudd ac heb gel arno.

It ought to be without *privacy*, and without concealment.
Welsh Laws.

- Cuddamcan, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cudd—amcan)** A concealed design; an intrigue.
Cuddamcanawl, a. (cuddamcan) Intriguing.
Cuddamcaniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cuddamcan) A secret designing, or intriguing.
Cuddamcanu, v. a. (cuddamcan) To intrigue.
Cuddamcanus, a. (cuddamcan) Apt to intrigue.
Cuddamcanwr, s. m.—pl. cuddamcanwyr (cuddamcan—gwr) A secret designer; an intriguer.
Cuddan, s. f.—pl. t. od (cudd) The wood pigeon.
Cudded, s. f.—pl. t. au (cudd) Covert, concealment.
Cuddeidiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cudded) The art of secreting or concealing.
Cuddfa, s. f.—pl. cuddfeydd (cudd—ma) A hiding place, lurking place, or retreat; a hoard.

Rhoddaſ i ti alafoedd y tywyll, a chuddfeydd y dirgelion.

I will give thee the treasures of darkness, and hidden riches of secret places.
Isaiah xiv. 3.

- Cuddgyswllt, s. m.—pl. cuddgysylltau (cudd—cyswllt)** Concealed conjunction; a term in Welsh prosody.
Cuddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cudd) A darkening over, or concealing; a hiding, or secreting.
Cuddiadan, a. (cuddiad) Lurking, private. *Yn guddiadan*, privately, or clandestinely.
Cuddiator, ger. (cuddiad) In hiding or concealing.

- Cuddiaw, v. a. (cudd)** To hide, or conceal; to cover; to keep secret; to put out of sight.

Plau y bedd yn yr amgant,
 Ai cudd mor, a goror nant,
 Bedd Meigen mab Rhun rwyf cant.

Whose grave is that on the shore, that is covered by the sea, and the side of a ravine: the grave of Meigen, son of Rhun, the leader of a hundred.
Talieir.

- Cuddiawg, a. (cudd)** That hides, or secludes.

Gruddu grym cyhoedd, nid oedd guddiawg,
 A ddiſfyrth ei wyr yn orwythawg.

Gruddu of notorious prowess, that was not one apt to lurk, protected his men with extreme fierceness.
Meilyr.

- Cuddiawl, a. (cudd)** Darkening over; hiding.
Cuddiedig, a. (cudd) Under cover, or hidden.
Cuddiedigaeth, s. m. (cuddiedig) Concealment.
Cuddiedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cuddiad) A concealer.
Cuddig, a. (cudd) Of dark or gloomy appearance.
Cuddigl, s. m.—pl. cuddiglau (cuddig) A retreat; a private place; a private room; a bed-room.

Ac yn nyben y dyffryn ef a ddoai i guddigl meudwy.

And at the extremity of the valley he came to the cell of a hermit.
Hanes O. ab Urien—Mabinogion.

Ar ael mainc hir wiall Mai,
 Cuddigl gwyn-gyll a'm cuddiai.

And on the border of the seat of May's long saplings, an arbour of white hazel concealed me.
D. ab Gwilym.

- Cudditor, sup. (cudd)** To be hiding or secreting.
Cuddneges, s. m.—pl. t. au (cudd—neges) Intrigue.
Cuddnegesa, v. a. (cuddneges) To intrigue; to correspond secretly.
Cuddnegesai, s. com. (cuddneges) An intriguer.
Cuddnwyf, s. m.—pl. t. au (cudd—nwyf) Hidden or concealed passion.
Cuddon, s. f.—pl. t. au (cudd) The wood pigeon.
Cuedd, s. m. (cu) Affection, love, indulgence.
Cueddain, a. (cuedd) Abounding with affection.
Cueddaint, s. m. (cueddain) Affection, amity.
Cueddator, ger. (cuedd) Rendering affectionate.
Cueddawg, a. (cuedd) Having affection, or love.
Cueddawl, a. (cuedd) Affectionate, or loving.
Cueddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cuedd) Making lovely.
Cueddiant, s. m. (cuedd) Affection, or fondness.
Cuedditor, sup. (cuedd) To be made affectionate.
Cueddu, v. a. (cuedd) To render affectionate.
Cueddus, a. (cuedd) Apt to love; affectionate.
Cueddusrwydd, s. m. (cueddus) Affectionateness.
Cuellaid, a. (cuall) Apt to be outrageous.
Cuelli, s. m. (cuall) Outrageousness; savageness.

Gwalloſiad aur rhad, Rodri esillydd,
 A syll di fy mod i ym cuelli;
 Na'm gyr i wrthyd, n'am gwrthawd fi.

The free distributor of gold, Rodri's progeny, see thou that I am in my rage; send me not from thee, reject me not.
Lt. P. Much, i D. ab Owain.

- Cufydd, s. m.—pl. t. au (cu)** The length of the bend of the arm, or from the elbow downward; a cubit; half a yard.
Cul, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cu) Narrowness; the lean.
Cul, a. (cu) Narrow; strait, or confined; slender, lank, or lean. *Lle cul*, a narrow place.

Pan fo culaf yr ych goreu fydd yn ngwaith.

When the ox is leanest, he is the best in working. *Adage.*

- Culâad, s. m. (cul)** A narrowing, or straitening.
Culâawl, a. (cul) Tending to make narrow.
Culaid, a. (cul) Narrow in a degree; narrowish.
Culâu, v. a. (cul) To narrow, or straiten; to make lean; to become lean.
Culâus, a. (cul) Narrowing, or straitening.
Culaw, v. a. (cul) To make narrow; to straiten.
Culder, s. m. (cul) Narrowness, or straitness.
Culdra, s. m. (cul) Narrowness, or straitness.

Culddail, s. pl. aggr. (cul—dail) Narrow leaves.

a. Narrow leaved, or having narrow leaves.

Culed, s. m. (cul) Narrowness, contractedness.

Culi, s. m. (cul) Narrowness, leanness.

Culiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cul) A narrowing.

Culiat, ger. (culiad) Narrowing, contracting.

Culni, s. m. (cul) Narrowness, straitness, leanness.

Culwydd, a. (cu—llwydd) Love-prospering.

Golychaf fi gulwydd Arglwydd pob echen,
Arbenig torfoedd ynoedd am ordden.

I will adore the *love-diffusing* lord of every kindred, the sovereign of hosts and powers round the universe. *Taliesin.*

Cun, s. m.—pl. t. au (cu) One that attracts, or draws to himself; a leader, or chief.

Cun, a. (cu) Attractive, kind, lovely, affable.

A'm gwynneb at fun gun goeth,
A'm gwegil at Dduw gwiw-goeth.

With my face towards the *affable* spotless maid, and my back to God supremely pure. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Cunach, s. m.—pl. t. au (cun—ach) Attractive lineage or pedigree; honourable descent.

Cunachawg, a. (cunach) Of honourable lineage.

Pan fo teir-ielthawg, taiawg yn Mon,
A'i fab yn gunachawg,
Rhyffellawr Gwynedd goludawg.

When a rustic of Mona shall know three languages, and his son be deemed of *honourable descent*, wealthy Gwynedd shall be of a warring appearance. *Myrddin.*

Cunad, s. m. (cun) Attraction, affability.

Cunaidd, a. (cun) Tending to draw to; attractive.

Cunar, s. f.—pl. t. au (cun—ar) An old sow.

Cynnor trin, nid rhwyf edifar,
Cynhwrf Gwair, cynniwair cunar.

The foremost one in the conflict, he is not forward in repenting tumultuous as Gwair, prowling about like the sow. *Llywelyn Fardd.*

Cunator, ger. (cunad) Attracting, rendering affable.

Cunawg, a. (cun) Having attraction; leading.

Cunawl, a. (cun) Tending to attract or draw to.

Cuned, s. m. (cun) Attraction, affability.

Cunell, s. f.—pl. t. au (cun) A military term for a close body of men; a phalanx.

Cuniad, s. m.—pl. cuniad (cun) An attractor, or one that draws to himself; a leader.

Hwynt—
Cynnilfaiad, cuniad Caer Eillion.

The foremost ones in the assault, the *leaders* of Caer Eillion. *Cynddelw.*

Gnawd rycheidw cuniad cenfaint,
Cred i Dduw nad derwyddon darogant,
Ban dorer Din Breon braint.

It is common for a *leader* to be guarding a herd: believe in God that the druids have not prophesied when they shall break the privilege of Din Breon. *Meigant, m. Cynddylan.*

Cuniedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cuniad) A leader.

Cunitor, sup. (cun) To be attractive.

Cunnawg, s. f.—pl. cunnogau (cun—dawg) A vessel for holding milk; a milk pail.

Cunnellt, s. pl. (cun—dellt) Weapons of war.

Cunnogaid, s. f.—pl. cunnogaidiau (cunnawg) A pail-full; a pitcher-full.

Cunnogi, v. a. (cunnawg) To put in a pail.

Cunnogn, s. m. dim. (cunnawg) A piggin.

Cur, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cy—ur) Anxiety, care; a blow, beat, or stroke; a throb; a beating; also pain; affliction. *Cur mewn pen*, a pain, or throbbing, in the head: *mae arnat lawer o gur!* Thou art very uneasy! or, thou art under great care to be sure! *cur cariad*, the anxiety of love.

Ni pheris draw gis, neu gur.

There he caused nor slap, nor anxiety. *Iolo Goch.*

Bun oleu, ha na welid—
Cur ryfelu, cryd yw celu
Cariad calon!

Bright maid, why dost thou not perceive; the warring of pain, and a shivering fever is to conceal the affection of the heart! *W. Llew.*

Curas, s. f.—pl. t. au (cur—as) A cuirass.

Gnawd yn Nhegelngl anghywraib y'ng huras.

Common in Tegelngl is the awkward in armour. *Engl. Moesau Cymru.*

Curasawg, a. (curas) Wearing a cuirass.

Curator, ger. (cur) Beating, or throbbing.

Curaw, v. a. (cur) To beat, knock, or strike; to throb; to fight.

Tri pheth ni wna les nes curaw ei ben: cyn, pawl tid, a thalawg.

There are three things, that will do no good until their heads are *beaten*: a wedge, the stretcher of a draught chain, and a bumpkin. *Trioedd Moes.*

Curawg, a. (cur) That is beaten, or knocked.

Curedig, a. (cur) Pummelled, buffeted or beaten.

Curfa, s. f.—pl. curfeydd (cur—ma) A beating.

Curhynt, s. f.—pl. t. iau (cur—hynt) A storm.

Curiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cur) A pining, or vexing.

Curiant, s. m. (cur) Trouble, or vexation.

Curiaw, v. a. (cur) To trouble; to pine, or vex; to waste away.

Adail cerydd yw dal caru
I fraenaru y fron irad—
A'm doluriau oedd d'anturiau,
A'm oer guriau a mawr gariad!

A building of chastisement is to preserve in love, to rack the maddening bosom: and to afflict myself with pain was to adventure thee, and ruefully to consume myself with excess of love!

Curiawg, a. (cur) Bearing pain, or affliction.

Curiawl, a. (cur) Pining, vexing; in trouble.

Curiedig, a. (cur) Troubled; or vexed; pining.

Curiedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (curiad) A troubler.

Curioldeb, s. m. (curiawl) Piningness, vexation.

Curitor, sup. (cur) To be pining, or troubled.

Curwlaw, s. m. (cur—gwlaw) A heavy rain.

Clywais fry, ciliais o fraw,
Cawr-lais udgorn y curwlaw.

I heard above, I retreated back through fear, the giant voice of the trumpet of the *beating rain*. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Curwlawiaw, v. a. (curwlaw) To rain large drops.

Curyll, s. m.—pl. t. od (cur) Sparrow hawk; called also *curyll y gwynt*.

Cus, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cu) A kiss; a salute.

Cusan, s. m.—pl. t. au (cus) A kiss, or salute.

Ar dy wefus, a'th gusan
Y mae oes, hir ym y son!

On thy lip, and on thy kiss, life depends, ah, long to me the sound! *Gutyn Owain.*

Cusanawg, a. (cusan) Abounding with kisses.

Cusangar, a. (cusan) Being fond of kissing.

Cusaniad, s. m. (cusan) A kissing; osculation.

Cusanu, v. a. (cusan) To kiss. *Cusanu y gofid*, to smack the tongue against the teeth, to express regret.

Cusanwr, s. m.—pl. cusanwyr (cusan—gwr) A kisser, or one who salutes with a kiss.

Cusaw, v. a. (cus) To kiss, or salute with the lips.

Cust, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (cus) An obscurity.

Cut, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cwt) A hovel, shed, or sty.

Cut y moch, the pig sty; *cut y gwyddau*, the geese house; *cut yr ieir*, a barton.

Cuth, s. m. (cu) A hovering. *a.* wandering; restless.

Cuthan, s. f.—pl. t. od (cuth) A ring-dove.

Cuwch, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cu) A knitting of the brows; a frown; a frowning countenance.

Cuwchdrwm, a. (cuwch—trwm) Heavy-frowning.

Disgynem—tu cefu i'r ddinas ddihenydd—lle mwrllwch oerddu gwenwynig, llawn niwl afiach a chymylau cuwchdrwm ofnadwy.

We descend on the back part of the city of destruction.—a gloomy place, chilling and noisome, full of unhealthy vapours and clouds heavy lowering, and horrible.

Elis Wyn, Bardd Cwsg.

Cuwg, s. m. (cu) An overhanging; a frown.

Cuwr, s. m.—pl. cuwyr (cu—gwr) A wooer.

Cw, s. m. r. A rounding, or concavity; also a quick motion. Lettuce is so called, from its cup-like form.

Rhag yr haint hwnw—ys gw, ac iach fyddi.

Against that disorder, eat lettuce, and thou wilt be well.
Meddygon Myddfai.

Cw, adv. Arising from where; wherefrom.

Gofynant i'r Saeson, py geisiysant?
Pwy maint y ddylyed o'r wlad a ddallant;
Cw mae eu herw, pan seiliasant?
Cw mae eu cenedloedd, py fro pan ddaethant?

They shall ask the Saxons, what they look for: how much of debt from the country they hold? whence is their route, when were they founded? whence are their tribes, and the country they came from.
Talesin.

Cŵar, s. m.—pl. t. au (cy—gwar) What has four sides; a square. *Cŵar aradr*, the share beam of a plough, the chip of a plough.

Cwb, s. m. (cw) A cup-like form; concavity; a hut; a kennel, or cote. *Cwb ieir*, a hen pen; *cwb ci*, a dog kennel, or cote; *cwb colomenod*, a dove cote.

Cwbl, s. m. (cwb) A whole, a total, or all.

Cas a roddo ei gwbl, ac a fo ei hun heb ddim.

Odious is he that gives his *all*, and shall be himself without anything.
Adage.

Cwbl, a. (cwb) Whole, entire, all, total. *Yn gwbl*, altogether, wholly, utterly; *cwbl-ddawn*, all-perfect; *cwbl-ddoeth*, all-wise.

Ac ar fyrder, ni wnaethi Duw, o'r pan fu Adda, un dyu gwblach nog Arthur; a hyny a roddasai Duw yn anedig ddawn ganddo.

And in short, God has not made, since Adam was, the man more perfect than Arthur: and that was given by God as an inherent virtue from his birth.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Cwblâd, s. m. (cwbl) A fulfilling, a completing.

Cwblâwl, a. (cwbl) Fulfilling, tending to perfect.

Cwblâu, v. a. (cwbl) To fulfil, complete, or finish; to perfect; to make an end of.

Cwblâus, a. (cwbl) Tending to complete.

Cwblâwr, s. m.—pl. cwblâwyr (cwbl—gwr) A fulfiller, one who makes complete.

Cwbledd, s. m. (cwbl) Entireness; totality.

Cwewll, s. m.—pl. cychyllau (cwg) A cowl.

Cwch, s. m.—pl. cychod (cw) Any round vessel; a boat. *Cwch pysgota*, a fishing boat; *cwch gwenyn*, a bee-hive; *cwch capan*, a crown of a hat.

Bwyta y mel o'r cwch.

To eat the honey from the hive.
Adage.

Cwd, s. m. (cw) A projecting, or throwing off.

Cwd, s. m.—pl. cydau (cw—wd) A bag, a sack, a pouch. *Cwd y mwg*, puffball.

Amgeledd y ci am y cwd halen.

The solicitude of the dog for the salt bag.
Adage.

Egor dy gwd pan gaech borchell.

Open thy bag when thou shalt get a pig.
Adage.

Cwdd, s. m.—pl. t. au (cw) A concavity; a poppy.

Cwdd, a. (cw) Rising round; surrounding.

Cwdd, adv. (cw) Arising from where; at or in what place, where.

A wyddost ti cwdd fydd,
Nos yn araws dydd.

Dost thou know where should be the night waiting the passing of the day?
Talesin.

Cwdddechwydd, s. m. (cwdd—echwydd) The setting in of evening; the evening.

Cwdded, s. f.—pl. t. au (cwdd) A rising round.

Cwddedu, v. a. (cwdded) To rise round; to enclose.

Cwddedynt ledgynt lliid annoeth gofal;
Gnawd gofyn chwedl i ddoeth.

They raised a rumour of the anger of unwise solicitude: it is customary to ask a report of the wise.
Gwerneg ab Clydno.

Cwddedyw, a. (cwdded) Rising round, enclosing.

Ysgwn cwddedyw, ni fu cwddaf.

The sheltering exalted one, there has been none affording greater shelter.
Llywelyn Fardd.

Cwddu, v. a. (cwdd) To raise, or turn round; to turn the ground as a pig doth, or a rabbit in burrowing; to encompass; to shelter.

Y dyn a ddycych o ddygn drofa poen,
O'r pan el oddyma;
Hawl ddiawl ddiawll wrda,
Hael Iesu, cwdd cu, cwdda?

The man that thou bringest from the severe state of pain, from the time he goes from hence; it is the claim, incessant, of the good man free from guile, gracious Jesus, lovely shelter, do thou shelter.
Gwerneg ab Clydno.

Cwddyn, s. m. dim. (cwdd) Concavity; shelter.

Cweryl, s. m.—pl. t. on (cw—eryl) A striving; strife or contention; quarrel.

Calon oedd i'm bron, mewn briw aeth yn don,
Cwerylon cur alaeth.

A heart there was in my bosom, with a wound it is become broken, with the striving, the throbbing of grief.
W. Llŷn.

Cwerylaidd, a. (cweryl) Tending to quarrel.

Cwerylawg, a. (cweryl) Quarrelous; bickering.

Cweryliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cweryl) A quarrelling, striving, or bickering.

Cwerylu, v. a. (cweryl) To quarrel, to fall out.

Cwerylus, a. (cweryl) Quarrelsome; fractious.

Cwerylwr, s. m.—pl. cwerylwyr (cweryl—gwr) A quarreller; a contentious person.

Cwf, s. m. (cw) A rising over, or compassing.

Cwfl, s. m.—pl. t. au (cw) A hood, or cowl.

Du yw dy gwfl, da ei don,
A'th gasul, edn iaith gyson.

Black is thy hood, whose note is good, and the robe, thou bird of harmonious language.
D. ab Gwilym, i'r freyalch.

Cwflen, s. f.—pl. t. au (cwfl) A cap, or hat; a hunting cap; the black velvet cap, worn by grooms.

Cwg, s. m.—pl. t. au (cw) A rising, a projection.

Chwareu cwg, a sort of play, where two stand together and throw up a ball; on its descent they strive which shall strike it to his partner; and the farthest throw counts for the game.

Cwgn, s. m.—pl. cwgnau (cw) A knot, a knuckle.

Cwgn pren, a knot of a tree.

Y distain a gaiff gyhyd a'i fys perfedd o'r cwryf gloew i ar y gwaddawd, ac o'r bragawd hyd y cwgn perfedd ar yr un bys, ac o'r medd hyd y cwgn eithaf.

The steward of the household shall have the length of his middle finger of the clear ale off the sediment, and of the bragget the length of the middle joint on the middle finger, and of the mead the length of the last joint.
Welsh Laws.

Cwhwfan, s. m.—pl. t. au (cw—hwfan) A waving; a rising up and down; a panting, a heaving.

Sancteiddia barwyden yr aberth cwhwfan ac ysgwyddawg yr aberth derchafael, yr hon a gwhwfanwyd, ac yr hon a dderchafwyd o'r hwrdd.

Thou shalt sanctify the breast of the wave offering, which is waved, and which is heaved up of the ram.
Exodus xxix. 27.

Cwhwfan, a. (cw—hwfan) Rising up; waving.

Cwhwfanawl, a. (cwhwfan) Tending to rise up in waves; throbbing, or panting.

Cwhwfanu, v. a. (cwhwfan) To rise in waves; to wave; to heave; to hover, or float up and down; to pant, or throb.

Os tylawd fydd—cymered un oen yn aberth dros gamwedd, i'w gwhwfanu i wneuthur cymmod drosto.

And if he be poor—then he shall take one lamb for a trespass offering, to be waved to make an atonement for him.
Leviticus xiv. 21.

Cwl, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cy—wl) A flagging, or dropping; a fault; also a box for raising coals from the pit.

Meddyliaw brad anghywir,
O cheir meddwl yn hir,
Cwl, a phechawd y gelwir.

To imagine unjust treachery, if the design is long concealed, a fault, and a sin it is called.
Ymddiddan Arthur ac Elinor.

Cwla, a. (cwl) Faultering, faint, languid, dejected. *Mae hi yn gwla iawn*, she is very poorly.

Gorwyn blaen din, hir-wynion fyddant,
Pan dyfant yn nlaennaint:
Bron gwla hiraeth ei haint.

The tops of the ash glister, that are white and stately, when growing on the top of the dingle; the languid heart, longing is the complaint. *Llywarch Hen.*

Cwlas, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwl—as) A compartment in a building, or the space between one beam and another. *Cwlas o yd*, a stack of corn filling such a space in a barn.

Dy ball ydyw'r afallen,
Dy gwlas yw'r brig-las bren.

Thy throne is the apple-tree, thy apartment is the tree crowned with green. *S. Tudur, i'r Bl.*

Cwlbren, s. m.—pl. t. i (cwl—pren) A bludgeon.

Cwlen, s. f.—pl. t. i (cw—llen) A hat.

Cwliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwl) A making faulty.

Cwliaw, v. a. (cwl) To make a fault.

Cwliawg, a. (cwl) Having faults, or faulty.

Cwliedig, a. (cwl) That is faulty or improper.

Cwliogaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwliawg) The state of being faulty or wrong.

Dylia fi o amobrwy i'r dyweddig Wladus; o'r achaws, a'r defnydd y dyliaf, gwneuthur o honi hi gwliogaeth gyhoeddawg ag un Ieuan ab Madawg.

It is my due of commutation fine to the said Wladus; the cause, and matter it is my due, that she has committed a public fault with one Ieuan, the son of Madog. *Welsh Laws.*

Cwlwm, s. m.—pl. cylyman (cw—llwm) A knot, or tie; a bond; a strain in music. *Cwlwm dolen*, a bow knot; *llwm gwllwm*, a hard knot; *cwlwm gwythi*, the cramp; *cwlwm y gwydd*, *cwlwm y coed*, and *cynghafawg*, bindweed; *cwlwm yr asgwrn*, perennial mercury; *cwlwm cariad*, the herb Paris.

Cwlyn, s. m. dim. (cwl) A dropper. *Cwlyn y mel*, neu y drydon, agrimony.

Cwll, s. m.—pl. cyllau (cy—wll) A separation, what separates; a passage; the stomach.

Tri dadasaf gwaed y sydd; o ben hyd gwll, o gwll hyd wregys, o wregys hyd lawr.

There are three restagnations of blood; from the head to the stomach, from the stomach to the girdle, from the girdle to the ground. *Welsh Laws.*

Cwlltyr, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwll) A coulter.

Can ddieued ag ysu o'r llygod y cwlltyr.

It is as true as that the mice have eaten the plough-share. *Adage.*

Cwm, s. m.—pl. cymydd (cw) A rounding together; a hollow; a shelter; a deep valley, where the sides come together in a concave form, whereas the sides of a *glyn*, approach in a convex form.

Cwman, s. m.—pl. t. od (cwm) A large wooden vessel; a tub; a kive, or brewing tub; also the rump, or buttock.

Cwmarch, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwm—arch) A deep glen, dingle, or narrow valley.

Cwmp, s. m. (cwm) A round over; a circle.

Cwmpas, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwmp) A compass, circuit, or circle. *O gwmpas*, round about.

Mesur corfflan yw erw gyfreithiawl yn ei hyd, a'i phen ar y fynwent; a hyny ynghylch y fynwent y dylly fod yn gwmpas.

The measure of the burying ground is a lawful acre in length, abutting on the church yard; and that, encircling the church yard, is to be its compass. *Welsh Laws.*

Cwmpasawg, a. (cwmpas) Surrounded, encircled.

Cwmpasawl, a. (cwmpas) Surrounding, encircling.

Cwmpasu, v. a. (cwmpas) To surround; to encircle.

Cwmpawd, s. m. (cwmp) A circle, or compass.

Cwmwd, s. m.—pl. cymydau (cy—mwd) A sub-

division of a *cantref*, or hundred; a *comot*; a wapentake.

Deuddeg maenawl, a dwy dref yn y cwmwd, a dwy dref a ddily fod yn rhaid y brenin.

Twelve manors and two hamlets there are in a *comot*; the two hamlets ought to be to answer to the necessity of the king. *Welsh Laws.*

Cwmwl, s. m.—pl. cymylau (cwm—gwl) A collection of vapours, a cloud.

Cwn, s. m. (cy—wn) A head; a top, or summit.

Cwnad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwn) A rising, or elevation. *Ty yn sefyll ar y cwnad*, a house standing on the rising.

Cwnawl, a. (cwn) Arising, elevating.

Cwnedig, a. (cwn) Having a rising; elevated.

Cwning, s. f.—pl. t. od (cwn) A rabbit, or coney. *Cwning-gaer*, a burrow, or rabbit-warren.

Cwningen, s. f. dim. (cwning) A rabbit, a coney.

Cwmsallt, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwn—sallt) An upper garment, or cloak; a robe of state, or coat adorned with badges of distinction, or arms; the cloak of a herald at arms. *Cwmsallt march*, the housing of a horse; *y llindro a dyf yn gwn-sallt*, dodder grows in an overspreading form. *Llyfr Medd.*

Gwisgaw gwe lan amdanaf,
Gwmsallt bybyr hardd-wallt haf.

Arraying myself in a pure woof, a cloak of the potent fair hair of summer. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Y ferch a roes i Beredur arfau, a chwmsallt pur-goch ar yr arfau; a marchawg y chwmsallt coch y gelwid.

The maid gave to Peredur armour, and a military cloak of fine red over the armour; and he was called the knight of the red cloak. *Hanes Peredur—Mabinogion.*

Cwmsyllt, s. m. (cwn—syllt) The anvil of a smith.

Gefall, gordd, cethrawl, tryorydd, 4 ceiniawg cyfraith a dal pob un;—y cwmsyllt cymaint a dal ag y 4 hyny.

Pincers, large hammer, punch and borer, 4 legal pence is the value of each;—the anvil is equal in value to those four. *Welsh Laws.*

Cwnu, v. a. (cwn) To arise; to support. It is used in South Wales in the same import as the term *Cymhortha*, in North Wales; that is, to give the general aid of a neighbourhood to an individual, for getting in a harvest, building a house, or bringing coals, and the like.

Cwnwg, s. m. (cwn) A summit, or culmen.

Cwpan, s. f.—pl. t. au (cw) A cup, a bowl.

Cwpanaid, s. f. (cwpan) A cup-full.

Cwr, s. m.—pl. cyrau (cw) A limit; a border; edge, or extremity; a corner, or nook.

Hi a wyr wamal gerddediad,
A llusgaw cwr ei llygad,
A phob mynodyn anllad,
I rwystraw dyn o'i chariad.

She knows the flighty walk, and to leer with the corner of her eye, and every wanton attitude, to hinder men to fly her love. *Araeth y Gwreidd.*

Cwr, s. m.—pl. cyroedd (cw—wr) A circle; a periphery, or surrounding limit; a skin.

Cwrach, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwr) A book, volume.

Gwrach memrun, well grwn waith,
I'r dom a fwrwyd ymaith.

The parchment book, a dog-eared work, to the dunghill has been thrown away. *D. ab Gwilym, i waith G. Gryg.*

Cwran, s. f.—pl. t. au (cwr) A buskin; a boot.

Y pencynydd, oni cheffir cyn ei gyfodi o'i wely, a gwisgaw ei gwranau, ni ddily ateb i neb o'r hawl a ofnyer iddo.

The chief huntsman, if he is not found before his rising out of his bed, and the putting on his buskins, he ought not to answer to any one with respect to a claim that may be required of him. *Welsh Laws.*

Cwranawg, a. (cwran) Buskined, wearing boots.

Cwranwr, s. m.—pl. cwranwyr (cwran—gwr) A maker, or vender of buskins; a bootmaker.

Cwrc, s. m.—pl. cyrcau (cwr) A rotundity, or roundness; a curvature; a stoop. *Dyna hi yn ei chwrc*, there she is in her stooping position.

Cwrcwd, s. m.—pl. cyrcydau (cwrc) A stooping, a squatting; a squat. *Dos, yr hen gwrcwd!* Avaunt, you old squat!

Cwrf, s. m.—pl. cyrfau (cwr) A trunk, or a body.

*Mewn ei gwrf i mae'n gorwedd,
Y cwrf a bair cryfau'r bedd.*

Within his shrine he lies, the shrine makes the grave to be strengthened. *Gwilym Tew.*

Cwrian, v. a. (cwr) To squat; to cower.

Cwrn, s. m.—pl. cyrnau (cwr) A spire; a pile, or stack; a knob. *Cwrn o yd*, a stack of corn.

Cwrnaid, s. m.—pl. cwrneidiau (cwrn) A becoming erect, or stiff; a curveting.

*O'i ffer anwyd—
Gwnaf gwraidd, a llygaid llo.*

Through his vigorous nature he would make a curveting, with eyes like a calf. *Llawdden, i farch.*

Cwrt, s. m.—pl. cyrtiau (cwr) A circular mound; a sand-hill; a court of a house, a yard.

Cwrw, s. m. (cwryf) Ale, or strong beer.

Allwedd calon cwrw da.

Good ale is the key of the heart.

Adage.

Cwrwg, s. m.—pl. cyrygau (cwr) Any round body, or vessel; a carcase; as *Cwrwg mollt*, a carcase of mutton; also a boat.

Cwrwgl, s. m.—pl. cyryglau (cwrwg) A coracle, a kind of boat; called also *corwgl*.

Cwrwm, s. m. (cwr) A bowing, or bending.

Cwryf, s. m.—pl. cyrfau (cwr) Ale, or beer.

*Golychaf fi Wledig, pendefig gwlad hedd,
I ddidwng Elfin o alltudedd;
Y gwr a'm rhoddes y gwin, a'r cwryf, a'r medd,
A'r meirch mawr modur mirain eu gwedd.*

I will pray the Sovereign, the lord of the realm of peace, to liberate Elfin from banishment, the man that gave me of the wine, and the ale, and the mead, and the great princely steeds of gay appearance. *Taliesin.*

Cws, s. m. (cy—was) What contributes to assuage, or quiet; a state of rest; sleep.

Cwsg, s. m. (cws) A state of quietude; sleep.

Cwsgbar, s. m. (cwsg—par) An opiate, or sleeping potion. *a. causing sleep, soporific.*

Cwst, s. m. (cy—wst) Toil, drudgery, trouble.

Cwsr, s. m. (cw—swr) The broken straw and corn on a floor, after threshing.

Cwt, s. m.—pl. cytiau (cw) A roundness; a cot, a hovel, or sty; an abruptness, what terminates abruptly; a rump, or tail; a skirt. *Cytiau y Gwyddelod*, the huts of the Irish; *cwt ysgyfarnawg*, the scut of a hare; *gasfael yn fy nghwt*, take hold in my skirt.

Cwta, a. (cwt) Short, abrupt; bob, or bob-tailed.

O's tir a daiar a hollych, henwi pa rifedi o erwydd, a pha beth a ddylir dros yr ciddaw, neu dros yr argywedd, ai arian cyfreith-iawl, ai arian cyfâon.

It thou art prosecuting a claim for land, there must be specified what number of acres, and what is due for the property, or in regard to the injury, whether lawful monies, or short monies. *Welsh Laws.*

Cwtân, v. a. (cwta) To shorten, to abbreviate.

Cwtawg, a. (cwta) Bob-tailed, squabby. *s. f.* a squab; also scut, or short tail.

Cwtiad, s. m.—pl. cwtiaid (cwt) A plover. *Cwtiaid llwydion*, grey plovers; *cwtiaid aur*, green plovers; *cwtiaid hirgoes*, long-legged plovers.

Cwtiar, s. f.—pl. cwtieir (cwt—iar) A coot, or water rail. It is also called *bronwen*, *rhegen y dwfr*, and *iar y dwfr*.

Cwtogawl, a. (cwtawg) Decurtative, abbreviative.

Cwtoges, s. f.—pl. t. au (cwtawg) A short squab.

Cwtogi, v. a. (cwtawg) To curtail, or shorten.

Cwtogiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwtawg) Decurtation, abbreviation, or abridgment.

Cwtogwr, s. m.—pl. cwtogwyr (cwtawg—gwr) Abridger, abbreviator, or shortener.

Cwtws, s. m.—pl. cytysau (cwt) A lot. *Tynu cytysau*, to draw lots.

Cwtyn, s. m. dim. (cwt) Any thing short, or bob-tailed; a plover. *Cwtyn da*, the lesser godwit.

Cwtysyn, s. m. dim. (cwtws) A lot; a ticket.

Cwth, s. m. (cwt) A throwing off; ejection.

Cwthr, s. m. (cwth) An excretory orifice; the intestinum rectum. *Cwthr* is a term used in some places for the *gwain*, or vagina, in other places; as *Cwthr caseg*, and *cwthr buwch*.

Cwthwn, s. m. (cwth) A violent gust, or squall. *Cwthyn tost o dywydd*, a severe storm. *Dimet.*

Cwyd, s. m. (cw) A stir, or shake; agitation.

Cwydadwy, a. (cwyd) That may be stirred.

Cwydaw, v. a. (cwyd) To stir, move, or agitate. *Cwyd!* stir thyself, or get up. This verb is generally introduced as an anomaly to express the imperatives of *codi*, and *cyfodi*.

Cwydawl, a. (cwyd) Agitating, shaking; stirring.

Cwydd, s. m.—pl. t. au (cy—gwydd) A fall; lapse.

Cwyddadwy, a. (cwydd) Capable of falling.

Cwyddator, ger. (cwyddiad) Falling, lapsing.

Cwyddaw, v. a. (cwydd) To fall, or tumble.

*Twrf ton torchawg hael; trwm oedd ei glywed,
Twrf Cynfael yn cwyddaw,
A ffamau odrum yn edrinaw,
Ac angerdd, ac ongyr yn llaw.*

The tumult of the wave is the generous one wearing the chain; it was awful to hear him falling the tower of Cynfael, and the rising flames making havoc with violence, and the spears in hand. *Cynddelw, i H. ab Owain.*

Cwyddawl, a. (cwydd) Tending to fall; ruinous.

Cwyddedig, a. (cwydd) In a fallen condition.

Cwyddedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwyddedig) Fall.

Cwyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwydd) A falling.

Cwydditor, sup. (cwydd) To be falling, or lapsing.

Cwyl, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cwl) Blame. *Mi geis gwyl*, I was blamed; *mae cwyl arno*.

Cwylfawr, a. (cwyl) Blameable, or criminal.

*Y peth sy'n awr cwylfawr mewn cof,
Na yngan, fe a a'n anghof.*

What is at present culpable in memory, speak not of it, it will sink in oblivion. *E. Evan, o Aberdar.*

Cwyp, s. m.—pl. t. au (cy—gwyp) A being flat on a plain; a fall, or tumble.

Am gwyp hen y chwerddid gwen gwas.

At the fall of the aged the countenance of the youth wears a smile. *Adage.*

Cwypadwy, a. (cwyp) Capable of falling.

Cwypaw, v. a. (cwyp) To throw down; to fall. *Cwypaw coed*, to fell timber.

Cwypawd, s. m. (cwyp) A falling down; a declining, or descending.

Cwypawl, a. (cwyp) Tending to fall; falling.

Cwypedig, a. (cwyp) In a fallen state.

Cwypiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwyp) A falling.

Cwypiator, ger. (cwypiad) Falling, tumbling.

Cwypiedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cwypiad) One who throws down; a feller.

Cwypitor, sup. (cwyp) To be falling.

Cwypwr, s. m.—pl. cwypwyr (cwyp—gwr) One that falls; one who throws down.

Cwyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cy—gwyn) A setting in motion, or agitating; a complaint, wailing, or grief; a plaint in law; *Cwyn anianawl*, a real action. *Mae genyf gwyn iti*, I pity thee.

*A gwyn cwyn bychan
Cwyn mawr a ddarogan.*

He that complains a small complaint doth forbode a great complaint. *Adage.*

Cwynadwy, a. (cwyn) That may be complained.
Cwynator, ger. (cwyniad) Complaining; wailing.
Cwynaw, v. a. (cwyn) To complain, to impeach, or complain of; to commence a suit.

Cwynawl, a. (cwyn) Complaining; plaintive.
Cwynedig, a. (cwyn) That is complained of.
Cwynfan, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwyn—ban) A lamenting, wailing, or mourning. *Cwynfan Prydain*, the Lamentation of Britain, a name of an old tune.

Cwynfan, v. a. (cwyn—ban) To complain, to lament, to bemoan; to pule; to groan.

A gwyn rhwy ni ry gwynfan.

He that complains of excess doth not grieve at all. Adage.

Cwynfanllyd, a. (cwynfan) Given to be puling.
Cwynfanu, v. a. (cwynfan) To complain, to wail.
Cwynfanus, a. (cwynfan) Complaining, wailing.
Cwyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwyn) A complaining; a wailing, a groaning.

Cwyniedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cwyniad) Bewailer.
Cwynitor, sup. (cwyn) To be complaining.

*Powys—
 Cell esbyd, bywyd lor,
 Ceneu Cyndrwyn cwynitor.*

Powys, the retreat of strangers, was the life of my lord; the warlike son of Cyndrwyn, that is bewailed. Llywarch Hen.

Cwynofain, v. a. (cwyn—of) To bewail.

Cwynofaint, s. m. (cwynofain) A wailing.

Cwynos, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwyn—gos) A supper.

Dyn a fwytaai yn ei giniaw, ac arall yn ei gwynos.

A man he was wont to eat at his dinner, and another at his supper. Trioedd.

Cwynosa, v. a. (cwynos) To eat supper, to sup.

Cwynosawg, a. (cwynos) Having supper; that sups, s. m. One that gives a supper.

Cwynosawg brenin a ddyly roddi ceiniawg i'r gwasanaethwyr er arbed ei yd, a'i ysgubawr.

He that gives a supper to the king ought to give a penny to the attendants, for sparing the corn and the barn. Welsh Laws.

Nid oes nawdd rhag y brenin i'w gwynosawg; y neb a ddylyed ei borthi y nos hono, ac ni's portho.

There is no refuge against the king to his supper provider; he that ought to entertain him that night, and that doth not provide. Welsh Laws.

Cwynoswr, s. m. (cwynos—gwr) A supper eater.

Cwynwr, s. m.—pl. cwynwyr (cwyn—gwr) A complainer; a complainant; a bewailer, or lamentor.

Cwyr, s. m.—pl. t. ydd (cy—gwyr) Wax; gum. *Cwyr clust*, ear wax; *cwyr gwenyn*, and *cwyr melyn*, bees' wax; *cwyr coch*, sealing wax; *cwyr crydd*, shoemaker's wax.

Cwyradd, a. (cwyr) Of a waxy quality; waxy.

Cwyrw, v. a. (cwyr) To cover with wax.

Cwyrwag, a. (cwyr) Having or yielding wax.

Cwyrwl, a. (cwyr) Tending to become waxy.

Cwyredig, a. (cwyr) Cerated, covered with wax.

Cwyrreli, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwyrreli) Cerate.

Cwyrren, s. f.—pl. t. au (cwyr) A cake of wax.

Cwyrghanwyll, s. f.—pl. t. au (cwyr—canwyll) Wax-candle; a taper.

Cwyrghanwylllydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cwyrghanwyll) A wax-chandler.

Cwyrriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwyr) A waxing.

Cwyrros, s. m. (cwyr) The cornel tree, or cornus.

Cwyrwialen, s. f. (cwyr—gwiall) The wild cornel tree, or dogwood.

Cwys, s. f.—pl. t. au (co—gwys) A furrow. *Nid oes genyf gwys o dir*, I have not a furrow of land.

*Aeth ffræth wybodaeth i'r bedd,
 A daloni gwlad Wynedd,
 Drwy wir-fydd draw i orphwys,
 A'r awen gain i'r un gwys.*

Gone is brilliant knowledge to the grave, and all the good of fair Gwyneddia, in pure faith, is yonder gone to rest, and to that same furrow is gone the charming muse. Rice Jones, o'r Blaenau.

Cwysaw, v. a. (cwys) To cast up in furrows.

*Wyr i Fledwyn arf leiddiad,
 A oedd draw yn cwysaw cad.*

A grandson of Bleddyn, with the killing weapon, was yonder furrowing the battle. Hywel Cilan.

Cwysawg, a. (cwys) Having furrows; furrowed.

Cwysawl, a. (cwys) Tending to furrow, furrowing.

Cwysawr, s. m.—pl. cwysorion (cwys) A furrower.

*A meibion Godebawg, Gwerin enwir,
 Dyphorthynt gwysawr gelorawr hir.*

And the sons of Godebog, an unjust crew, they bore the furrower on the long bier. Aneurin.

Cwysed, s. f.—pl. t. i (cwys) A gore, or a gusset.

Cwysedig, a. (cwys) That is in furrows; furrowed.

Cwysiad, s. f.—pl. t. au (cwys) A furrowing.

Cwysiedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cwysiad) Furrower.

Cwysig, s. f. dim. (cwys) A small furrow; a drain.

Cwyswr, s. m. (cwys—gwr) A furrower.

Cy. A prefix in composition (cw) It denotes a mutual act, or effect, having the force of the English prefixes *com* and *con*, in *compact* and *concord*.

Cybawl, a. (cwb) Holding or grasping together.

Cybol, v. a. (cybawl) To put all together; to make a confused mixture, or a hodgepodge.

Cybolad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cybawl) A mixing.

Cybolwr, s. m.—pl. cybolwyr (cybawl—gwr) A mingler; a maker of a hodgepodge.

Cybydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cwb) A miser, or covetous man.

*Awydd cybydd annuwlawl,
 Dig o ddyd, a'i dwg i ddiawl.*

The avidity of the ungodly miser, the wrathful man, will bring him to the devil. D. ab Dafydd Llwyd.

Cybyddaid, a. (cybydd) Tending to be niggardly.

Cybyddawl, a. (cybydd) Coveting; grasping at.

Cybydd-dawd, s. m. (cybydd) Covetousness.

Cybydd-dra, s. m. (cybydd) Covetousness.

Cybyddes, s. f. (cybydd) A covetous woman.

*Hael am y parch ni's archwyf,
 Cybyddes am neges awyf.*

Liberal of the honour I do not sue for, a niggardly fair with respect to the errand of love. D. ab Gwilym.

Cybyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cybydd) A coveting.

Enrhyfedd yw, Iwl Caisar, maint chwant, a chybyddiad gwyr Rhufain!

It is surprising, Julius Cæsar, the greatness of the craving, and avarice of the men of Rome! Gr. ab Arthur.

Cybyddiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cybydd) Avarice.

Cybyddlyd, a. (cybydd) Covetous, avaricious.

Cybyddu, v. a. (cybydd) To covet; to be avaricious, or greedy.

Cybyddus, a. (cybydd) Coveting, craving.

Cybyddusrwydd, s. m. (cybyddus) Cravingness.

Cycwy, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwg—wy) Matured egg.

Cycwyaw, v. a. (cycwy) To mature an egg.

Cycyllawg, a. (cwcwll) Wearing a cowl; hooded.

Cycyllu, v. a. (cwcwll) To put on a cowl.

Cycyllyn, s. m. dim. (cwcwll) A shapournet.

Cychaid, s. m.—pl. cycheidiau (cwch) A boat-full; a hive-full.

Cychaid, a. (cwch) Like a boat; like a hive.

Cychawl, a. (cwch) Relating to, or like a boat.

Cychedd, s. m. (cwch) A hollowness or concavity.

*Cysgais—
 Y nghychedd y'mherfedd
 Rhwng deulin teyrnedd.*

I slept in a concavity in a centre between the knees of princes,

Cychiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwch) A hiving.

Cychu, v. a. (cwch) To crown; to cover; to hive.

Cychwant, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwant) A mutual desire, mutual passion, or wish.

Cychwardd, s. m. (chwardd) A mutual laughing.

Cychwarddawl, a. (chwardd) Laughing together.

Cychwarddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cychwardd) A laughing together, or mutually.

Cychwedl, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (chwedl) A whisper; a rumour; a story, or tale. *Barn gychwedl*, an interlocutory decree, in law.

Cychwedledd, *s. m.* (cychwedl) A parcel of tales.

Cychwedliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cychwedl) A mutual whispering; a giving out rumours, or tales.

Cychwedlu, *v. a.* (cychwedl) To whisper, to gossip.

Cychweg, *a.* (chweg) Mutually sweet, or good.

Cychwennych, *v.* (cychwant) To desire mutually.

Cychweg ni chwyd cychwerw; cychwennyches, cychwennychwy Enlli weles.

The mutually sweet will not produce the mutually bitter; I have wished in common, I do wish in common for the resting place of Enlli.

Cychwerthin, *v.* (cychwardd) To laugh mutually.

Cychwerw, *a.* (chwerw) Mutually bitter, or harsh.

Cychwerwedd, *s. m.* (chwerw) Mutual bitterness.

Cychwerwi, *v.* (chwerw) To be mutually bitter.

Cychwiawr, *a.* (chwiawr) Coequal; participant.

Hen-waed Gruffudd Maelawr, Henri, a Siasbar gychwiawr.

The ancient blood of Gruffudd Maelor, Henry, and Jasper are coequal to.

Cychwil, *a.* (chwil) Seeking out one another.

Ni wyr cychwil feirdd, cyhyseiddiawg, Tymp pan dreing terwyn torf dyffreidiawg.

The bards seeking one another, and mutually reproachful, know not the season when the vehement defending host shall perish.

Cychwioredd, *s. m.* (cychwiawr) A co-equality.

Cychwiori, *v. a.* (cychwiawr) To make coequal.

Cychwlyn, *s. m.* (cwlyn) The herb agrimony.

Cychwn, *s. m.* (cwn) A rising; a stirring, or moving. *Cychwn haul*, the rising of the sun.

Cychwnadwy, *a.* (cychwn) That may be moved.

Cychwnator, *ger.* (cychwn) Rising; commencing.

Cychwnawl, *a.* (cychwn) Rising; commencing; moveable. *Da cychwnawl*, moveable goods.

Cychwnfa, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cychwn—ma) A setting off; first motion, or origination.

Cychwniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cychwn) A setting off; commencement; origination.

Cychwnitor, *sup.* (cychwn) To be rising.

Cychwnu, *v. a.* (cychwn) To set out; to begin, or commence; to begin a journey; to begin any undertaking.

Clust fab Clustfeinad—deg milltir a deugaint y clywai y morgrugyn y bore pan gychwnai y ar ei lwth.

Clust (Ear) the son of the Listener, fifty miles off he would hear the ant in the morning, when she should arise from her couch.

H. Cuthuech—Mabinogion.

Cychwnwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cychwnwyr* (cychwn—gwr) One that sets off; a commencer, or beginner.

Cychwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cychwyr* (cwch—gwr) A boatman. *Cychwr gwenyn*, a hiver of bees.

Cychwyfan, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (chwyfan) Agitation; tremulation; a hovering.

Cychwyfan, *v. a.* (chwyfan) To agitate; to tremulate; to hover, to rest upon the wing.

Cychwyfawl, *a.* (chwyfawl) Co-agitating.

Cychwyfiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (chwyfiad) Co-agitation.

Cychwyn, *s. m.* (cy—cwyn) A stirring, or moving. *Corn cychwyn*, the horn of marching.

Cychwyn, *v. a.* (cy—cwyn) To stir; to set off; to begin; to begin a journey; to commence.

Cychwynadwy, *a.* (cychwyn) Moveable.

Cychwynawl, *a.* (cychwyn) Tending to rise.

Cychwynfa, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cychwyn—ma) A setting off; a first motion; origination.

Cychwyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cychwyn) A setting off; a commencement; origination.

Cychwynr, *a.* (chwynr) With mutual velocity.

Cyd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cy) A junction; a coupling, or joining together; copulation.

Cyd, *a.* (cy) Joint, or common; united. *Da cyd*, goods that are common, or a joint stock; *cadw defaid ar gyd a hanner*, to keep sheep in common and half share.

Cyd, *adv.* (cy) While, whilst; or as long as.

Cyd bo balch perchen alaf, Nid ner ond Duw Goruchaf.

Whilst the possessor of wealth may be proud, yet there is no sumpreme but God the most high.

Mab. ab Llywarch.

Cyd, *conj.* (cy) For as much, seeing, because that.

Cyd bai tan wledig Gwlad Wynedd.

Seeing thou mayest be a sovereign of the country of Gwynedd.

Cynddeu.

Cyd, *prefix in composition* (cy) It denotes a co-operation, or a mutual act, or effect, having the power of the English prefixes *co*, *com*, and *con*.

Cyda, *prep.* (cyd—â) With; besides, over and above; together with. *Gyda mi*, with me; *gyda hyny*, besides that; *gyda ei waith yn gorphen*, by that time he had finished.

Cydachlesawl, *a.* (achlesawl) Mutually protecting.

Cydachlesiad, *s. m.* (achlesiad) Mutual refuge.

Cydachlesu, *v. a.* (achlesu) To protect mutually.

Cydachludiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (achludiad) An overwhelming; a cataclysmos.

Cydachosawl, *a.* (achosawl) Coefficient.

Cydachosi, *v. a.* (achosi) To contribute, or co-effect.

Cydachosiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (achosiad) Coefficiency.

Cydachub, *v. a.* (achub) Mutually to save.

Cydachubawl, *a.* (cydachub) Mutually saving.

Cydachubiad, *s. m.* (cyd—achub) A mutual saving.

Cydachwyn, *v.* (achwyn) Mutually to complain.

Cydachwynawl, *a.* (cydachwyn) Mutually complaining: mutually accusing.

Cydachwyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydachwyn) A mutual complaining together.

Cydachwynwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cydachwynwyr* (cydachwyn—gwr) One that complains with.

Cydadaw, *v. a.* (gadaw) To leave mutually.

Cydadawiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydadaw) Mutual leaving, or forsaking.

Cydadeilad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adeilad) A building together.

Cydadeiladu, *v. a.* (cydadeilad) To build together.

Cydadeilaw, *v. a.* (adeilaw) To build together.

Cydadferawl, *a.* (adferawl) Mutually restoring.

Cydadferiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adferiad) Mutual restoration; a restoring to one another.

Cydadferu, *v. a.* (adferu) Mutually to restore.

Cydadnabod, *s. m.* (adnabod) Mutual acquaintance.

Cydadnabod, *v. a.* (adnabod) To know one another.

Cydadrawd, *v. a.* (adrawd) To relate mutually.

Cydadroddawl, *a.* (cydadrawd) Mutually relating.

Cydadroddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydadrawd) A relating mutually; a discoursing together.

Cydaddaw, *v. a.* (addaw) To promise mutually.

Cydadawiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydaddaw) A promising mutually; a mutual agreement.

Cydaddef, *v. a.* (addef) To own mutually.

Cydaddefawl, *a.* (cydaddef) Mutually owning.

Cydaddefiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydaddef) A mutual acknowledgement; a compromising.

Cydaddewid, *s. f.* (addewid) A mutual promise.

Cydadoli, *v. a.* (addoli) To worship together.

Cydadoliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (addoliad) A worshipping together; mutual adoration.

Cydadoliant, *s. m.* (addoliant) Mutual worship.

Cydagwedd, *s. m.* (agwedd) A comportment.

Cydagweddawl, *a.* (cydagwedd) Conforming.

Cydagweddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydagwedd) A conforming, or agreeing together.
 Cydagweddu, *v. a.* (cydagwedd) To conform.
 Cydaflen, *s. f.* (gaflen) One that is long and lank.
Cydaflen o ddynes fawr, a great gawky woman.

*Cydaflen war a gar gwydd,
 Cornor yn rhodïaw cernydd.*

A docile lanky one that loves the woods, a piper perambulating the rocks. *W. Cynical, i afr.*

Cydaid, *s. m.*—*pl. cydeidiau* (cud) A bag-full.
 Cydair, *a.* (gair) United in word; unanimous.
 Cydalaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (alaeth) Mutual grief.
 Cydalaethawl, *a.* (cydalaeth) Mutually grieving.
 Cydalaethiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydalaeth) A condoling; mutual lamentation, or mourning.
 Cydalaethu, *v. a.* (cydalaeth) To condole with.
 Cydalaethus, *a.* (cydalaeth) Mutually grieving.
 Cydalaethwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cydalaethwyr* (cydalaeth—*gwr*) A condoler, one that mourns with.
 Cydalar, *s. m.* (galar) Mutual grief, or sorrow.
 Cydalariad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydalar) A grieving together; contristation.
 Cydalaru, *v. a.* (cydalar) To grieve together.
 Cydalw, *v. a.* (galw) To call with or together.
 Cydalwad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydalw) A calling together; a convocation.
 Cydall, *s. m.* (gall) United, or mutual power.
 Cydalledig, *a.* (cydall) Of united, or mutual power; equipollent.
 Cydalledigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydalledig) Equipollency; mutual power, or coefficient.
 Cydallu, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oedd* (cydall) United force.
 Cydallu, *v. a.* (cydall) Mutually to be able.
 Cydalluawg, *a.* (cydallu) Mutually able.
 Cydalluedd, *s. m.* (cydallu) Coefficient.
 Cydamcan, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (amcan) Mutual plan.
 Cydamcanawl, *a.* (cydamcan) Of mutual design.
 Cydamcaniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydamcan) A mutual designing, or purpose; concurrence.
 Cydamcanu, *v. a.* (cydamcan) To design mutually; to contrive together.
 Cydamcanus, *a.* (cydamcan) Concurring with.
 Cydamcanwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cydamcanwyr* (cydamcan—*gwr*) One who joins in a design.
 Cydamddiffyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (amddiffyn) Mutual defence, or protection.
 Cydamddiffyn, *v. a.* (amddiffyn) To defend one another, to protect mutually.
 Cydamddiffynawl, *a.* (cydamddiffyn) Defending with, or mutually protecting.
 Cydamddiffyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydamddiffyn) A defending, or protecting mutually.
 Cydamddiffynnu, *v. a.* (cydamddiffyn) To defend mutually; to afford reciprocal protection.
 Cydamddiffynus, *a.* (cydamddiffyn) Mutually defending.
 Cydamddiffynwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cydamddiffynwyr* (cydamddiffyn—*gwr*) One that defends reciprocally.
 Cydamgeledd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amgeledd) Mutual care, or solicitude.
 Cydamgeleddawl, *a.* (cydamgeledd) Mutually cherishing, assisting, or looking after.
 Cydamgeleddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydamgeledd) A cherishing, or assisting, reciprocally.
 Cydamgeleddu, *v. a.* (cydamgeledd) To give mutual comfort, solicitude, or assistance.
 Cydamgeleddwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cydamgeleddwyr* (cydamgeledd—*gwr*) One that affords mutual comfort or assistance.
 Cydamgelwch, *s. m.* (amgelwch) Mutual care.

Cydamgyffred, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (amgyffred) Mutual comprehension, or understanding.
 Cydamgyffred, *v. a.* (amgyffred) To comprehend or understand mutually.
 Cydamgyffredawl, *a.* (cydamgyffred) Comprehending with or mutually.
 Cydamgyffrediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydamgyffred) A comprehending, or understanding mutually.
 Cydamgylch, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (amgylch) Reciprocal circuit or compass.
 Cydamgylchawl, *a.* (cydamgylch) Mutually surrounding, or encompassing.
 Cydamgylchiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydamgylch) A surrounding, or encompassing together.
 Cydamgylchu, *v. a.* (cydamgylch) Mutually to surround, or compass.
 Cydamlâad, *s. m.* (amlâad) A mutual increasing.
 Cydamlâawl, *a.* (amlâawl) Increasing together.
 Cydamlâu, *v. a.* (amlâu) To increase together.
 Cydamlygawl, *a.* (amlygawl) Mutually elucidating.
 Cydamlygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amlygiad) A reciprocal elucidation, or manifestation.
 Cydamlygu, *v. a.* (amlygu) To elucidate mutually.
 Cydammhau, *s. m.*—*pl. cydammheun* (ammau) A mutual doubt; a reciprocal hesitation.
 Cydammhau, *v. a.* (ammau) To doubt mutually.
 Cydammheud, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydammhau) Mutual dubitation; mutual hesitating.
 Cydammheudawl, *a.* (cydammhau) Jointly doubting.
 Cydamryson, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amryson) Mutual strife, contention, or debate.
 Cydamryson, *v. a.* (amryson) To contend mutually.
 Cydamrysonawl, *a.* (cydamryson) Mutually striving, debating, or contending.
 Cydamrysoniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydamryson) A debating, striving, or contending mutually.
 Cydamser, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amser) Unity of time.
 Cydamserawl, *a.* (cydamser) Coetaneous, coeval.

*Ellied cydamserollion,
 Wiwdda hynt, rinweddau hon.*

Let contemporaries, good and wise
 Her virtues count and highly prize.

L. Hopcin.

Cydamseredd, *s. m.* (cydamser) Coeteneity.
 Cydamseriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydamser) A rendering coetaneous, or contemporary.
 Cydamseru, *v. a.* (cydamser) To render coeval.
 Cydan, *s. m. dim.* (cud) A small bag; a wallet.
 Cydanedig, *a.* (ganedig) Born together; coetaneous.
 Cydanian, *a.* (anian) Connatural, like in kind.
 Cydanianaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydanian) Connaturality, or connaturalness.
 Cydannedd, *s. m.* (annedd) United dwelling.
 Cydanneddawl, *a.* (cydannedd) Dwelling together.
 Cydanneddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydannedd) A dwelling or inhabiting together.
 Cydanneddu, *v. a.* (cydannedd) To dwell together.
 Cydannog, *v. a.* (annog) To excite mutually.
 Cydannogaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydannog) Mutual excitement, or exhortation.
 Cydannogawl, *a.* (cydannog) Mutually exciting.
 Cydannogiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydannog) A mutual exciting, or exhorting.
 Cydarffedawg, *a.* (arffedawg) Being fellow ward
s. m.—*pl. cydarffedogion*, a fellow-ward.
 Cydarwedd, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (arwedd) A conformity.
 Cydarwedd, *v. a.* (arwedd) To conform, or adapt.
 Cydarweddawl, *a.* (cydarwedd) Conforming.
 Cydarweddïad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydarwedd) A conforming, or adapting to another.
 Cydarweddu, *v. a.* (cydarwedd) To conform with.

Cydarwydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (arwydd) What is synonymous.

Cydarwyddaw, *v. a.* (cydarwydd) To synonymise.

Cydarwyddawl, *a.* (cydarwydd) Synonymous.

Cydarwyddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydarwydd) A denoting the same thing; a making synonymous.

Cydawdl, *s. f.*—*pl.* cydodlau (awdl) A couplet rhyme, a term in prosody.

Cydawl, *a.* (cyd) Complete, whole, all. *Trwy gydawl y dydd*, all the day long, or continually. *s. m.* the whole.

Cyforddwyd cydawl yw, pan gysoddir mewn araeth, neu ymadrawdd, iaith y cydawl yn lle y rhan.

A synecdoche of the whole is, when in composing a speech, or discourse in a language, the whole is put for the part.
H. Perri.

Cydawr, *s. f.* (gawr) Conclamation, united shout.

*Rhag llu—
Cenyd cyrn cydawr ar glawr Gwynedd.*

Before the host were sounded the horns of acclamation on the plain of Gwynedd.

Cydawri, *v. a.* (cydawr) To shout together.

Cydbara, *v.* (para) To endure the same time.

Cydbarâad, *s. m.* (cydbara) A lasting the same length of time.

Cydbarâawl, *a.* (cydbara) Lasting together.

Cydbarch, *s. m.* (parch) Reciprocal honour.

Cydbarotôad, *s. m.* (parotôad) Mutual preparation.

Cydbarotôawl, *a.* (parotôawl) Mutually preparing.

Cydbarotôi, *v. a.* (parotôi) To prepare mutually.

Cydbawr, *s. m.* (pawr) A grazing together.

Cydbechawl, *a.* (pechawl) Sinning together.

Cydbechiad, *s. m.* (pechiad) A sinning together.

Cydbechu, *v. a.* (pechu) To sin reciprocally.

Cydbelydrawl, *a.* (pelydrawl) Radiating together.

Cydbelydriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (pelydriad) A radiating together.

Cydbelydru, *v. a.* (pelydru) To radiate together.

Cydbell, *a.* (pell) Equidistant, at equal distance.

Cydbellder, *s. m.* (cydbell) Equality of distance.

Cydbenawd, *s. m.*—*pl.* cydbenodau (penawd) Mutual close, termination, or conclusion.

Cydbenodawl, *a.* (cydbenawd) Mutually ending.

Cydbenodi, *v. a.* (cydbenawd) To close or terminate together.

Cydberchen, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (perchen) Joint owner; a mutually owning.

Cydberchen, *v. a.* (perchen) To possess jointly.

Cydberchenawg, *a.* (cydberchen) That possess jointly. *s. m.*—*pl.* cydberchenogion, a joint possessor.

Cydberchenawl, *a.* (cydberchen) Jointly owning.

Cydberchenog eth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydberchenawg) Joint possession, ownership, or custody.

Cydberchenogi, *v. a.* (cydberchenawg) To own, possess, or enjoy jointly.

Cydberchi, *v. a.* (cydbarch) To honour jointly.

Cydberthyn, *v.* (perthyn) To be correlative.

Cydberthynas, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydberthyn) Correlate; collateral affinity, or relationship.

Cydberthynawl, *a.* (cydberthyn) Correlative.

Cydbetrusaw, *v. a.* (petrusaw) To hesitate mutually; to be mutually doubting.

Cydbetrusawl, *a.* (petrusawl) Mutually hesitating.

Cydbetrusiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (petrusiad) Mutual doubt, or hesitation.

Cydblaid, *s. f.*—*pl.* cydbleidiau (plaid) A confederate, accomplice, or ally.

Cydblant, *s. pl. aggr.* (plant) Children of the same parent.

Cydbleidiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydblaid) A confederation; an allying, or leaguely together.

Cydbleidiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydblaid) Confederacy; joint alliance.

Cydbleidiaw, *v. a.* (cydblaid) To confederate.

Cydbleidiawg, *a.* (cydblaid) Having an ally.

Cydbleidiawl, *a.* (cydblaid) Confederate, leagued.

Cydbleidiedig, *a.* (cydblaid) Being confederated.

Cydbleidiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cydbleidwyr (cydblaid—gwr) A leaguer; one that confederates.

Cydbleth, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (pleth) A twisting, or folding together.

Cydblethawl, *a.* (cydbleth) Folding together.

Cydblethiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydbleth) Complication, or folding together.

Cydblethu, *v. a.* (cydbleth) To complicate.

Cydblwyf, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (plwyf) United parish.

Cydblwyfawl, *a.* (cydblwyf) Of the same parish.

Cydborfa, *s. f.* (porfa) A common pasture.

Cydborth, *s. m.* (porth) Mutual support, or aid.

Cydborthawl, *a.* (cydborth) Mutually assisting.

Cydborthi, *v. a.* (cydborth) To assist mutually.

Cydborthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydborth) A supporting, or aiding mutually; contribution.

Cydborthiant, *s. m.* (cydborth) Mutual support.

Cydbreswyl, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* ion (preswyl) Joint dwelling, a joint habitation.

Cydbreswylad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydbreswyl) A dwelling together, or joint inhabiting.

Cydbreswyliaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydbreswyl) A dwelling, or inhabiting together.

Cydbreswylaw, *v. a.* (cydbreswyl) To dwell together, to inhabit the same place.

Cydbriawd, *s. m.* (priawd) Mutual union.

Cydbriodas, *s. f.* (cydbriawd) Intermarriage.

Cydbriodawl, *a.* (cydbriawd) Jointly appropriated.

Cydbriodawr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cydbriodawrion (cydbriawd) A coparcener, or a joint possessor.

Cydbriodi, *v. a.* (cydbriawd) To intermarry.

Cydbriodoldeb, *s. m.* (cydbriodawl) Mutual propriety; joint appropriation.

Cydbriodoli, *v. a.* (cydbriodawl) To make jointly appropriate; to make mutually eligible.

Cydbriodoriaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydbriodawr) Coparcenary, or an equal share in an estate.

Cydbryn, *s. m.* (pryn) A joint or mutual purchase.

Cydbrynawl, *a.* (cydbryn) Buying together.

Cydbryniad, *s. m.* (cydbryn) Joint purchase.

Cydbrynu, *v. a.* (cydbryn) To purchase jointly.

Cydbrynwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cydbrynwyr (cydbryn—gwr) A joint purchaser, or buyer.

Cydbwy, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (pwys) A mutual stroke.

Cydbwyad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydbwy) A striking together.

Cydbwyaw, *v. a.* (cydbwy) To strike together.

Cydbwyawl, *a.* (cydbwy) Striking together.

Cydbwys, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (pwys) Equipoise.

Cydbwys, *a.* (pwys) Of equal weight.

Cydbwysaw, *v. a.* (cydbwys) To equiponderate.

*Cari a wnaeth, coron wedd,
Cydbwysaw coed a'i bysedd.*

Like a crown Cary with her fingers the branches has made to balance.
D. ab Edmunt.

Cydbwysawg, *a.* (cydbwys) Having equal weight.

Cydbwysawl, *a.* (cydbwys) Equiponderant.

Cydbwysedd, *s. m.* (cydbwys) An equilibrium.

Cydbwysiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydpwys) Equilibration, or equiponderance: a balancing.

Cydechwaer, *s. f.* (chwaer) Joint sister.

Cydechwal, *s. m.* (chwal) A mutual dispersion.

Cydechwaliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydechwal) A spreading mutually.

Cydechwalu, *v. a.* (cydechwal) To disperse mutually.

Cydchwanegawl, *a.* (chwanegawl) Jointly adding.
 Cydchwanegiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (chwanegiad) Joint augmentation; a mutually increasing.
 Cydchwanegu, *v. a.* (chwanegu) To add mutually.
 Cydchwant, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (chwant) Concupiscence; mutual desire, or lusting after.
 Cydchwantach, *s. m.* (cydchwant) Concupiscence.
 Cydchwantu, *v. a.* (cydchwant) To lust mutually.
 Cydchwantus, *a.* (cydchwant) Concupiscent.
 Cydchwareu, *s. m.*—*pl. cydchwareuon* (chwareu) A playing together; a mutual sport.
 Cydchwareu, *v. a.* (chwareu) To play together.
 Cydchwareuawl, *a.* (cydchwareu) Playing together.
 Cydchwarenydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cydchwareu) A play-fellow, one who joins in play.
 Cydchwedleua, *v.* (cydchwedl) To confabulate.
 Cydchwedleuad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydchwedl) A gossiping together; a confabulation.
 Cydchwedleuawl, *a.* (cydchwedl) Confabulatory.
 Cydchwedleuwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cydchwedleuwyr* (cydchwedl—*gwr*) A confabulator; a discourser.
 Cydchwedl, *s. m.*—*pl. cydchwedlau* (chwedl) Interlocution, confabulation, or conference.
 Cydchwenych, *v. a.* (cydchwant) To desire mutually; to be mutually coveting.
 Cydchwiliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (chwiliad) A joint seeking, looking for, or examining.
 Cydchwiliaw, *v. a.* (chwiliaw) To seek mutually.
 Cydchwiliedig, *a.* (chwiliedig) Jointly seeking.
 Cydchwiwiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (chwiwiad) A joint, or mutual whirling round.
 Cydchwiwiaw, *v. a.* (chwiwiaw) To turn round together, mutually to appear and disappear.
 Cydchwiwiawl, *a.* (chwiwiawl) Jointly revolving.
 Cydchwyf, *s. m.* (chwyf) Mutual agitation.
 Cydchwyfaw, *v. a.* (cydchwyf) To move together.
 Cydchwyfawl, *a.* (cydchwyf) Mutually agitating.
 Cydchwyfiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydchwyf) A moving together.
 Cydchwyl, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (chwyl) A mutual turn.
 Cydchwylfa, *s. f.* (cydchwyl—*ma*) Joint course.
 Cydchwyliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydchwyl) A revolving together; a mutual revolution.
 Cydchwyliaw, *v. a.* (cydchwyl) To circle together.
 Cydchwylus, *a.* (cydchwyl) Mutually revolving.
 Cydchwyth, *s. m.* (chwyth) A joint blast or blow.
 Cydchwythawl, *a.* (cydchwyth) Blowing together.
 Cydchwythiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydchwyth) Conflation, a blowing together.
 Cydchwythu, *v. a.* (cydchwyth) To blow together.
 Cyd-ddadfer, *v. a.* (dadfer) To restore mutually.
 Cyd-ddadferawl, *a.* (dadfer) Mutually restoring.
 Cyd-ddadferiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyd-ddadfer) A mutual restoration or returning back.
 Cyd-ddadgan, *v. a.* (dadgan) To relate mutually.
 Cyd-ddadganawl, *a.* (cyd-ddadgan) That is mutually related, or recited.
 Cyd-ddadganiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyd-ddadgan) A relating mutually; a joint relation, or recital.
 Cyd-ddadguddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadguddiad) A revealing mutually; a mutual eclairsissement.
 Cyd-ddadguddiaw, *v. a.* (dadguddiaw) To reveal mutually, to bring to light together.
 Cyd-ddadguddiawl, *a.* (dadguddiawl) That is jointly revealed, cleared up, or brought to light.
 Cyd-ddadl, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (dadl) Mutual debate.
 Cyd-ddadliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyd-ddadl) A mutual debating, disputing, or discourse.
 Cyd-ddadlu, *v. a.* (cyd-ddadl) To dispute together.
 Cyd-ddadlwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cyd-ddadlwyr* (cyd-ddadl—*gwr*) One that contends with in debate.

Cyd-ddal, *v. a.* (dal) To hold, or uphold jointly.
 Cyd-ddaliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyd-ddal) A jointly holding; a holding together.
 Cyd-ddanfon, *v. a.* (danfon) To send together.
 Cyd-ddanfonawl, *a.* (danfon) That is sent with.
 Cyd-ddanfoniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyd-ddanfon) A sending together; a joint mission.
 Cyd-ddangaws, *v. a.* (dangaws) To shew together.
 Cyd-ddangosawl, *a.* (cyd-ddangaws) That is shewn with, or jointly exhibited.
 Cyd-ddangosiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyd-ddangaws) A shewing together, or a joint examination.
 Cyd-ddarbod, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darbod) Joint preparation; a mutual care, or providing for.
 Cyd-ddarbod, *v. a.* (darbod) To prepare jointly.
 Cyd-ddarbodaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyd-ddarbod) Joint preparation, a mutual preconcerting.
 Cyd-ddarbodawl, *a.* (cyd-ddarbod) Jointly preparing.
 Cyd-ddarbodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyd-ddarbod) A mutually preparing, or preconcerting.
 Cyd-ddarbodus, *a.* (cyd-ddarbod) Mutually circumspect; mutually preconcerting.
 Cyd-ddarbwyll, *s. m.* (darbwyll) Joint persuasion.
 Cyd-ddarbwyllaw, *v. a.* (cyd-ddarbwyll) To persuade jointly; to persuade mutually.
 Cyd-ddarbwylliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyd-ddarbwyll) A jointly persuading, or reasoning with.
 Cyd-ddarbwyllus, *a.* (cyd-ddarbwyll) Jointly persuasive; mutually persuasive.
 Cyd-ddarfod, *v. a.* (darfod) To complete together.
 Cyd-ddarfodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyd-ddarfod) Joint conclusion.
 Cyd-ddarmerth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darmerth) Joint provision.
 Cyd-ddarmerth, *v. a.* (darmerth) To provide jointly.
 Cyd-ddarmerthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyd-ddarmerth) A mutually preparing, or providing.
 Cyd-ddarpar, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darpar) Joint preparation, or providing against.
 Cyd-ddarparawl, *a.* (cyd-ddarpar) Jointly preparing.
 Cyd-ddarpariad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyd-ddarpar) A mutually preparing, or preconcerting.
 Cyd-ddarparu, *v. a.* (cyd-ddarpar) To prepare jointly.
 Cyd-ddattawd, *v. a.* (dattawd) To loosen together.
 Cyd-ddattodawl, *a.* (cyd-ddattawd) Jointly relaxing.
 Cyd-ddattodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyd-ddattawd) A mutually loosening, untying, or relaxing.
 Cyd-ddeall, *v. a.* (deall) To understand mutually.
 Cyd-ddechre, *s. m.* (dechre) A joint beginning.
 Cyd-ddechreu, *v. a.* (cyd-ddechre) To begin together.
 Cyd-ddechreuad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyd-ddechreu) A jointly beginning; a commencing together.
 Cyd-ddechreuawl, *a.* (dechreu) Jointly beginning.
 Cyd-ddefnydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (defnydd) Joint substance, or matter.
 Cyd-ddefnyddawl, *a.* (cyd-ddefnydd) Consubstantial.
 Cyd-ddefnyddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyd-ddefnydd) Consubstantiation, or a union of substances.
 Cyd-ddefnyddiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyd-ddefnydd) Consubstantiality.
 Cyd-ddefnyddu, *v. a.* (cyd-ddefnydd) To consubstantiate; to unite materials together.
 Cyd-ddeiliad, *s. m.*—*pl. cyd-ddeiliaid* (deiliad) Joint tenant; also a fellow subject.

Cyd-ddeilliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (deilliad) A jointly proceeding from, or jointly derived from.
 Cyd-ddeilliawl, *a.* (deilliawl) Jointly derived.
 Cyd-ddeilliaw, *v.* (deilliaw) To originate jointly.
 Cyd-dderbyn, *v. a.* (derbyn) To receive jointly.
 Cyd-dderbyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyd-dderbyn) A joint, or mutual reception, or acceptance.
 Cyd-dderbyniawl, *a.* (derbyn) Jointly acceptable.
 Cyd-ddethol, *v. a.* (dethol) To choose together.
 Cyd-ddetholiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyd-ddethol) A jointly electing, choosing, or selecting.
 Cydd-dewis, *v. a.* (dewis) To choose, or select together.
 Cyd-ddewisawl, *a.* (cyd-ddewis) Jointly elective.
 Cyd-ddewisiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyd-ddewis) Cooptation; a choosing together.
 Cyd-ddial, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dial) A mutual revenge.
 Cyd-ddial, *v. a.* (dial) To revenge jointly.
 Cyd-ddialed, *s. m.* (cyd-ddial) Joint vengeance.
 Cyd-ddianc, *v. a.* (dianc) To escape together.
 Cyd-ddiangawl, *a.* (cyd-ddianc) That escapes with
 Cyd-ddiddanawl, *a.* (diddanawl) Mutually amusive
 Cyd-ddiddaniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diddaniad) A mutually amusing, diverting, or entertaining.
 Cyd-ddiddymawl, *a.* (diddymawl) Jointly to be annulled, abrogated, or abolished.
 Cyd-ddiddymiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diddymiad) A jointly annulling, abrogating, or abolishing.
 Cyd-ddiddymu, *v. a.* (diddymu) To annul together.
 Cyd-ddifa, *v. a.* (difa) To destroy together.
 Cyd-ddifâad, *s. m.* (cyd-ddifa) A jointly wasting.
 Cyd-ddifâawl, *a.* (cyd-ddifa) Jointly destructive.
 Cyd-ddifanawl, *a.* (difanawl) Jointly vanishing.
 Cyd-ddifaniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (difaniad) A jointly vanishing, or disappearing.
 Cyd-ddifanu, *v. a.* (difanu) To vanish together.
 Cyd-ddiflanawl, *a.* (diflanawl) Jointly vanishing.
 Cyd-ddiflaniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diflaniad) A vanishing, or disappearing together.
 Cyd-ddiflanu, *v. a.* (diflanu) To vanish together.
 Cyd-ddifrawd, *s. m.* (difrawd) A joint waste.
 Cyd-ddifriad, *s. m.* (difriad) A jointly disgracing.
 Cyd-ddifriaw, *v.* (difriaw) To disgrace together.
 Cyd-ddifriawl, *a.* (difriawl) Jointly disgraceful.
 Cyd-ddifrôad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (difrôad) A banishing together; a joint banishment.
 Cyd-ddifrôawl, *a.* (difrôawl) Jointly to be exiled.
 Cyd-ddifrodawl, *a.* (difrawd) Jointly wasteful.
 Cyd-ddifrodedd, *s. m.* (cyd-ddifrawd) Joint wasting
 Cyd-ddifrodi, *v. a.* (difrawd) To lavish jointly.
 Cyd-ddifrôedd, *s. m.* (difrôedd) Joint banishment.
 Cyd-ddifrôi, *v. a.* (difrôi) To banish together.
 Cyd-ddifyrawl, *a.* (difyrawl) Mutually amusive.
 Cyd-ddifyriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (difyriad) A mutual entertainment, amusement, or pleasure.
 Cyd-ddifyru, *v. a.* (difyru) To amuse mutually.
 Cyd-ddiffawdd, *v. a.* (diffawdd) To extinguish together.
 Cyd-ddiffer, *v. a.* (differ) To defend mutually.
 Cyd-ddifferawg, *a.* (cyd-ddiffer) Of mutual defence
 Cyd-ddifferawl, *a.* (cyd-ddiffer) Mutually defensive
 Cyd-ddifferiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyd-ddiffer) Mutual defence, or protection; a mutual defending
 Cyd-ddifferu, *v. a.* (differ) To defend mutually.
 Cyd-ddiffoddawl, *a.* (cyd-ddiffawdd) Jointly extinct.
 Cyd-ddiffoddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyd-ddiffawdd) A joint extinction, or extinguishment.
 Cyd-ddiffred, *v. a.* (diffred) Mutually to defend.
 Cyd-ddiffredawl, *a.* (diffred) Mutually defensive.

Cyd-ddiffrediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyd-ddiffred) Mutual defence, a mutually resisting.
 Cyd-ddiffredu, *v. a.* (diffredu) To resist mutually.
 Cyd-ddigder, *s. m.* (digder) A mutual anger.
 Cyd-ddigiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (digiad) Mutual provocation; a mutually provoking, or irritating.
 Cyd-ddigiaw, *v. a.* (digiaw) To offend mutually.
 Cyd-ddigiawl, *a.* (digiawl) Mutually offensive.
 Cyd-ddigonawl, *a.* (digonawl) Mutually contented
 Cyd-ddigoni, *v. a.* (digoni) To satiate mutually.
 Cyd-ddigoniant, *s.* (digoniant) Mutual satiety.
 Cyd-ddihenydd, *s. m.* (dihenydd) Mutual ruin.
 Cyd-ddihenyddawl, *a.* (cyd-ddihenydd) Tending to mutual death, or destruction.
 Cyd-ddihenyddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyd-ddihenydd) A mutually destroying; mutual death.
 Cyd-ddihenyddu, *v. a.* (cyd-ddihenydd) To kill mutually; to put to death together.
 Cyd-ddilëad, *s. m.* (dilëad) A joint displacing.
 Cyd-ddilëawl, *a.* (dilëawl) Tending jointly to displace; tending to obliterate together.
 Cyd-ddilëu, *v. a.* (dilëu) To displace jointly.
 Cyd-ddinasawl, *a.* (dinasawl) Of the same city.
 Cyd-ddinasiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dinasiad) A making of the same city; a joint denization.
 Cyd-ddinasu, *v. a.* (dinasu) To be of one city.
 Cyd-ddinaswr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cyd-ddinaswyr (dinaswr) A fellow-citizen; one who is a joint citizen.
 Cyd-ddinasydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (dinasydd) A fellow-citizen; one of the same city.

Weithian gan hyny nid ydych chwi mwyach yn ddyethriaid a dyfodiaid, ond yn gyd ddinasyddion a'r saint.

Now therefore ye are no more strangers and foreigners but fellow-citizens with the saints. Ephes. ii. 19.

Cyd-ddirmyg, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (dirmyg) Mutual contempt, disparagement, or disdain.
 Cyd-ddirmygawl, *a.* (dirmyg) Mutually scornful.
 Cyd-ddirmygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dirmyg) A mutually scorning, disparaging, or contemning.
 Cyd-ddirmygu, *v. a.* (cyd-ddirmyg) To scorn mutually; to shew mutual disdain.
 Cyd-ddirmygus, *a.* (dirmyg) Mutually scorning.
 Cyd-ddirper, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dirper) Joint duty.
 Cyd-ddirperawl, *a.* (dirper) Mutually obligated.
 Cyd-ddirperiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyd-ddirper) A mutual obligation; a mutually meriting.
 Cyd-ddirperu, *v.* (cyd-ddirper) To be mutually obliged to perform, or fulfil a duty.
 Cyd-ddirprwy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (dirprwy) A mutual fulfilment, or supplying.
 Cyd-ddirprwyad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyd-ddirprwy) A mutually supplying one another's place.
 Cyd-ddirprwyaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyd-ddirprwy) A mutual fulfilment, or supplying.
 Cyd-ddirprwyaw, *v. a.* (cyd-ddirprwy) To supply one another; to supply mutually.
 Cyd-ddirprwyawl, *a.* (cyd-ddirprwy) Jointly to be supplied, or acted instead of.
 Cyd-ddirwy, *s. f.*—*pl. t. on* (dirwy) A joint fine.
 Cyd-ddirwyad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyd-ddirwy) A jointly fining; a joint amercement.
 Cyd-ddirwyaw, *v. a.* (cyd-ddirwy) To fine jointly.
 Cyd-ddirwyawl, *a.* (cyd-ddirwy) Jointly finable.
 Cyd-ddisgyn, *v. a.* (disgyn) To descend together.
 Cyd-ddisgynawl, *a.* (cyd-ddisgyn) That may descend, alight, or come down together.
 Cyd-ddisgyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyd-ddisgyn) A jointly descending, or alighting.
 Cyd-ddiwedd, *s. m.* (diwedd) A joint ending.
 Cyd-ddiweddawl, *a.* (cyd-ddiwedd) Jointly conclusive.

Cyd-ddiweddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyd-ddiwedd) A joint conclusion, or termination.

Cyd-ddiweddu, *v. a.* (cyd-ddiwedd) To end together.

Cyd-ddodawl, *a.* (dodawl) Being set together.

Cyd-ddodi, *v. a.* (dodi) To place, or set together.

Cyd-ddodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dodiad) A joint placing.

Cyd-ddolef, *s. f.* (dolef) A joint acclamation.

Cyd-ddolefain, *v. a.* (cyd-ddolef) To shout together.

Cyd-ddosbarth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dosbarth) A mutual exposition, or illustration.

Cyd-ddosbarthawl, *a.* (cyd-ddosbarth) Mutually explanatory, or illustrative.

Cyd-ddosbarthiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyd-ddosbarth) A mutual, or joint illustration, or exposition.

Cyd-ddosbarthu, *v. a.* (cyd-ddosbarth) To explain, illustrate, or expound jointly.

Cyd-ddrygawl, *a.* (drygawl) Jointly bad, or evil.

Cyd-ddrygiad, *s. m.* (drygiad) Jointly hurting.

Cyd-ddrygu, *v. a.* (drygu) To mar or spoil jointly.

Cyd-ddull, *s. f.—pl. t. iau* (dull) A consimilitude.

Cyd-ddulliad, *s. m.* (cyd-ddull) Configuration.

Cyd-ddulliaw, *v. a.* (cyd-ddull) To configurate.

Cyd-ddwyn, *v. a.* (dwyn) To bear with.

Dymunwn i chwi gyd-ddwyn a mi ychydig yn fy ffolineb; ac hefyd gwir gyd-ddwyn a mi!

Would to God you would bear with me a little in my folly; and indeed bear with me! 2 Cor. xi. 1.

Cyd-ddwysaw, *v. a.* (dwysaw) To condense.

Cyd-ddwysawl, *a.* (dwysawl) Jointly condensate.

Cyd-ddwysiad, *s. m.* (dwysiad) Condensation.

Cyd-ddybleidiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dybleidiad) A mutually espousing a party, or cause.

Cyd-ddybleidiaw, *v. a.* (dybleidiaw) To combine together.

Cyd-ddybleidiawl, *a.* (dybleidiawl) Conspirant.

Cyd-ddyblygawl, *a.* (dyblygawl) Complicate.

Cyd-ddyblygiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dyblygiad) A mutual complication, or duplication.

Cyd-ddyblygu, *v. a.* (dyblygu) To duplicate.

Cyd-ddyborthawl, *a.* (dyborthawl) Jointly aiding.

Cyd-ddyborthi, *v. a.* (dyborthi) To aid jointly.

Cyd-ddyborthiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dyborthiad) A joint sustentation, support, or maintenance.

Cyd-ddychan, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (dychan) Mutual satire.

Cyd-ddychanawl, *a.* (dychan) Mutually satirical.

Cyd-ddychaniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dychan) A mutually satirizing, or lampooning.

Cyd-ddychanu, *v. a.* (dychan) To satirize mutually.

Cyd-ddyeithraw, *v. a.* (dyeithraw) Mutually to estrange, alienate.

Cyd-ddyeithrawl, *a.* (dyeithrawl) Tending mutually to estrange, or to alienate.

Cyd-ddyeithriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dyeithriad) A mutual estrangement, or alienation.

Cyd-ddyfod, *v. a.* (dyfod) To exist together.

Cyd-ddyfrysiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dyfrysiad) Mutual hastening, urging, or driving on.

Cyd-ddyfrysiaw, *v. a.* (dyfrysiaw) To hasten mutually; to hasten together.

Cyd-ddyfrysiawl, *a.* (dyfrysiawl) Mutually hastening.

Cyd-ddygawl, *a.* (dygawl) Jointly bearing with.

Cyd-ddygiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dygiad) A bearing with.

Cyd-ddygludaw, *v. a.* (dygludaw) To carry jointly.

Cyd-ddygludawl, *a.* (dygludawl) That is jointly carried, or jointly called together.

Cyd-ddygludiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dygludiad) A jointly carrying, bearing, or bringing.

Cyd-ddygrysiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dygrysiad) A hastening, driving, or urging on.

Cyd-ddygrysiaw, *v. a.* (dygrysiaw) To hasten mutually; to be hastening together.

Cyd-ddygrysiawl, *a.* (dygrysiawl) Mutually hastening.

Cyd-ddygwydd, *v. a.* (dygwydd) To happen together.

Cyd-ddygwyddaw, *v. a.* (cyd-ddygwydd) To befall together, to happen together.

Cyd-ddygwyddawl, *a.* (cyd-ddygwydd) Happening or befalling together.

Cyd-ddygwyddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyd-ddygwydd) A happening, or befalling together.

Cyd-ddygyd, *v. a.* (dygyd) To bear with.

Pa hyd y cyd-ddygaf a'r gynnulleidfa ddrygionus hon sydd yn tuchan i'm herbyn.

How long shall I bear with this wicked congregation, which murmurs against me. Numbers xiv. 27.

Cyd-ddylyn, *v. a.* (dylyn) To follow together.

Cyd-ddymchwel, *v. a.* (dymchwel) To revert mutually.

Cyd-ddymchweliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyd-ddymchwel) A mutually reverting, or falling back.

Cyd-ddymchwelyd, *v. a.* (cyd-ddymchwel) To revert with; to fall back together.

Cyd-ddymunaw, *v.* (dymunaw) To wish mutually.

Cyd-ddymunawl, *a.* (dymunawl) Jointly desirous.

Cyd-ddymuniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dymuniad) A mutually desiring; a mutual desire.

Cyd-ddynwared, *v.* (dynwared) To mimic with.

Cyd-ddynwaredawl, *a.* (cyd-ddynwared) Mutually imitative; that may be mutually copied.

Cyd-ddynwarediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyd-ddynwared) A jointly mimicking; a mutual imitation.

Cyd-ddyoddef, *v. a.* (dyoddef) To endure together, to suffer mutually or together.

A pha un bynag al dyoddef a wna un aelawd, y mae yr holl aelodau yn cyd-ddyoddef.

And whether one member suffer, all the members suffer with it. 1 Cor. xii. 26.

Cyd-ddyoddefawl, *a.* (dyoddef) Jointly enduring.

Cyd-ddyoddefiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyd-ddyoddef) A jointly enduring; a joint suffering.

Cyd-ddyoddefiant, *s. m.* (dyoddef) Joint suffering.

Cyd-ddyoddeu, *v. a.* (dyoddeu) To endure together.

Cyd-ddyrchafawl, *a.* (dyrchafawl) Jointly elevated.

Cyd-ddyrchafiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dyrchafiad) Mutual elevation, exaltation, or advancement.

Cyd-ddyrchafu, *v. a.* (dyrchafu) To exalt together.

Cyd-ddysg, *s. m.* (dysg) A joint learning.

Cyd-ddysgawl, *a.* (cyd-ddysg) Jointly learning.

Cyd-ddysgiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyd-ddysg) A learning together.

Cyd-ddysgu, *v. a.* (cyd-ddysg) To learn together.

Cyd-ddysgwyl, *v. a.* (dysgwyl) To expect mutually.

Cyd-ddysgwylgar, *a.* (cyd-ddysgwyl) Jointly expectant; mutually expecting or looking for.

Cyd-ddysgwyliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyd-ddysgwyl) Joint expectation; a mutual looking for.

Cyd-ddyun, *v. a.* (dyun) To accommodate.

Erchi eu cyd-ddyun ac yn ddianuod ddawed hyd atto—o orug.

He beseeched that they should be made to agree, and without delay to come to him. Gr. ab Arthur.

Cyd-ddyunaw, *v. a.* (cyd-ddyun) To accommodate.

Cyd-ddyunawl, *a.* (cyd-ddyun) Accommodating

Cyd-ddyundeb, *s. m.* (cyd-ddyun) Agreement.
 Cyd-ddyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyd-ddyun) A making up with, or accommodating a dispute.
 Cyd-ddyuniant, *s. m.* (cyd-ddyun) Accordance.
 Cyd-ddyweddawl, *a.* (dyweddawl) Mutually united.
 Cyd-ddyweddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dyweddiad) A mutual union, bond, or betrothing.
 Cyd-ddyweddu, *v. a.* (dyweddu) To unite mutually.
 Cydëangawl, *a.* (ëangawl) Jointly dilated.
 Cydëangiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ëangiad) Joint extension, or dilation; a jointly enlarging.
 Cydëangu, *v. a.* (ëangu) To enlarge together.
 Cydechwyna, *v. a.* (echwyna) To borrow jointly.
 Cydechwynaw, *v. a.* (echwynaw) To borrow mutually; jointly to take on credit.
 Cydechwynawl, *a.* (echwynawl) Jointly borrowed.
 Cydechwyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (echwyniad) A borrowing together; a joint loan.
 Cydedliw, *v. a.* (edliw) To upbraid mutually.
 Cydedliwiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydedliw) Mutual reproach; a reproaching mutually.
 Cydedliwiant, *s. m.* (cydedliw) Mutual reproach.
 Cydedliwiaw, *v. a.* (edliw) To reproach mutually; jointly to censure or upbraid.
 Cydedmygawl, *a.* (edmyg) Mutually revered.
 Cydedmygiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (edmygiad) Mutual reverence; a honouring mutually.
 Cydedmygu, *v. a.* (edmygu) To revere mutually.
 Cydedrych, *v. a.* (edrych) To look together.
 Cydedrychawl, *a.* (cydedrych) Looking together.
 Cydedrychiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydedrych) A joint viewing, or looking.
 Cydeffaeth, *s. f.—pl.* cydeffeithiau (effaeth) Coefficacy, or coefficient.
 Cydeffeithiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydeffaeth) Coefficiency; an effecting jointly, or mutually.
 Cydeffeithiaw, *v. a.* (cydeffaeth) To effect jointly.
 Cydeffeithiawl, *a.* (cydeffaeth) Coefficient.
 Cydeginaw, *v. a.* (eginaw) To germinate together.
 Cydeginawl, *a.* (eginawl) Jointly budding.
 Cydeginiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (eginiad) A growing, or germinating together.
 Cydeglurâad, *s. m.* (eglurâad) Joint elucidation.
 Cydeglurâawl, *a.* (eglurâawl) Jointly clearing.
 Cydeglurâu, *v. a.* (eglurâu) To clear together.
 Cydegluraw, *v. a.* (egluraw) To clear together.
 Cydeglurawl, *a.* (eglurawl) Jointly explained.
 Cydegluriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (egluriad) Joint explanation; elucidation, or exposition.
 Cydegni, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (egni) Joint effort.
 Cydegniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydegni) A joint endeavouring, or struggling to accomplish.
 Cydegniaw, *v. a.* (cydegni) To struggle jointly.
 Cydegniawl, *a.* (cydegni) Jointly struggling.
 Cydegor, *v. a.* (egor) To open together.
 Cydegorawl, *a.* (cydegor) Jointly opening.
 Cydegoriad, *s. m.* (cydegor) Jointly opening.
 Cydeiddunaw, *v. a.* (eiddunaw) Mutually to crave.
 Cydeiddunawl, *a.* (eiddunawl) Jointly soliciting.
 Cydeidduned, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (eidduned) Joint entreaty, or mutual solicitation.
 Cydeidduniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (eidduniad) A soliciting, or entreating jointly.
 Cydeiddunwr, *s. m.—pl.* cydeiddunwyr (eiddunwr) A joint beseecher, entreater, or deprecator.
 Cydeiliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (eiliad) A placing alternately with; a wattling together.
 Cydeiliaw, *v. a.* (eiliaw) To place alternately with.
 Cydeiliawg, *a.* (eiliawg) Jointly placed, or interwoven; wattled, or plaited together.

Cydeirchiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (eirchiad) Joint petition.
 Cydeirchiawl, *a.* (eirchiawl) That is jointly asked.
 Cydeiriawl, *a.* (eiriawl) Jointly deprecating.
 Cydeiriolaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydeiriawl) Joint intercession, suing for, or deprecating.
 Cydeirioled, *s. m.* (cydeiriawl) Joint intercession.
 Cydeirioledd, *s. m.* (cydeiriawl) Joint suing.
 Cydeirioli, *v. a.* (cydeiriawl) To crave jointly.
 Cydeiriolus, *a.* (cydeiriawl) Jointly suing.
 Cydeistedd, *v. a.* (eistedd) To sit down together.
 Cydeisteddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydeistedd) A sitting together.
 Cydencil, *s. m.—pl. t. ian* (encil) Joint retreat.
 Cydenciliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydencil) A retreating, or falling back together.
 Cydenciliaw, *v. a.* (cydencil) To retreat together.
 Cydenedig, *a.* (cydeni) Connate, born together.
 Cydenedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydenedig) Connacence, or common birth.
 Cydeni, *v.* (geni) To be born together or at once.
 Cydenllib, *s. m.* (enllib) Mutual calumny.
 Cydenllibiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydenllib) A mutually calumniating, or detracting.
 Cydenllibiaw, *v. a.* (enllib) To detract mutually.
 Cydenllibiawl, *a.* (enllib) Mutually detractive.
 Cydennill, *s. m.* (ennill) Joint profit, or gain.
 Cydennill, *v. a.* (ennill) To gain jointly.
 Cydennilliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydennill) A jointly gaining, winning, or profiting.
 Cydennyn, *v. a.* (ennyn) To kindle together.
 Cydennynawl, *a.* (cydennyn) Jointly ignitable.
 Cydennyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydennyn) A kindling together; joint ignition.
 Cydenw, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (enw) A namesake.
 Cydenwad, *s. m.* (cydenw) Agnomination.
 Cydenwawl, *a.* (cydenw) Of the same name.
 Cydenwi, *v. a.* (cydenw) To give the same name.
 Cydeppil, *s. f.—pl. t. iau* (eppil) Joint issue.
 Cydeppiliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydeppil) A producing, or bringing forth at the same time.
 Cydeppiliaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydeppil) A joint bringing forth, a joint production.
 Cydeppiliaw, *v. a.* (cydeppil) To yield together.
 Cydeppiliawg, *a.* (cydeppil) Having joint issue.
 Cyderbyn, *v. a.* (erbyn) To receive together.
 Cyderbyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyderbyn) A receiving together; joint reception.
 Cyderbyniaw, *v. a.* (erbyn) To receive together.
 Cyderbyniawl, *a.* (cyderbyn) Jointly received.
 Cyderchi, *v. a.* (erchi) To request together.
 Cyderfyn, *v. a.* (erfyn) To implore together.
 Cyderfyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyderfyn) A jointly imploring; a joint deprecation, or petition.
 Cyderfyniaw, *v. a.* (cyderfyn) To implore with.
 Cyderfyniawl, *a.* (cyderfyn) That is sued with.
 Cyderfyniwr, *s. m.—pl.* cyderfynwyr (cyderfyn—gwr) A joint petitioner, or suer.
 Cydergyd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (ergyd) Joint throw.
 Cydergydiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydergyd) A throwing, or projecting together; joint propulsion.
 Cydergydiaw, *v. a.* (ergyd) To throw together.
 Cydergydiawl, *a.* (cydergyd) Jointly propellant.
 Cyderlid, *v. a.* (erlid) To pursue together.
 Cyderlidiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyderlid) Joint pursuit; a chasing together.
 Cyderlidiaw, *v. a.* (cyderlid) To pursue together.
 Cyderlidiawl, *a.* (cyderlid) Jointly pursuing.
 Cyderlidiwr, *s. m.—pl.* cyderlidwyr (cyderlid—gwr) A joint pursuer, or follower.
 Cyderlyn, *v. a.* (erlyn) To pursue jointly.

Cyderlyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyderlyn) A jointly pursuing, or following; a joint pursuit.
 Cyderlyniaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyderlyn) A joint pursuit, or following after; a competition.
 Cyderlyniawl, *a.* (cyderlyn) Jointly pursuing.
 Cyderlyniwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cyderlynwyr* (cyderlyn—*gwr*) A joint pursuer, or follower.
 Cydesgeulusaw, *v. a.* (esgeulusaw) To neglect jointly; mutually to disregard.
 Cydesgeulusawl, *a.* (esgeulus) Jointly neglectful.
 Cydesgeulusiad, *s. m.* (esgeulusiad) A jointly disregarding; a mutually neglecting.
 Cydesgyn, *v. a.* (esgyn) To rise together.
 Cydesgynawl, *a.* (cydesgyn) Jointly elevated.
 Cydesgyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydesgyn) A rising or ascending together; a joint ascension.
 Cydestyn, *v. a.* (estyn) To co-extend.
 Cydestynawl, *a.* (cydestyn) That extends with.
 Cydestyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (estyn) Coextension.
 Cydetifedd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (etifedd) A coheir.

Cydetifeddion ynt, brodyr, a chefadyrw, a chyfyrdyrw.

Coheirs are, brothers, cousins, and second cousins.
Welsh Laws.

Cydetifeddawg, *a.* (cydetifedd) Having coheirs.
 Cydetifeddawl, *a.* (cydetifedd) Co-hereditary.
 Cydetifeddes, *s. f.* (cydetifedd) A coheiress.
 Cydetifeddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydetifedd) A jointly inheriting; a joint inheritance.
 Cydetifeddiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydetifedd) A joint inheritance, or patrimony.
 Cydetifeddu, *v. a.* (cydetifedd) To inherit jointly.
 Cydetifeddwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cydetifeddwyr* (cydetifedd—*gwr*) A joint inheritor, or possessor.
 Cydethol, *v. a.* (ethol) To elect, or choose together.
 Cydetholiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydethol) Joint election, a mutually choosing or selecting.
 Cydetholwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cydetholwyr* (cydethol—*gwr*) A joint elector, one that chooses with.
 Cydewyllys, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (ewyllys) Joint will.
 Cydewyllysiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydewyllys) A jointly willing; a joint volition.
 Cydewyllysiaw, *v. a.* (cydewyllys) To will jointly.
 Cydewyllysiawl, *a.* (cydewyllys) Jointly volitive.
 Cydewyllysiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cydewyllyswyr* (cydewyllys—*gwr*) One that jointly willeth.
 Cydfa, *s. f.*—*pl. cydfeydd* (ma) A convention.
 Cydfach, *s. m.* (mâch) A joint security, or bail.
 Cydfachawl, *a.* (bachawl) That grapple together.
 Cydfachiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bachiad) A hooking together.
 Cydfachu, *v. a.* (bachu) To hook together.
 Cydfaddeu, *v. a.* (maddeu) Mutually to forgive.
 Cydfaddenad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydfaddeu) Mutual forgiveness, remission, or pardon.
 Cydfaddenant, *s. m.* (cydfaddeu) Mutual pardon.
 Cydfaddenawl, *a.* (maddeu) Mutually remitted.
 Cydfaeddawl, *a.* (maeddawl) Mutually buffeted.
 Cydfaeddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (maeddiad) A mutual buffeting, cuffing, or dragging about.
 Cydfaeddu, *v. a.* (maeddu) To cuff one another.
 Cydfael, *s. f.* (mael) Joint profit, or gain.
 Cydfaelawd, *s. m.* (cydfael) A joint profiting.
 Cydfaeliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydfael) A joint gaining; a joint dealing for gain.
 Cydfaelota, *v. a.* (cydfaelawd) To traffic jointly.
 Cydfaelu, *v. a.* (cydfael) Jointly to traffic.
 Cydfaelwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cydfaelwyr* (cydfael—*gwr*) A joint trader, merchant or dealer.
 Cydfaelwriaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydfaelwr) A joint merchandizing, or dealing.

Cydfaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (maeth) Joint nourishment, or food. *a.* nourished together.
 Cydfaethawl, *a.* (cydfaeth) Connutricious.
 Cydfaethiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydfaeth) Connutrition; a feeding, or rearing together.
 Cydfaethu, *v. a.* (cydfaeth) To feed together.

Gloew ddull i am drull yd gydfaethant;
 Gwin, a medd, a mall amwesant.

In fair order around the viands they feasted together; wine, and mead, and mirth they all enjoyed.
Aneurin.

Cydfaethwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cydfaethwyr* (cydfaeth—*gwr*) One that eats with another; a messmate.
 Cydfag, *s. m.* (mag) A rearing up together. *a.* reared, or brought up together.
 Cydfagiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydfag) Joint bringing up; a nursing or rearing together.
 Cydfagu, *v. a.* (cydfag) To rear together.
 Cydfagwy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (bagwy) A joint cluster. *a.* clustering together; growing in bunches.
 Cydfagwyad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydfagwy) A clustering, or bunching together.
 Cydfagwyaw, *v.* (bagwy) To cluster together.
 Cydfagwyawl, *a.* (cydfagwy) Clustering together.
 Cydfai, *s. m.*—*pl. cydfeiau* (bai) Mutual fault.
 Cydfal, *s. m.* (mâl) A grinding together.
 Cydfaliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydfal) A grinding together.
 Cydfalu, *v. a.* (cydfal) To grind together.
 Cydfan, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (ban) A joint mark.
 Cydfanawl, *a.* (cydfan) Jointly impressive.
 Cydfaniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydfan) Joint impression, or marking.
 Cydfanegawl, *a.* (manegawl) Jointly described.
 Cydfanegi, *v. a.* (manegi) To relate together.
 Cydfanegiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (manegiad) A joint, or mutual relation, or description.
 Cydfantawl, *s. f.*—*pl. cydfantolau* (mantawl) An equilibrium, or equipoise.
 Cydfantoli, *v. a.* (cydfantawl) To equilibrate.
 Cydfantoliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydfantawl) Equilibration; a balancing equally.
 Cydfanu, *v. a.* (cydfan) To impress together.
 Cydfarn, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (barn) A joint judgment, or opinion. *a.* of the same opinion.
 Cydfarnawl, *a.* (cydfarn) Of the same opinion.
 Cydfarniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydfarn) A joint judging; a joint sentence, or opinion.
 Cydfarnu, *v. a.* (cydfarn) To condemn jointly.

Yn yr hyn y berni arall, i'th cydfarni dy hun.

In what thou judgest another, thou wilt condemn thyself.
W. Salisbury.

Cydfarnwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cydfarnwyr* (cydfarn—*gwr*) One that gives a joint sentence; a condemner.
 Cydfateliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bateliad) A mutually warring, battling, or combating.
 Cydfatelu, *v. a.* (batelu) To battle together.

Cael dirgeis clwyf annelu,
 Cair dy selu, croew des haelion;
 Cydfatelu, cur ryfelu,
 Cryd yw celu cariad calon.

The wound of the fatal aim being concealed, will give the opportunity to gaze on thee, thou cheering warmth of generous ones; battling together, a war of pain, 'tis a fever to hide the passion of the heart.
W. Llwyn.

Cydfawl, *s. f.* (mawl) Joint praise, or adoration.
 Cydfechni, *s. m.* (cydfach) A join bail, or security.
 Cydfechniad, *s. m.* (cydfach) A jointly bailing.
 Cydfechniaw, *v.* (cydfechni) To give joint bail.
 Cydfechniawl, *a.* (cydfechni) Giving joint bail.
 Cydfechniwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cydfechniŵyr* (cydfechni—*gwr*) A joint bail, or security.
 Cydfeddiannawl, *a.* (meddiant) Jointly possessed.
 Cydfeddiannu, *v. a.* (meddiant) To possess jointly

Cydfeddiannwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cydfeddiannwyr (cydfeddiant—gwr) A joint possessor, or enjoyer.
 Cydfeddiannydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (cydfeddiant) A coparcener, or joint possessor.
 Cydfeddiant, *s. m.*—*pl.* cydfeddiannau (meddiant) A joint possession, or enjoyment.
 Cydfeddu, *v. a.* (meddu) To possess jointly.
 Cydfeiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydfai) Recrimination.
 Cydfeiaw, *v. a.* (cydfai) To recriminate.
 Cydfeithrin, *s. m.* (meithrin) A joint nursing.
 Cydfeithrin, *v. a.* (meithrin) To nourish with.
 Cydfeithrinawl, *a.* (cydfeithrin) Jointly nursed.
 Cydfeithriniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydfeithrin) A joint nourishing, rearing, or bringing up.
 Cydferw, *s. m.* (berw) A boiling together.
 Cydferwad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydferw) Concoction.
 Cydferwawl, *a.* (cydferw) That is boiled with.
 Cydferwi, *v. a.* (cydferw) To concoct.
 Cydflaguraw, *v.* (blaguraw) To bud together.
 Cydflagurawl, *a.* (blagurawl) Budding together.
 Cydflaguriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (blaguriad) A budding, or shooting together.
 Cydflodeuad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (blodeuad) A blooming, or blossoming together.
 Cydflodeuaw, *v. a.* (blodeuaw) To blossom together; to flourish together.
 Cydflodeuawl, *a.* (blodeuawl) Blooming together.
 Cydfloedd, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (bloedd) Conclamation.
 Cydfloeddiad, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (cydfloedd) Conclamation, or acclamation; a shouting together.
 Cydfloeddiaw, *v. a.* (bloedd) To shout together.
 Cydfloeddiawl, *a.* (cydfloedd) Shouting together.
 Cydflysiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (blysiad) Mutual desire, a mutually longing.
 Cydflysiaw, *v. a.* (blysiaw) To long mutually.
 Cydflysiawl, *a.* (blysiawl) Mutually longing.
 Cydfod, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (bod) Coexistence; a being together; also agreement, concord.

Credwn eu cydfod, ac nid adfydd.
 Yn undawd Drindawd yn dragywydd.

We believe their *coexistence*, and not to be reversed, in the unity of the Trinity eternally. *Gwalchmai.*

Cydfod, *v. a.* (bod) To coexist; to be together; also to agree, accord, or bear with one another.
 Cydfodawl, *a.* (cydfod) Coexistent; accordant.
 Cydfodoldeb, *s. m.* (cydfodawl) Coexistence; compatibility; a being, or agreement with.
 Cydfodd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (bodd) Concord; agreement.
 Cydfoddawl, *a.* (cydfodd) Mutually satisfactory.
 Cydfoddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydfodd) A pleasing mutually; a giving mutual satisfaction.
 Cydfoddiant, *s. m.* (cydfodd) Mutual pleasure.
 Cydfoddiaw, *v. a.* (cydfodd) To please mutually.
 Cydfolawd, *s. f.* (cydfawl) United adoration.
 Cydfoli, *v. a.* (cydfawl) To praise together.
 Cydfoliannawl, *a.* (cydfoliant) Jointly praising.
 Cydfoliannu, *v. a.* (cydfoliant) To praise with.
 Cydfoliant, *s. f.* (cydfawl) United adoration.
 Cydfrad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (brad) A conspiracy.
 Cydfradawl, *a.* (cydfrad) Conspirant.
 Cydfradu, *v. a.* (cydfrad) To conspire.
 Cydfradwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cydfradwyr (cydfrad—gwr) A conspirator, or conspirer.
 Cydfradwriaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydfradwr) A conspiracy, or treasonable combination.
 Cydfradychawl, *a.* (bradychawl) Mutually treacherous, or deceiving.
 Cydfradychiad, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (bradychiad) A mutually deceiving; mutual treachery.
 Cydfradychu, *v.* (bradychu) To deceive mutually.

Cydfraint, *s. m.*—*pl.* cydfreinniau (braint) A joint privilege, dignity, or immunity.
 Cydfrawd, *s. m.*—*pl.* cydfrodyr (brawd) A joint brother; one of the same society. *Cydfrodyr*, those that marry two sisters.

Wyd—

Athraw cyd bych cydfrawd a saint.

Thou art a teacher as long as thou art a *joint brother* with the saints. *Ll. P. Moch.*

Cydfrawdawl, *a.* (cydfrawd) Confraternal.
 Cydfrawdoliaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydfrawdawl) Confraternity; a joint brotherhood.
 Cydfreinniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydfraint) A granting, or establishing a joint privilege.
 Cydfreinniaw, *v. a.* (cydfraint) To establish a joint privilege, immunity, or right.
 Cydfreinniawl, *a.* (cydfraint) Having joint right.
 Cydfrys, *s. m.* (brys) Joint haste, or hurry.
 Cydfrysiad, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (cydfrys) Joint hurrying, or hastening.
 Cydfrysiaw, *v. a.* (cydfrys) To hurry together.
 Cydfrysiawl, *a.* (cydfrys) That hurry together.
 Cydfuchedd, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (buchedd) A joint life.
 Cydfucheddawl, *a.* (cydfuchedd) Living together.
 Cydfucheddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydfuchedd) A leading the same, or joint course of life.
 Cydfucheddu, *v. a.* (cydfuchedd) To live the same life; to live together.
 Cydfwgrwth, *v. a.* (bwgrwth) To threaten mutually.
 Cydfwriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydfwrw) Combination.
 Cydfwriadawl, *a.* (cydfwriad) Concurrent.
 Cydfwriadu, *v. a.* (cydfwriad) To concur.
 Cydfwriadwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cydfwriadwyr (cydfwriad—gwr) One that combines, or concurs.
 Cydfwrw, *v. a.* (bwrw) To throw together.
 Cydfwynâad, *s. m.* (mwynâad) Mutual enjoyment.
 Cydfwynâawl, *a.* (mwynâawl) Jointly fruitive.
 Cydfwynâu, *v. a.* (mwynâu) To enjoy jointly.
 Cydfwyniant, *s. m.* (mwyniant) Joint fruition.
 Cydfwyta, *v. a.* (bwyta) To eat together.

Cydfwyta a mab arglwydd, ac na chydchwareu.

Eat in company with the son of a lord, but do not play together. *Adage.*

Cydfwytâad, *s. m.* (cydfwyta) Commensality.
 Cydfydiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (bydiad) A coexisting.
 Cydfydiant, *s. m.* (bydiant) A coexistence.
 Cydfydiaw, *v. a.* (bydiaw) To live together.
 Cydfydiawl, *a.* (bydiawl) Living together.
 Cydfydraeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (mydraeth) Commensurability.
 Cydfydraidd, *a.* (mydraidd) Commensurate.
 Cydfydrawl, *a.* (mydrawl) Commensurable.
 Cydfydriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (mydriad) Commensuration.
 Cydfydru, *v. a.* (mydru) To make commensurate.
 Cydfyfyriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (myfyriad) Joint contemplation, or meditation.
 Cydfyfyriaw, *v. a.* (myfyriaw) To meditate with.
 Cydfyfyriawl, *a.* (myfyriawl) Jointly meditating.
 Cydfyned, *v. a.* (myned) To go together.
 Cydfynediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydfyned) Concomitancy.
 Cydfyw, *v. a.* (byw) To live, or dwell together.
 Cydfywiaw, *v. a.* (cydfyw) To animate together.
 Cydfywiawl, *a.* (cydfyw) Jointly animating.
 Cydfywioliaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydfywiawl) A living together, a joint livelihood.
 Cydffawd, *s. m.* (ffawd) Joint prosperity.
 Cydffawg, *s. m.* (ffawg) Mutual happiness.
 Cydffawr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cydffforion (ffawr) A joint search, investigation, or exposition.

Cydfin, *s. f.*—*pl. t. iau* (ffin) A joint boundary.
 Cydfiniad, *s. m.* (cydfin) A bounding together.
 Cydfiniaw, *v. a.* (cydfin) To abut together.
 Cydfiniawl, *a.* (cydfin) That is conterminous.
 Cydfflam, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (fflam) A joint flame.
 Cydfflamiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydfflam) Conflagration; a flaming together.
 Cydfflamiaw, *v. a.* (cydfflam) To conflagrate.
 Cydfflamiawl, *a.* (cydfflam) Conflagrant, flaming.
 Cydfffo, *s. m.* (fffo) A joint, or mutual flight.
 Cydfffoad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydfffo) A mutually retreating, a retreating or fleeing.
 Cydfffoawl, *a.* (cydfffo) That run away together.
 Cydffodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydffawd) A jointly prospering, a prospering together.
 Cydffodiant, *s. m.* (cydffawd) Joint prosperity.
 Cydffodiaw, *v. a.* (cydffawd) To prosper together.
 Cydffodiawl, *a.* (cydffawd) Jointly prosperous.
 Cydffoi, *v. a.* (cydfffo) To retreat together.
 Cydfforiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydffawr) Joint exploration, elucidation, or investigation.
 Cydfforiaw, *v. a.* (cydffawr) To explore together.
 Cydfforiawl, *a.* (cydffawr) Jointly exploratory.
 Cydffrau, *s. m.* (ffrau) A joint, or united stream.
 Cydffrenad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydffrau) A joint effusion, pouring, or streaming out.
 Cydffreuaw, *v. a.* (cydffrau) To effuse, or effund.
 Cydffreuawl, *a.* (cydffrau) Pouring out together.
 Cydffrwd, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cydffrydau) Joint stream, or confluence, a conflux.
 Cydffrydiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ffrwd) Confluence.
 Cydffrydiant, *s. m.* (cydffrwd) A confluxibility.
 Cydffrydiaw, *v. a.* (cydffrwd) To flow together.
 Cydffrydiawl, *a.* (cydffrwd) Confluent.
 Cydffuant, *s. m.* (ffuant) Joint dissimulation.
 Cydffuantu, *v. a.* (cydffuant) Mutually to deceive.
 Cydffuantus, *a.* (cydffuant) Mutually feigning.
 Cydffugiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ffugiad) Joint guile.
 Cydffugiaw, *v. a.* (ffugiaw) To deceive mutually.
 Cydffugiawl, *a.* (ffugiawl) Mutually deceitful.
 Cydffulliaw, *s. m.* (ffulliaw) A hurrying together.
 Cydffulliaw, *v. a.* (ffulliaw) To hasten together.
 Cydffurfiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ffurfiad) A configuration; a conformation.
 Cydffurfiaw, *v. a.* (ffurfiaw) To conform, or suit.
 Cydffurfiawl, *a.* (ffurfiawl) Conforming.
 Cydffwyr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ffwyr) Mutual drive.
 Cydffwyrad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydffwyr) A mutually driving, impelling, or hurrying on.
 Cydffwyraw, *v. a.* (cydffwyr) Mutually to hurry.
 Cydffwyrawl, *a.* (cydffwyr) Jointly impulsive.
 Cydffyddiad, *s. m.* (ffyddiad) A uniting in faith.
 Cydffyddiaw, *v. a.* (ffyddiaw) To unite in faith.
 Cydffyddiawl, *a.* (ffyddiawl) That unites in faith.
 Cydffyddiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydffyddwyr) (ffyddiwr) One that joins in faith; a conformist.
 Cydffyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ffyniad) A jointly prospering, or succeeding.
 Cydffyniant, *s. m.* (ffyniant) Mutual prosperity.
 Cydffyniawl, *a.* (ffyniawl) Mutually prosperous.
 Cydffynu, *v. a.* (ffynu) To prosper mutually.
 Cydffysgiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ffysgiad) A jointly speeding; a mutually hurrying.
 Cydffysgiaw, *v. a.* (ffysgiaw) To hasten together.
 Cydffysgiawl, *a.* (ffysgiawl) Mutually hurrying.
 Cydgadw, *v. a.* (cadw) To keep, or guard jointly.
 Cydgadwedig, *a.* (cydgadw) That is jointly kept.
 Cydgadwedigaeth, *s. m.* (cydgadwedig) Joint custody, guardianship, or keeping.
 Cydgadwynaw, *v. a.* (cadwynaw) To concatenate.
 Cydgadwynawl, *a.* (cadwyn) Chained together.

Cydgadwyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cadwyniad) A chaining, or binding together; concatenation.
 Cydgaethawl, *a.* (caethawl) Jointly captive.
 Cydgaethiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (caethiad) Joint caption; a binding captive together.
 Cydgaethiwaw, *v. a.* (caethiwaw) To confine or to enslave together.
 Cydgaethu, *v. a.* (caethu) To restrict together.
 Cydgaffad, *s. m.* (caffad) A joint acquisition.
 Cydgaffael, *v. a.* (caffael) To acquire together.

Yssymy run gadgun gydgam rhad,
 Cydgaffael a hael, a hwyliad.

There is to me a forward leader of battle, a follower of Grace that participates with the generous, and the manager.
Ein. ab Gwgawn.

Cydgaffaeliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydgaffael) Joint acquisition, attainment, or acquirement.
 Cydgaffawd, *s. m.* (caffawd) A joint acquirement.
 Cydgais, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydgeisiau) (cais) Competition.
 Cydgam, *s. m.* (cam) A going with; dalliance; pastime; play; delay.
 Cydgam, *v. a.* (cam) To attend, or go with; to go about; to dally, to toy with, to trifle; to delay; to sport, or play.

Nid oes iddo gydgam bwrw ymaith ei waith er hyny i gyd, ond myned rhagddo.

He is not to go about the casting off his labour for all that, but to proceed forward.
Jer. Owain.

Cydgamu, *v. a.* (camu) To step together; to attend; to dally.

Doynt, dybygwn i, ddeg ar hugain o lafurwyr—rhaf am adael eu gwaith i ddylyn boneddigion, ac wrth geislaw cydgamu ag y rhaf hyny tori eu ffwrch.

There came, I should suppose, about thirty labourers—some for leaving their work to follow the gentry, and in attempting to follow the steps of those breaking their legs.

Ellis Wyn, Bardd Cwsg.

Cydgamus, *a.* (cydgam) Apt to dally with.

Pefr-lys pen gydgamus pyll,
 Meddwdawd ei llygaid modd-dwyll.

The fair growth of the head that sports with reason, her eyes of alluring turn cause infatuation.
D. ab Gwilym.

Cydgan, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (can) A chorus; harmony.
 Cydganedd, *s. m.* (cydgan) Consonance, harmony.
 Cydganiad, *s. m.* (cydgan) A harmonizing.
 Cydganlyn, *v. a.* (canlyn) Jointly to follow.
 Cydganlynawl, *a.* (cydganlyn) Concomitant.
 Cydganlyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydganlyn) A joint following, or pursuing; concomitance.
 Cydganmawl, *v. a.* (canmawl) To praise jointly.
 Cydganu, *v. a.* (cydgan) To sing in concert.
 Cydgar, *s. m.* (car) One that is a correlative kin.
 Cydgarcharawl, *a.* (carcharawl) Jointly imprisoned.
 Cydgarcharawr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydgarcharawr) (carcharawr) A fellow prisoner, or joint prisoner.
 Cydgarchariad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (carchariad) A jointly imprisoning; a joint imprisonment.
 Cydgarcharu, *v.* (carcharu) To imprison together.
 Cydgarcharwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydgarcharwr) (carcharwr) A joint keeper of a prison, or gaoler.
 Cydgarddawl, *a.* (carddawl) Jointly expelled.
 Cydgarddiad, *s. m.* (carddiad) A jointly degrading.
 Cydgarddu, *v. a.* (carddu) To degrade together.
 Cydgaredigaw, *v.* (caredigaw) To be mutually fond; to be fondling one another.
 Cydgaredigawl, *a.* (caredigawl) Mutually fond.
 Cydgaredigrwydd, *s. m.* (caredigrwydd) Mutual affection, fondness, or tenderness.
 Cydgarennydd, *s. m.* (carennnydd) Consanguinity.
 Cydgares, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cares) A joint relative.
 Cydgariad, *s. m.* (cariad) Mutual love, joint love.
 Cydgartref, *s. m.*—*pl. t. i* (cartref) Joint home.

Cydgartrefawl, *a.* (cydgartref) That dwell together, or having a common home.
Cydgartrefiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgartref) A dwelling, or residing in the same abode.
Cydgartrefu, *v. a.* (cydgartref) To dwell together.
Cydgaru, *v. a.* (caru) To rival, or love jointly.
Cydgarwr, *s. m.—pl. cydgarwyr* (carwr) Joint lover, or rival in love.
Cydgasâad, *s. m.* (casâad) A mutual hatred.
Cydgasâawl, *a.* (casâawl) That mutually hates.
Cydgasâu, *v. a.* (casâu) To hate reciprocally.
Cydgasgliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (casgliad) Assemblage.
Cydgasglu, *v. a.* (casglu) To collect together.
Cydgau, *v. a.* (cau) To shut up together.
Cydgeidwad, *s. m.* (cydgadw) Joint keeper.
Cydgeidwadaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgeidwad) A joint custody, keeping, or preservation.
Cydgeisiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgais) Competition; concurrence; a seeking the same object.
Cydgeisiaw, *v. a.* (cydgais) To seek together.
Cydgeisiawl, *a.* (cydgais) Mutually seeking.
Cydgelawg, *a.* (celawg) That jointly secludes.
Cydgeliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (celiad) A mutually concealing or hiding.
Cydgelu, *v. a.* (celu) To hide, or seclude together.
Cydgellwair, *s. m.—pl. cydgellweirion* (cellwair) Mutual jesting, irony, or allusion.
Cydgellwair, *v. a.* (cellwair) To jest mutually.
Cydgellweiriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgellwair) A mutually jesting, or playing upon.
Cydgellweiriaw, *v. a.* (cydgellwair) To jest mutually.
Cydgellweirus, *a.* (cellwair) Mutually jesting.
Cyddenad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cenad) Joint mission.
Cyddenadawl, *a.* (cyddenad) Jointly missioned.
Cyddenadiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyddenad) A jointly missioning; a joint commission.
Cyddenadu, *v.* (cyddenad) To mission jointly.
Cyddenatâad, *s. m.* (cenad) A jointly permitting.
Cyddenatâawl, *a.* (cyddenad) Jointly permissive.
Cyddenatâu, *v. a.* (cyddenad) Jointly to permit.
Cydenedl, *s. f.—pl. cydenedloedd* (cenedl) One that is correlative. *a.* congenite; correlative.

Pwybyneg a fyddo llysu tyst o garennnydd nes, efe a ddyly ddwyn tystion cydenedl.

Whosoever should want to reject a witness of nearer affinity, he ought to bring correlative witnesses. *Welsh Laws.*

Cydenedlaeth, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cydenedl) A joint, or united generation.
Cydenedlawg, *a.* (cydenedl) Congenite.
Cydenedledig, *a.* (cydenedl) That is begotten together; connate.
Cydenedliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydenedl) A generating, or begetting together.
Cydenedlu, *v.* (cydenedl) To beget together.
Cygeraint, *s. pl. aggr.* (ceraint) Correlatives.

Ni ellir canlyn cwyn ach ac edryd, eithr ar welygordd o gydgeraint i'r neb a holo y tir.

A plaint of stock and kindred cannot be prosecuted, but against the tribe of correlatives to such as doth claim the land. *Welsh Laws.*

Cygerdd, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cerdd) A symphony.

Madawg—
 Cygerdd âaws gyw coedgae,
 Car ym yw, caru y mae.

Madawg, the *chorus* of the nightingale, a bird of the woody inclosure; he is my friend, he is wooing. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Cygerdded, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cerdded) Accompaniment; a going together.
Cygerdded, *v. a.* (cerdded) To walk together, or to accompany.
Cygerddediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cygerdded) Concomitancy; a following, or accompanying.

Cygerddedrwydd, *s. m.* (cygerdded) Concomitancy.
Cydgerydd, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (cerydd) Mutual reproach, censure, infamy, or scandal.
Cydgeryddawl, *a.* (cerydd) Mutually censurable.
Cydgeryddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgerydd) A mutually censuring, or reproaching.
Cydgeryddu, *v. a.* (cydgerydd) To censure jointly.
Cydgeulad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ceulad) Concoagulation.
Cydgeulaw, *v. a.* (ceulaw) To concoagulate.
Cydgeulawg, *a.* (ceulawg) Curdled together.
Cydgiliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ciliad) Joint retreat.
Cydgiliaw, *v. a.* (ciliaw) To retreat together.
Cydgiladdiad, *s. m.* (claddiad) Joint burying.
Cydgiladdu, *v. a.* (claddu) To bury together.
Cydglo, *s. m.—pl. t.* (clo) A joint close.
Cydgload, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydglo) Joint conclusion, a locking together.
Cydgloadawl, *a.* (cydglo) That is jointly conclusive.
Cydgloi, *v. a.* (cydglo) To lock, or close jointly.
Cydgloadaw, *v. a.* (cludaw) To carry jointly.
Cydgloadawl, *a.* (cludaw) That is jointly carried.
Cydgloadiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cludiad) A jointly carrying; a jointly collecting.
Cydglym, *s. m.—pl. cydglyman* (clwm) Connection; a mutual tie.
Cydglymawl, *a.* (cydglym) That is jointly tied.
Cydglymiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydglym) Alligation.
Cydglymu, *v. a.* (cydglym) To connect together.
Cydgnauld, *s. m.* (cnauld) Carnal copulation.

Na wna odineb. Yn y gair hwn ydd airc Duw na bo cydgnauld rhwng gwr a gwraig oddieithr priodas.

Thou shalt not commit adultery. In that word God doth command that there be no carnal connection between man and woman, except by marriage. *Ll. G. Hergest.*

Cydnodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgnawd) A having carnal copulation, or connection.

Cydnodiaw, *v. a.* (cnauld) To have connection.
Cydnodiawl, *a.* (cydgnawd) Carnally connected.
Cyngoel, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (coel) Joint token, or presage.

Cyngoeliaw, *v. a.* (cyngoel) To give joint credit.
Cyngof, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cof) Joint memory.
Cyngofiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyngof) A jointly remembering, keeping in memory, or recording.

Cyngofiaw, *v. a.* (cyngof) To remember jointly.
Cyngofleidiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cofleidiad) A mutual embracing, or clasping in the arms.

Cyngofleidiaw, *v. a.* (cofleidiaw) To embrace mutually, to embrace one another.

Cyngofus, *a.* (cyngof) Jointly commemorated.
Cyngoffa, *v. a.* (coffa) Mutually to remember.
Cyngoffaad, *s. m.* (cyngoffa) Mutual memory.
Cyngoffaawl, *a.* (cyngoffa) That is mutually thought of; jointly recollecting.

Cyngoffâu, *v. a.* (cyngoffa) To think mutually.

Cyngoledd, *s. m.* (coledd) Mutual assiduity.

Cyngoledd, *v. a.* (coledd) To cherish mutually.

Cyngoleddawg, *a.* (cyngoledd) Of mutual care.

Cyngoleddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyngoledd) A mutually cherishing, comforting, or supporting.

Cyngolled, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (colled) A mutual, or joint loss.

Cyngolledig, *a.* (cyngolled) That is jointly lost.

Cyngollediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyngolled) A losing jointly.

Cyngolledu, *v. a.* (cyngolled) To cause joint loss.

Cyngolli, *v. a.* (colli) To lose jointly, or together.

Cyngor, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (côr) A united choir.

Wythnos y cydgoriau, Ember-week.

Cyngorffawl, *a.* (corffawl) That is united in one body.

Cydgorffolaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydgorffawl)
Concorporeity.

Ni ddylid rhoddi gormodd amcanion ar ddychymyg—can ni's gellir iawn-drefn, a chydgorffolaeth cywir ar hyny.

There ought not to be an excess of purposes put in the invention, for there cannot be made a proper arrangement, and accurate consolidation in that case. *Barddas.*

Cydgorffoli, v. a. (corffawl) To congregate.

Cydgorfforaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (corfforaeth) Consubstantiality; a union in one body, or mass.

Cydgorfforawl, a. (corfforawl) Consubstantial.

Cydgorffori, v. a. (corffori) To consubstantiate.

Cydgorfforiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (corfforiad) A uniting in one body; consubstantiation.

Cydgread, s. m.—pl. t. au (cread) What is jointly created. *a.* that is jointly created.

Cydgreadur, s. m.—pl. t. iaid (cydgread) Fellow-creature.

Cydgredd, s. f. (credd) Contemperament.

Cydgreddawl, a. (cydgredd) Connatural.

Cydgreddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydgredd) A union of nature, temperament, or disposition.

Cydgreddu, v. (cydgredd) To render congenial.

Cydgrefydd, s. f. (crefydd) Unity of faith.

Cydgrefyddawl, a. (cydgrefydd) Of one faith.

Cydgrefyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydgrefydd) A uniting, or conforming in religion.

Cydgrefyddu, v. a. (crefydd) To unite in faith.

Cydgrefyddwr, s. m.—pl. cydgrefyddwyr (cydgrefydd—gwr) One that conforms in religion.

Cydgreiddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (creiddiad) A joint pervasion, passing through, or peragrations.

Cydgreiddiaw, v. a. (creiddiaw) To pass through, to permeate, to pervade together.

Cydgreiddiawl, a. (creiddiawl) Jointly pervasive.

Cygreiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (creiniad) A lying down, prostrating, or tumbling together.

Cygreiniaw, v. a. (creiniaw) To lie down, prostrate, or tumble about together.

Cygreiniawl, a. (creiniawl) Prostrate together.

Cygreiriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (creiriad) A mutual adjuration, adjurement, or solemn injunction.

Cygreiriaw, v. a. (creiriaw) To swear mutually.

Cygreiriawl, a. (creiriawl) Jointly adjured.

Cydgroesawl, a. (croesawl) Jointly transverse.

Cydgroesi, v. a. (croesi) To cross together.

Cydgroesiad, s. m. (croesiad) A joint crossing.

Cydrwydrad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crwydrad) A wandering about together; a joint peregrination.

Cydrwydraw, v. a. (crwydraw) To wander or to stray together.

Cydrwydrawl, a. (crwydr) Wandering together.

Cydgryfaad, s. m. (cryfaad) A confortation.

Cydgryfaawl, a. (cryf) Jointly strengthening.

Cydgryfau, v. a. (cryfau) To strengthen jointly.

Cydgrymawl, a. (crymawl) Bending together.

Cydgrymedd, s. m. (crymedd) A mutual bowing.

Cydgrymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crymiad) A bowing together; a mutually inclining.

Cydgrymu, v. a. (crymu) To bend together.

Gostyngant, cydgrymant: ni allant achub y llwyth.

They stoop, they bow down together: they cannot deliver the burden. Isaiah xlvii. 2.

Cydgrynôad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crynôad) A joint collection, a jointly gathering together.

Cydgrynôawl, a. (crynôawl) That is jointly collected together.

Cydgrynôî, v. a. (crynôî) To collect jointly.

Cydgrysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crysiad) A mutual hastening, or speeding.

Cydgrysiaw, v. a. (crysiaw) To hasten mutually.

Cydgrysiawl, a. (crysiawl) Mutually hastening.

Cydgwblâad, s. m. (cwblâad) A joint completion.

Cydgwblâawl, a. (cwblâawl) That is jointly completed, fulfilled, or perfected.

Cydgwblâu, v. a. (cwblau) To complete jointly.

Cydgwmpasawl, a. (cwmpasawl) That mutually encircles, surrounds, or encompasses.

Cydgwmpasiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwmpasiad) A mutually surrounding, or encompassing.

Cydgwmpasu, v. a. (cwmpasu) To encircle, encompass, or surround mutually.

Cydgwnawl, a. (cwnawl) That rise together.

Cydgwniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwniad) A rising together; a mutual ascension.

Cydgwnu, v. a. (cwnu) To rise together.

Cydgwyddaw, v. (cwyddaw) To tumble together.

Cydgwyddawl, a. (cwyddawl) Falling down together; a mutually falling.

Cydgwyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwyddiad) A joint fall, a falling together.

Cydgwymp, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwyp) A joint fall; a mutual fall.

Cydgwympaw, v. a. (cydgwymp) To fall together.

Cydgwympawl, a. (cydgwymp) That fall together.

Cydgwympiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydgwymp) A falling down, or tumbling together.

Cydgwyn, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cwyn) Condolence.

Cydgwynaw, v. a. (cydgwyn) To commiserate.

Cydgwynawl, a. (cydgwyn) That condole with.

Cydgwyniad, s. m. (cydgwyn) Condolence.

Cydgwynwr, s. m.—pl. cydgwynwyr (cydgwyn—gwr) One that commiserates, or condole with.

Cydgychwn, v. a. (cychwn) To set off together.

Cydgychwnawl, a. (cydgychwn) That begin to stir, or move together.

Cydgychwniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydgychwn) A setting off or a beginning to rise together.

Cydgychwnwr, s. m.—pl. cydgychwnwyr (cydgychwn—gwr) One that sets off with another.

Cydyfaddasawl, a. (cyfaddas) Jointly suitable.

Cydyfaddasiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfaddasiad) A jointly adapting, suiting, or appropriating.

Cydyfaddasu, v. a. (cyfaddasu) Mutually to suit.

Cydyfaddef, v. a. (cyfaddef) To own mutually.

Cydyfaddefawl, a. (cyfaddef) Mutually owned.

Cydyfaddefiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfaddefiad) A mutual confession, or acknowledgment.

Cydyfaddefwr, s. m.—pl. cydyfaddefwyr (cyfaddefwr) Who mutually acknowledges.

Cydyfaill, s. m.—pl. cydyfeillion (cyfaill) A joint or common friend, or companion.

Cydyfammod, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfammod) A joint, or reciprocal covenant, or agreement.

Cydyfammodawl, a. (cydyfammod) That reciprocally covenanteth, or agreeth.

Cydyfammodi, v. a. (cydyfammod) To covenant, agree, or accede to mutually.

Cydyfammodwr, s. m.—pl. cydyfammodwyr (cydyfammod—gwr) A joint covenanter.

Cydyfannedd, a. (cyfannedd) Domestic together.

Cydyfanneddawl, a. (cydyfannedd) That is jointly inhabited, dwelt in, or occupied.

Cydyfanneddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydyfannedd) A jointly inhabiting, or occupying.

Cydyfanneddu, v. a. (cydyfannedd) To inhabit, dwell in, or occupy jointly.

Cydyfanneddwr, s. m.—pl. cydyfanneddwyr (cydyfannedd—gwr) A joint occupier.

Cydyfarail, s. m. (cyfarail) A coadjutor. *a.* Acting jointly in having custody.

Cydyfarch, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfarch) A mutual greeting, or compliment.

Cydgylfarch, *v. a.* (cyfarch) To greet one another.
 Cydgylfarchiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgylfarch) A mutually greeting, or complimenting.
 Cydgylfarchwr, *s. m.—pl. cydgylfarchwyr* (cydgylfarch—gwr) A mutual congratulator.
 Cydgylfarfod, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfarfod) A coincidence; a meeting together.
 Cydgylfarfod, *v. a.* (cyfarfod) To meet together.
 Cydgylfartall, *a.* (cyfartal) Jointly proportionate.
 Cydgylfartaledd, *s. m.* (cydgylfartal) Coequality.
 Cydgylfartaliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgylfartal) A reciprocal proportion, or equation.
 Cydgylfartallu, *v. a.* (cydgylfartal) To make coequal, or of equal proportion.
 Cydgylfarwyddaw, *v. a.* (cyfarwyddaw) To guide, direct, or conduct together.
 Cydgylfarwyddawl, *a.* (cyfarwyddawl) That is jointly directed, guided, or informed.
 Cydgylfarwyddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfarwyddiad) A joint direction, guidance, or information.
 Cydgylfarwyddwr, *s. m.—pl. cydgylfarwyddwyr* (cyfarwyddwr) A joint, or reciprocal guider.
 Cydgylfarwyddyd, *s.* (cyfarwyddyd) Joint skill.
 Cydgylfathrach, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfathrach) Consociation; joint kindred, or affinity.
 Cydgylfathrach, *v. a.* (cyfathrach) To form joint kindred, affinity, or relationship.
 Cydgylfathrachawl, *a.* (cydgylfathrach) Of joint kindred, family connection, or affinity.
 Cydgylfathrachiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgylfathrach) The forming a reciprocal relationship.
 Cydgylfathrachwr, *s. m.—pl. cydgylfathrachwyr* (cydgylfathrach—gwr) One that is correlative.
 Cydgylfedd, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfedd) Computation.
 Cydgylfeddach, *s. m.* (cydgylfedd) A computation.
 Cydgylfeddach, *v.* (cydgylfedd) To feast together.
 Cydgylfeiriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfeiriad) Confrontation; a coming, or meeting together.
 Cydgylfeiriaw, *v. a.* (cyfeiriaw) To confront.
 Cydgylfeiriawl, *a.* (cyfeiriawl) Confronted.
 Cydgylfhwrrdd, *v. a.* (cyfhwrrdd) To meet, or touch one another, to come in contact mutually.
 Cydgylfhyrddawl, *a.* (cydgylfhwrrdd) Meeting, or touching one another.
 Cydgylfhyrddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgylfhwrrdd) A meeting or touching one another.
 Cydgylfiawnâad, *s. m.* (cyfiawnâad) A mutual justification, or vindication of innocence.
 Cydgylfiawnâawl, *a.* (cyfiawn) Jointly justified.
 Cydgylfiawnâau, *v. a.* (cyfiawnâau) To justify mutually.
 Cydgylfiawnder, *s. m.* (cyfiawnder) A joint or mutual righteousness.
 Cydgylfiawni, *v. a.* (cyfiawni) To make just together; to justify mutually.
 Cydgylflawnâad, *s. m.* (cyflawnâad) Joint completion, fulfilment, or performance.
 Cydgylflawnâawl, *a.* (cyflawnâawl) Jointly completed; mutually accomplishing.
 Cydgylflawnâau, *v. a.* (cyflawnâau) To fulfil jointly, to accomplish mutually.
 Cydgylflawni, *v. a.* (cyflawni) To complete jointly.
 Cydgylflawniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyflawniad) A joint completion, fulfilment, or accomplishment.
 Cydgylflog, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyflog) Joint hire.
 Cydgylflogi, *v. a.* (cydgylflog) To covenant jointly.
 Cydgylfnewid, *v. a.* (cyfnewid) To interchange.
 Cydgylfnewidiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgylfnewid) A mutual exchange; interchanging.
 Cydgylfnewidiawl, *a.* (cydgylfnewid) Interchangeable; mutually interchanging.
 Cydgylfodawl, *a.* (cyfodawl) That rise together.

Cydgylfodi, *v. a.* (cyfodi) To rise up together.
 Cydgylfodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfodiad) A rising, uplifting, exalting, or ascending together.
 Cydgylfran, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cyfran) Joint portion.
 Cydgylfranawg, *a.* (cydgylfran) Participant. *s. m.* A partaker; an accomplice.
 Cydgylfranawl, *a.* (cydgylfran) Jointly portioned.
 Cydgylfraniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgylfran) Joint participation; a mutually sharing.
 Cydgylfranogawl, *a.* (cydgylfranawg) Jointly participating, mutually sharing.
 Cydgylfranogi, *v. a.* (cydgylfranawg) To intercommunicate.
 Cydgylfranogiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgylfranawg) Mutual participation; or mutual intercourse.
 Cydgylfreidiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfreidiad) A jointly necessitating, or rendering incumbent.
 Cydgylfreidiaw, *v. a.* (cyfreidiaw) To necessitate jointly; to be mutually incumbent.
 Cydgylfreidiawl, *a.* (cyfreidiawl) Jointly necessary.
 Cydgylfrin, *a.* (cyfrin) Mutually privy to.
 Cydgylfrinach, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfrinach) A cabal.
 Cydgylfrinachawl, *a.* (cydgylfrinach) That cabal together; mutually intriguing.
 Cydgylfrinachiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgylfrinach) a caballing, or intriguing together.
 Cydgylfrinachau, *v. a.* (cydgylfrinach) To cabal together; to be mutually intriguing.
 Cydgylfrinachwr, *s. m.—pl. cydgylfrinachwyr* (cydgylfrinach—gwr) A joint intriguer.
 Cydgylfrwyddaw, *v. a.* (cyfrwyddaw) To facilitate jointly; to cause mutual success.
 Cydgylfrwyddawl, *a.* (cyfrwyddawl) That jointly facilitate, or render successful and prosperous.
 Cydgylfrwyddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfrwyddiad) A jointly facilitating, or ensuring success.
 Cydgylfrwyddwr, *s. m.—pl. cydgylfrwyddwyr* (cyfrwyddwr) One that jointly facilitates.
 Cydgylfrwyddyd, *s. m.* (cyfrwyddyd) Mutual facility.
 Cydgylfryngawl, *a.* (cyfryngawl) Jointly intermediate, intervening, or placed between.
 Cydgylfryngiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfryngiad) A joint intermediacy, or interposition.
 Cydgylfryngu, *v. a.* (cyfryngu) To intervene jointly; to interpose mutually.
 Cydgylfryngwr, *s. m.—pl. cydgylfryngwyr* (cyfryngwr) A joint interposer, or mediator.
 Cydgylfunaw, *v. a.* (cyfunaw) To combine together; to accord mutually.
 Cydgylfunawl, *a.* (cyfunawl) Consentaneous.
 Cydgylfundawd, *s. m.* (cyfundawd) Consension.
 Cydgylfundeb, *s. m.* (cyfundeb) Mutual union.
 Cydgylfunedd, *s.* (cyfunedd) Mutual connection.
 Cydgylfuniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfuniad) A joint combination, agreement, or confederacy.
 Cydgylfunwr, *s. m.—pl. cydgylfunwyr* (cyfunwr) A joint confederate, or combiner.
 Cydgylfurddaw, *v. a.* (cyfurddaw) To co-ordinate.
 Cydgylfurddawl, *a.* (cyfurddawl) Co-ordinate.
 Cydgylfurddiad, *s. m.* (cyfurdd) Co-ordination.
 Cydgylfweddawl, *a.* (cyfweddawl) Mutually connective; jointly constituting.
 Cydgylfweddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfweddiad) A mutually connecting, or constituting.
 Cydgylfweddu, *v.* (cyfweddu) Jointly to constitute.
 Cydgylfyngawl, *a.* (cyfyngawl) Jointly constrictive.
 Cydgylfyngiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfyngiad) A mutual contriction, compression, or contraction.
 Cydgylfyngu, *v. a.* (cyfyngu) To constrict jointly.

Cydgýffelybawl, *a.* (cyffelybawl) Jointly comparative; mutually assimilating.
 Cydgýffelybiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyffelybiad) A mutual comparison, or assimilation.
 Cydgýffelybu, *v. a.* (cyffelybu) To assimilate together; to compare mutually.
 Cydgýffred, *v. a.* (cyffred) To comprehend jointly.
 Cydgýffredawl, *a.* (cydgýffred) Jointly comprehending, mutually conceiving.
 Cydgýffrediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgýffred) Joint conception, comprehension, or intelligence.
 Cydgýffrôad, *s. m.* (cyffrôad) Concitation.
 Cydgýffrôawl, *a.* (cyffrôawl) Jointly agitating.
 Cydgýffrôî, *v. a.* (cyffrôî) To agitate together.
 Cydgýhoeddawl, *a.* (cyhoedd) Jointly declared.
 Cydgýhoeddi, *v. a.* (cyhoeddi) To publish together.
 Cydgýhoeddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyhoeddiad) A joint proclamation, declaration, or publication.
 Cydgýhuddaw, *v. a.* (cyhuddaw) Mutually to impeach, to accuse one another.
 Cydgýhuddawl, *a.* (cyhudd) Jointly impeachable.
 Cydgýhuddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyhuddiad) A joint accusation, impeachment, or crimination.
 Cydgýhuddwr, *s. m.* (cyhuddwr) Joint accuser.
 Cydgýhwrdd, *v. a.* (cyhwrdd) To come in contact.
 Cydgýhyrddawl, *a.* (cyhwrdd) That come together.
 Cydgýhyrddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgýhwrdd) A coming in contact, or touching together.
 Cydgýlchawl, *a.* (cylchawl) Jointly convoluted.
 Cydgýlchiad, *s. m.* (cylchiad) A convolution.
 Cydgýlchu, *v. a.* (cylchu) To convolve together.
 Cydgýlchynawl, *a.* (cylchynawl) That revolve together; a mutually revolving.
 Cydgýlchyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cylchyniad) A revolving together; a mutual revolution.
 Cydgýlchynu, *v. a.* (cylchynu) To revolve together.
 Cydgýmal, *a.* (cymal) Having a connection.
 Cydgýmalawg, *a.* (cydgýmal) Jointed together.
 Cydgýmaliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgýmal) The articulation of the joints together.
 Cydgýmalu, *v. a.* (cydgýmal) To joint or to articulate together.

Bld hefyd y myfyrdawd—yn bwrw llawn olwg ar bob cymal o'r ddychymyg, fal ai cydgýmaler yn lawn drefn.

Let the thought be also taking a full view of every article of the design, so that it may be connected together in proper order.
Barddas.

Cydgýmdeithas, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cymdeithas) Consociation; a union of society.
 Cydgýmdeithasawl, *a.* (cydgýmdeithas) Jointly sociable; mutually associating.
 Cydgýmdeithasiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgýmdeithas) A uniting together in society.
 Cydgýmdeithasu, *v. a.* (cydgýmdeithas) To consociate; to be mutually associating.
 Cydgýmerawl, *a.* (cymerawl) Jointly taken.
 Cydgýmeriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cymeriad) A jointly taking, or receiving; a joint acceptance.
 Cydgýmeryd, *v. a.* (cymeryd) To accept jointly.
 Cydgýmharawl, *a.* (cymhar) Of joint similitude.
 Cydgýmhariad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cymhariad) A comparing together; joint comparison.
 Cydgýmharu, *v. a.* (cymharu) To compare together; to compare mutually.
 Cydgýmhell, *v. a.* (cymhell) Jointly to excite.
 Cydgýmhellawl, *a.* (cymhell) Jointly exciting.
 Cydgýmhelliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgýmhell) A jointly impelling, exciting, or egging on.
 Cydgýmhenawl, *a.* (cymhenawl) Jointly discursive.
 Cydgýmheniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cymheniad) A discoursing, talking, or tattling together.

Cydgýmhenu, *v. a.* (cymhenu) To discourse together.
 Cydgýmhorth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cymhorth) Joint assistance; mutual support.
 Cydgýmhorthawl, *a.* (cymhorth) Of mutual aid.
 Cydgýmhorthi, *v. a.* (cydgýmhorth) To aid jointly; to support mutually.
 Cydgýmhorthiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgýmhorth) A jointly supporting, helping, or assisting.
 Cydgýmhwyad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cymhwyad) A jointly vexing, or afflicting; a joint affliction.
 Cydgýmhwyaw, *v. a.* (cymhwyaw) To afflict jointly; to be mutually vexing.
 Cydgýmhwyawl, *a.* (cymhwy) Jointly afflictive.
 Cydgýmhwyll, *v. a.* (cymhwyll) To reason together; to discourse mutually.
 Cydgýmhwyllaw, *v. a.* (cydgýmhwyll) To discourse together.
 Cydgýmhwyllawg, *a.* (cydgýmhwyll) That hold mutual discourse, argument, or debate.
 Cydgýmhwylliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgýmhwyll) A joint reasoning, argumentation, or discussion.
 Cydgýmhwysaw, *v. a.* (cymhwysaw) To make jointly fit; to equilibrate; to render coequal.
 Cydgýmhwysawl, *a.* (cymhwysawl) That jointly fits; mutually corresponding.
 Cydgýmhwysiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cymhwysiad) A jointly fitting, or corresponding.
 Cydgýmmod, *v. a.* (cymmod) To reconcile, or to agree mutually.
 Cydgýmmodawl, *a.* (cydgýmmod) Mutually conciliatory.
 Cydgýmmodi, *v. a.* (cydgýmmod) To conciliate mutually.
 Cydgýmmodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgýmmod) A mutual reconciliation.
 Cydgýmmwynas, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cymmwynas) A mutual kindness, favour, or good turn.
 Cydgýmmwynasawl, *a.* (cydgýmmwynas) Mutually kind, favourable, or propitious.
 Cydgýmmwynasiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgýmmwynas) A returning of mutual favour.
 Cydgýmmwynasu, *v. a.* (cydgýmmwynas) To return mutual favour, kindness, or good office.
 Cydgýmmysg, *a.* (cymmysg) Jointly mixed.
 Cydgýmmysgawl, *a.* (cydgýmmysg) Tending to commix, or mix together.
 Cydgýmmysgedd, *s. m.* (cydgýmmysg) Intermixture.
 Cydgýmmysgiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgýmmysg) Intermixture; a blending together.
 Cydgýmmysgu, *v. a.* (cydgýmmysg) To commix.
 Cydgýnhenawl, *a.* (cynhenawl) Apt to contend.
 Cydgýnheniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynheniad) A contending, debating, or striving together.
 Cydgýnhenu, *v. a.* (cynhenu) To strike together.
 Cydgýnhyrfawl, *a.* (cynhyrfawl) Mutually stirring or agitating.
 Cydgýnhyrfiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynhyrfiad) An agitating together; a joint concussion.
 Cydgýnhyrfu, *v. a.* (cynhyrfu) Jointly to agitate.
 Cydgýnllwyn, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cynllwyn) A lying together in wait, or ambush.
 Cydgýnllwyn, *v. a.* (cynllwyn) To way-lay together; mutually to lie in ambush.
 Cydgýnllwynawl, *a.* (cydgýnllwyn) That jointly way-lay, or lie in ambush together.
 Cydgýnllwyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydgýnllwyn) A jointly way-laying, or setting upon suddenly.
 Cydgýnnadlawl, *a.* (cynnadl) That chat together.
 Cydgýnnadledd, *s. m.* (cynnadl) Mutual debate.

Cydgynnadliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynnadliad) A chatting, discoursing, or conversing together.
 Cydgynnadlu, *v. a.* (cynnadlu) To debate together.
 Cydgynnal, *v. a.* (cynnal) To support jointly.
 Cydgynnaliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydgynnal) A jointly supporting; joint supportation.
 Cydgynnaliaeth, *s. m.* (cynnal) Joint support.
 Cydgynneddf, *s. f.*—*pl. cydgynneddfau* (cynneddf) A joint quality, or nature.
 Cydgynneddfawl, *a.* (cynneddf) Congenious.
 Cydgynneddfiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydgynneddf) A rendering congenial, or of the same quality.
 Cydgynneddfu, *v. a.* (cydgynneddf) To make congenial; to consubstantiate.
 Cydgynnefinaw, *v. a.* (cynnefinaw) To accustom, or habituate mutually.
 Cydgynnefinawl, *a.* (cynnefinawl) That is mutually habituated, or accustomed.
 Cydgynnefiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynnefiniad) A mutually habituating, or accustoming.
 Cydgynniwair, *v. a.* (cynniwair) To hover together.
 Cydgynniweiriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydgynniwair) A frequenting, resorting, or haunting together.
 Cydgynniweiriawl, *a.* (cynniweiriawl) That jointly resorts; mutually resorting.
 Cydgynnorthwy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (cynnorthwy) A joint support, assistance, or relief.
 Cydgynnorthwyad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydgynnorthwy) A jointly assisting, or succouring.
 Cydgynnorthwyaw, *v. a.* (cydgynnorthwy) To succour, assist, support, or help jointly.
 Cydgynnorthwyawl, *a.* (cydgynnorthwy) Jointly aiding; mutually supporting.
 Cydgynnorthwywr, *s. m.*—*pl. cydgynnorthwywyr* (cydgynnorthwy—gwr) A mutual support.

Ni a ddylem gan hyn dderbyn y cyfryw rai, mal y byddom gydgynnorthwywyr i'r gwrlonedd.

We therefore ought to receive such, that we might be fellow-helpers to the truth. 3 John 8.

Cydgynnull, *v. a.* (cynnull) To collect jointly.
 Cydgynnullawl, *a.* (cynnull) Jointly collective.
 Cydgynnulliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydgynnull) A collecting, or heaping together; an assemblage.
 Cydgynnwysaw, *v. a.* (cynnwysaw) To contract together; to close together mutually.
 Cydgynnwysawl, *a.* (cynnwysawl) Tending to condense, close, or contract together.
 Cydgynnwysiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynnwysiad) A condensing, closing, or contracting together.
 Cydgynnyddawl, *a.* (cynnydd) Jointly increasing.
 Cydgynnyddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynnyddiad) A prospering, or increasing together.
 Cydgynnyddu, *v. a.* (cynnyddu) To increase together.
 Cydgynnyg, *v. a.* (cynnyg) To offer together.
 Cydgynnygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydgynnyg) A trying, or offering together; a joint offer.
 Cydgynnygiawl, *a.* (cynnyg) That jointly offers.
 Cydgynnyrch, *s. m.* (cynnyrch) Joint produce.
 Cydgynnyrchiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydgynnyrch) A jointly increasing, a joint increase.
 Cydgynnyrchiawl, *a.* (cydgynnyrch) Jointly producing; mutually increasing.
 Cydgynnyrchu, *v. a.* (cydgynnyrch) To increase jointly; to produce mutually.
 Cydgynghor, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cynghor) Joint advice; mutual counsel.

Ac o gydgynghor, a chydsyniedigaeth y doethion a ddaethynt yno, yr hen gyfreithiau a edrychynt.

And by joint advice, and joint deliberation of the wise men that came there, the old laws they looked over.

Welsh Laws.

Cydgynghorawl, *a.* (cynghor) Jointly advised.

Codi y mae brennoedd byd,
 A'u bryd yn gydgynghorawl
 Yn erbyn Duw—

The kings of the world rise up, with their purpose by mutual counsel against God.

Cydgynghori, *v. a.* (cydgynghor) To counsel together; to advice mutually.
 Cydgynghoriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydgynghor) A counselling together; a joint consultation.
 Cydgynghorwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cydgynghorwyr* (cydgynghor—gwr) A joint adviser, or counsellor.
 Cydgynghrair, *s. m.*—*pl. cydgynghreirion* (cynghrair) Joint league, or confederacy.
 Cydgynghreiriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydgynghrair) A confederating by oath together.
 Cydgynghreiriaw, *v. a.* (cydgynghrair) To league together; mutually to combine.
 Cydgynghreiriawl, *a.* (cydgynghrair) Jointly leagued; mutually combining.
 Cydgyrch, *a.* (cyrch) Being concomitant.
 Cydgyrchawl, *a.* (cydgyrch) Assembling together.
 Cydgyrchiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydgyrch) A coming together; a mutually approaching.
 Cydgyrchu, *v. a.* (cyrch) To assemble together.
 Cydgyrhaedd, *v. a.* (cyrhaedd) To reach together.
 Cydgyrhaeddawl, *a.* (cydgyrhaedd) Co-extensive.
 Cydgyrhaeddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydgyrhaedd) A reaching, or extending together; coextension.
 Cydgyrhaeddyd, *v. a.* (cydgyrhaedd) To reach together; to reach mutually.
 Cydgysgodawl, *a.* (cysgodawl) Jointly sheltering.
 Cydgysgodi, *v. a.* (cysgodi) To shelter mutually.
 Cydgysgodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cysgodiad) A jointly sheltering, or shading; a mutual shelter.
 Cydgysonawl, *a.* (cyson) Mutually harmonized.
 Cydgysondeb, *s. m.* (cysondeb) Mutual harmony.
 Cydgysoni, *v. a.* (cysoni) To harmonize together.
 Cydgysoniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cysoniad) A harmonizing together; mutual harmony.
 Cydgystuddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cystuddiad) A mutually afflicting, or grieving; mutual vexation.
 Cydgystuddiaw, *v. a.* (cystuddiaw) To vex one another; to afflict mutually.
 Cydgystuddiawl, *a.* (cystudd) Mutually vexed.
 Cydgystwyad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cystwyad) A mutual correction, castigation, or chastisement.
 Cydgystwyaw, *v. a.* (cystwy) To correct mutually.
 Cydgystwyawl, *a.* (cystwy) Mutually chastised.
 Cydgysylltiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cysylltiad) A reciprocal conjunction, or union.
 Cydgysylltiawl, *a.* (cysylltiawl) Mutually united.
 Cydgysylltu, *v. a.* (cysylltu) To unite together.
 Cydgythruddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cythruddiad) A mutual perturbation, or agitation.
 Cydgythruddiaw, *v. a.* (cythruddiaw) To perturbate, agitate, or trouble one another.
 Cydgythruddiawl, *a.* (cythruddiawl) Mutually agitating or afflicting.
 Cydgywain, *v. a.* (cywain) To carry jointly.
 Cydgyweiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydgywain) A mutually carrying, bearing, or conveying.
 Cydgyweiniawl, *a.* (cydgywain) Jointly carried.
 Cydgyweithas, *s. f.* (cyweithas) Consociation.
 Cydgyweithasawl, *a.* (cydgyweithas) Mutually sociable; mutually-aiding.
 Cydgyweithasiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydgyweithas) A mutually associating or uniting together.
 Cydgyweithasu, *v. a.* (cydgyweithas) To associate together; mutually to befriend.
 Cydgywilyddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cywilyddiad) A being mutually confounded, or ashamed.

Cydgwilyddiaw, *v. a.* (cywilyddiaw) To shame one another; to be mutually confounded.
Cydgwilyddiawl, *a.* (cywilyddiawl) Mutually ashamed.
Cydgwiraw, *v. a.* (cywiraw) To perfect mutually.
Cydgwirawl, *a.* (cywirawl) Jointly perfective.
Cydgwiriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cywiriad) A jointly perfecting, or completing, joint completion.
Cydhæddawl, *a.* (hæddawl) That jointly merits.
Cydhæddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (hæddiad) A jointly deserving; a mutually meriting.
Cydhæddu, *v. a.* (hæddu) To deserve jointly.
Cydhærawl, *a.* (hærawl) Jointly disputing.
Cydhæriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (hæriad) A disputing together; a mutually asserting.
Cydhæru, *v. a.* (hæru) To dispute together.
Cydhælogawl, *a.* (hælogawl) That is jointly defiled.
Cydhælogi, *v. a.* (hælogi) To defile mutually.
Cydhælogiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (hælogiad) A defiling, polluting, or corrupting mutually.
Cydhærawl, *a.* (hærawl) Jointly proceeding from.
Cydhæfod, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (hæfod) Coexistence.
Cydhæfod, *v. a.* (hæfod) To exist together.
Cydhæfodawl, *a.* (cydhæfod) Coexistent.
Cydhæfodiad, *s. m.* (hæfod) Consubstantiation.
Cydhæfodoldeb, *s. m.* (cydhæfodawl) Consubstantiality; community of existence.
Cydhæniad, *s. m.* (hæniad) Joint derivation.
Cydhænu, *v. a.* (hænu) To proceed from jointly.
Cydhæbrwng, *v. a.* (hæbrwng) To accompany jointly; mutually to attend.
Cydhæbryngawl, *a.* (cydhæbrwng) Jointly attending; mutually accompanying.
Cydhæbryngiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydhæbrwng) A jointly attending, sending, or accompanying.
Cydhæbgor, *v. a.* (hæbgor) Jointly to excuse.
Cydhæbgorawl, *a.* (cydhæbgor) Jointly excusing; a mutually excepting.
Cydhæbgoriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydhæbgor) A jointly excusing, excepting, or sparing.
Cydhæddychawl, *a.* (hæddychawl) Mutually pacified.
Cydhæddychiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (hæddychiad) A mutual pacification, or appeasing.
Cydhæddychu, *v.* (hæddychu) To appease mutually.
Cydhæraethawl, *a.* (hæraethawl) Mutually longing.
Cydhæraethiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (hæraethiad) A mutual longing, panting, or wishing for.
Cydhæraethu, *v. a.* (hæraethu) To long mutually.
Cydhæodlawg, *a.* (hæodlawg) Coetaneous.
Cydhæodli, *v. a.* (hæodli) To live the same time.
Cydhæodliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (hæodliad) Coexistence; a living at the same time.
Cydhæoffi, *v. a.* (hæoffi) To like, or love mutually.
Cydhæoffiant, *s. m.* (hæoffiant) Mutual attachment.
Cydhæoli, *v. a.* (hæoli) To enquire or demand jointly.
Cydhæoliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (hæoliad) A joint enquiry, asking, or claiming.
Cydhæonawl, *a.* (hæonawl) That is jointly asserted.
Cydhæoni, *v. a.* (hæoni) To assert, or insist jointly.
Cydhæoniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (hæoniad) Joint assertion.
Cydhæustyg, *v. a.* (hæustyg) To whisper together.

Fy holl gaseion a gydhustyngasant i'm herbyn.

All that hate me whisper together against me.

Psalms xci. 7.

Cydhustyngawl, *a.* (cydhustyng) That cabal together; mutually whispering.
Cydhustyngiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydhustyng) A whispering, a caballing, or plotting together.
Cydhysterawl, *a.* (hyderawl) Having mutual trust.
Cydhysteriad, *s. m.* (hyderiad) Joint reliance.

Cydhysteru, *v. a.* (hyderu) To rely mutually.
Cydhysterddawl, *a.* (hyrddawl) That jointly propels.
Cydhysterddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (hyrddiad) Joint propulsion, impulsion, or pushing off.
Cydhysterddu, *v. a.* (hurddu) To propel jointly.
Cydiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyd) A joining together, a junction, coupling, or copulation; a biting.
Cydiaith, *a.* (iaith) Having the same language.
Cydiaw, *v. a.* (cyd) To join, couple, or copulate; to be joined, or coupled together; to close; to bite; to take hold. *Cydia yn hwn*, take hold of this; *cydiaw a'r gelyn*, to contend with the foe

*Gwedi cysynlaw, cydiaw cadau,
 Gwedi dwyn gorfynt wrth y gorau—
 Gorpwyf y gan Dduw!*

After having combined to contend in the battles, after having borne a grudge to him that excelled—May I be found of God!
Ein. ab Gwalchmai.

Cydiawl, *a.* (cyd) Conjunctive, copulative, joining.
Cydieidig, *a.* (cydiad) Conjunct, or connected.
Cydieidigawl, *a.* (cydieidig) Tending to conjoin.
Cydieithiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydiaith) A making of one speech; a conforming in language.
Cydieithiaw, *v. a.* (cydiaith) To make of one language, to use a common language.
Cydieithiawg, *a.* (cydiaith) Of one language.
Cydieithiawl, *a.* (cydiaith) Of the same language.
Cydieuad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ieiad) Conjugation.
Cydieuaw, *v. a.* (ieiad) To conjugate; to inter-chain; to yoke together.
Cydieuawl, *a.* (ieiad) That are yoked together.
Cydladd, *v. a.* (lladd) To cut, or lop off together.
Cydladdawl, *a.* (cydladd) That is jointly cut off.
Cydladdiad, *s. m.* (cydladd) Mutual excision.
Cydlæsawl, *a.* (llæsawl) That is jointly lowering.
Cydlæsriad, *s. m.* (llæsriad) A lowering together.
Cydlæsu, *v. a.* (llæsu) To lower together.
Cydlais, *s. m.—pl.* cydleisiau (llais) Consonance.
Cydlawenâad, *s. m.* (llawenâad) Congratulation.
Cydlawenâawl, *a.* (llawenâawl) Congratulatory.
Cydlawenâu, *v. a.* (llawenâu) To congratulate.

At anrhydeddu â wneir un aelawd, y mae yr holl aelodau yn cydlawenau.

Or if one member be honoured, all the members rejoice with it.
1 Cor. xii. 26.

Cydlawenychawl, *a.* (llawenychawl) Tending to give mutual rejoicing, or gladness.
Cydlawenychiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llawenychiad) A mutually rejoicing; mutual exultation.
Cydlawenychu, *v. a.* (llawen) To rejoice together.
Cydlæad, *s. m.* (llead) A placing together.
Cydlæawl, *a.* (lleawl) That is jointly placed.
Cydlæu, *v. a.* (lleau) To place together.
Cydlæchawl, *a.* (llechawl) That secrete together.
Cydlæchiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llechiad) A hiding together, a sculking together.
Cydlæchu, *v. a.* (llechu) To hide together.
Cydlled, *a.* (lled) Having equal, or even breadth.
Cydlledawl, *a.* (cydlled) That extends jointly.
Cydllediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydlled) Joint extension, an extending together.
Cydlledu, *v. a.* (cydlled) To extend together.
Cydlledfawl, *a.* (lledfawl) Mutually yielding.
Cydlledffiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (lledffiad) A mutually softening, assuaging, or yielding.
Cydlledffu, *v.* (lledffu) To bend, or yield mutually.
Cydllef, *s. m.* (llef) A united shout, or cry.
Cydllefain, *v. a.* (cydllef) To shout together.
Cydllefaryl, *a.* (llefaryl) Jointly speaking.
Cydllefariad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llefariad) A speaking together; a joint conversation.
Cydllefaru, *v. a.* (llefaru) To speak together.

Cydlefawl, *a.* (cydlef) That sounds jointly.
 Cydlefriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydlef) Conclamation.
 Cydleisiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydlais) Consonancy.
 Cydleisiaw, *v. a.* (cydlais) To sound together.
 Cydleisiawl, *a.* (cydlais) Jointly sounding.
 Cydlenwad, *s. m.* (llenwad) A filling together.
 Cydlenwawl, *a.* (llenwawl) That is jointly filling.
 Cydlenwi, *v. a.* (llenwi) To fill together.
 Cydles, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (lles) Mutual advantage.

Cydles i bawb galw yr ychain.

The driving of the oxen is a common good to all. Adage.

Cydlesâad, *s. m.* (cydles) A mutually benefiting.
 Cydlesâawl, *a.* (cydles) Tending to mutual good.
 Cydlesâu, *v. a.* (cydles) To benefit mutually.
 Cydlesawl, *a.* (cydles) Jointly advantageous.
 Cydlesiant, *s. m.* (cydles) A reciprocal benefit.
 Cydlesu, *v. a.* (cydles) To afford mutual benefit.
 Cydletty, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (lletty) Joint lodging.
a. jointly lodged, or having a joint lodging.
 Cydlettŷad, *s. m.* (cydletty) A lodging together.
 Cydlettŷaw, *v. a.* (cydletty) To lodge together.
 Cydlettŷawl, *a.* (cydletty) Jointly lodging.
 Cydlewychawl, *a.* (llewychawl) Shining together.
 Cydlewychiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llewychiad) Co-
 ruscation; a shining, or illuminating together.
 Cydlewychu, *v. a.* (llewychu) To shine together.
 Cydlid, *s. m.* (llid) Mutual anger or wrath.

*A thithau arf cadau cydlid,
 Athrugar cerddgar cyfrdelid.*

*And thou also the weapon of the battles of mutual wrath, mer-
 ciful, and fond of the song, highly polished*

Ll. P. Moch, i R. ab Cynan.

Cydlidiaw, *v.* (cydlid) To be mutually angry.
 Cydlidiawg, *a.* (cydlid) Having mutual anger.
 Cydli, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (lli) A conflux.
 Cydlifaw, *v. a.* (cydlif) To flow together.
 Cydlifawl, *a.* (cydlif) Confluent, jointly flowing.
 Cydlifiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydlif) Confluence.
 Cydlifiant, *s. m.* (cydlif) A confluxibleness.
 Cydlin, *s. m.* (cyd—llin) Common camline.
 Cydlithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llithiad) Mutual al-
 lurement, or enticement.
 Cydlithiaw, *v. a.* (llithiaw) To allure together.
 Cydlithiawl, *a.* (llithiawl) Mutually alluring.
 Cydlônawl, *a.* (llônawl) Mutually pleased.
 Cydlôni, *v. a.* (llôni) To content mutually.
 Cydlôniad, *s. m.* (llôniad) A mutually pleasing.
 Cydlosgawl, *a.* (llosgawl) Burning together.
 Cydlosgi, *v. a.* (llosgi) To consume together.
 Cydlosgiad, *s. m.* (llosgiad) A burning together.
 Cydluddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (lluddiad) Joint ob-
 struction; a mutually obstructing.
 Cydluddiaw, *v. a.* (lluddiaw) To hinder mutually.
 Cydluddiawl, *a.* (lluddiawl) Mutually obstructive.
 Cydluniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (lluniad) Configuration.
 Cydluniaw, *v. a.* (lluniaw) To form together.
 Cydluniawl, *a.* (lluniawl) Jointly formed.
 Cydlüyddawl, *a.* (llüyddawl) Having joint warfare.
 Cydlüyddiad, *s. m.* (llüyddiad) Joint warfare.
 Cydlüyddiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llüyddiaeth) Com-
 bined warfare; a state of mutual warfare.
 Cydlüyddu, *v.* (llüyddu) To carry on joint war.
 Cydlwyddaw, *v. a.* (llwyddaw) To prosper mutually.
 Cydlwyddawl, *a.* (llwyddawl) Jointly prosperous.
 Cydlwyddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llwyddiad) A joint-
 ly prospering, or being successful.
 Cydlwyddiant, *s. m.* (llwyddiant) Joint success.
 Cydlwythaw, *v. a.* (llwythaw) To load jointly.
 Cydlwythawg, *a.* (llwythawg) Having a joint load.
 Cydlwythawl, *a.* (llwythawl) Jointly burdened.
 Cydlwythiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llwythiad) A joint-
 ly loading.

Cydlyfasawl, *a.* (llyfasawl) Mutually venturous.
 Cydlyfasiad, *s. m.* (llyfasiad) A jointly daring.
 Cydlyfasu, *v. a.* (llyfasu) To venture together.
 Cydlygrawl, *a.* (llygrawl) Jointly defiling.
 Cydlygriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llygriad) Joint pollu-
 tion; a mutually polluting.
 Cydlygru, *v. a.* (llygru) To pollute mutually.
 Cydlynawl, *a.* (glynawl) Jointly adherent.
 Cydlynedig, *a.* (glynedig) Joined together.
 Cydlynedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydlynedig) A
 mutual connection, union, or alliance.
 Cydlyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (glyniad) Cohesion.
 Cydlywiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llywiad) Joint guid-
 ance; a mutually directing.
 Cydlywiaw, *v. a.* (llywiaw) To govern jointly.
 Cydlywiawl, *a.* (llywiawl) That is jointly guided.
 Cydlywiedydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cydlywiad) Joint
 leader, director, or governor.
 Cydlywodraeth, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (llywodraeth) A
 joint government, management, or direction.
 Cydlywodraethawl, *a.* (cydlywodraeth) Having
 joint governance, or direction.
 Cydlywodraethiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydlywodr-
 aeth) A governing, or managing together.
 Cydlywodraethu, *v. a.* (cydlywodraeth) To go-
 vern, manage, or hold dominion jointly.
 Cydlywodraethwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydlywodraethwr)
 (cydlywodraeth—gwr) A joint governor.
 Cydlywydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llywydd) Joint go-
 vernor.
 Cydlywyddiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydlywydd)
 Joint presidency, or government.
 Cydnabod, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (nabod) Acquaintance.
 Cydnabod, *v. a.* (nabod) To acknowledge, to own.
 Cydnabodawl, *a.* (cydnabod) Confessing.
 Cydnabodedig, *a.* (cydnabod) That is confessed.
 Cydnabodedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydnabodedig)
 Acknowledgment, or confession.
 Cydnabodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydnabod) A con-
 fessing, owning, or acknowledging.
 Cydnabyddawl, *a.* (nabyddawl) That is confessed.
 Cydnabyddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (nabyddiad) A
 owning, or confessing; acknowledgment.
 Cydnabyddiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (nabyddiaeth)
 What is acknowledged; acquaintance.
 Cydnabyddu, *v. a.* (nabyddu) To acknowledge.
 Cydnabyddus, *a.* (nabyddus) Acquainted together.
 Cydnabyddwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydnabyddwr) (nabydd-
 wr) One that acknowledges, or is acquainted.
 Cydnacâad, *s. m.* (nacâad) A joint denial, or refusal.
 Cydnacâawl, *a.* (nacâawl) Jointly denying.
 Cydnacâu, *v. a.* (nacâu) To refuse jointly.
 Cydnad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (nad) Conclamation.
a. consonous. Cyrdd cydnad, accordant songs.
 Cydnadawl, *a.* (cydnad) That is in unison.
 Cydnadu, *v. a.* (cydnad) To shout together.
 Cydnaid, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cydneidiau) (naid) A joint leap.
a. leaping together, or having one motion.

*Gwyr a grysiasant, buynt gydnaid,
 Hoedllyfion meddwon uch medd hidlaid.*

*Heroes have armed with speed, they were of one motion, short-
 lived ones, drunk over the well-strained mead. Ancurin.*

Cydnawdd, *s. m.* (nawdd) Mutual protection.
 Cydnaws, *s. m.* (naws) Unity of quality. *a. con-
 natural, congenial, of the same nature.*

*Canymddwyn ar gerdd yw moli yn amherthynas—mal pei moli-
 id rhiaid foneddig am wrodeh ac ymladd: neu foli gwr am lendid
 corff ac wyneb; y rhai bethau nid ydynt gydnaws a chysefin fawl.*

*A incongruity in composition is to praise irrelevantly: as if
 a noble lady was extolled for manliness and fighting; or to praise
 a man for delicacy of form, or countenance; these things they are
 not congenial with just praise. Barddas.*

Cydnawsaidd, *a.* (naws) Of congenial quality.

Cydnawseiddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydnawsaidd) A rendering connatural, or congenerous.

Cydnawseiddiaw, v. a. (cydnawsaidd) To make congenial; to become congenial.

Cydnawseiddiawl, a. (cydnawsaidd) Tending to be connatural, or congenerous.

Cydneidiad, s. m. (cydnaid) A leaping together.

Cydneidiaw, v. a. (cydnaid) To leap together.

Cydneidiawl, a. (cydnaid) That jointly leaps.

Cydneilltuad, s. m.—pl. t. au (neilltnad) A jointly going aside, separating, or seceding.

Cydneilltuaw, v. a. (neilltuaw) To secede together; to separate mutually.

Cydneilltuawl, a. (neilltuawl) Jointly seceding.

Cydnernth, s. m. (nerth) Equipollence. *a. equipollent. Dyn cydnernth, a well set man.*

Cydnernthawl, a. (cydnernth) That is equipollent.

Cydnernthedd, s. m. (cydnernth) A coefficientency.

Cydnernthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydnernth) A jointly strengthening, aiding, or supporting.

Cydnernthu, v. a. (nerth) To strengthen jointly.

Cydneseiad, s. m. (neseiad) Mutual approximation.

Cydneseiadawl, a. (neseiadawl) Mutually approaching.

Cydneseian, v. a. (neseian) To approach jointly.

Cydneseu, v. a. (nesu) To approximate mutually.

Cydneseid, v. a. (newid) To interchange together.

Cydneseidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydneseid) Interchange; a changing together.

Cydneseidiawl, a. (cydneseid) Interchangeable.

Cydniweidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (niweidiad) Mutual harm; a mutually hurting, or molesting.

Cydniweidiaw, v. a. (niweidiaw) To hurt one another; mutually to harm.

Cydniweidiawl, a. (niweidiawl) Mutually hurtful.

Cydnoddawl, a. (cydnawdd) That gives joint refuge.

Cydnoddi, v. a. (cydnawdd) To protect mutually.

Cydnoddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (nawdd) Joint refuge.

Cydoabaith, s. f.—pl. cydobeithiau (gobaith) Mutual hope, expectancy, or a looking for.

Cydoabaithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydoabaith) A mutually hoping; mutual expectation.

Cydoabaithiaw, v. a. (gobaith) To hope mutually.

Cydoabaithiawl, a. (gobaith) Mutually expectant.

Cydoabrwy, s. m. (gobrwy) Joint reward.

Cydoabrwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydoabrwy) A jointly rewarding, recompensing, or satisfying.

Cydoabrwyaw, v. a. (gobrwy) To reward jointly.

Cydoabrwyawl, a. (gobrwy) Having joint reward.

Cydoch, s. f.—pl. t. au (och) A mutual groan.

*Arf torfoedd terfysg Eingl y'nghydoch,
O Fangor hyd Fangeibr Dudoch.*

*The weapon of hosts causing tumult to the Angles in mutual
waiting, from Bangor as far as the Priory of Tudoch.*

Cynddelw, i O. Cyfeiliawg.

Cydochel, v. a. (gochel) To avoid mutually.

Cydochelawg, a. (cydochel) Mutually avoiding.

Cydocheliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydochel) A mutually shunning; a mutually avoiding.

Cydochelu, v. a. (cydochel) To avoid mutually.

Cydochi, v. a. (cydoch) To groan together.

Cydochrawl, a. (ochrawl) Having parallel sides.

Cydochri, v. a. (ochri) To make collateral.

Cydochriad, s. m. (ochriad) A making collateral.

Cydoeddef, s. m.—pl. t. ion (goddef) Sympathy.

Cydoeddef, v. a. (goddef) To sympathize.

Cydoeddef di gystudd a'r Efyngyl, yn ol nerth Duw.

*Be thou partaker of the afflictions of the Gospel, according to
the power of God.*

2 Timothy i. 8.

Cydoeddefawl, a. (cydoeddef) Sympathetical.

Cydoeddefedd, s. m. (cydoeddef) A fellow-feeling.

Cydoeddefiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydoeddef) A sympathizing; a mutually enduring.

Cydoed, s. m.—pl. t. ion (oed) A contemporary.
a. of the same age; contemporaneous.

*Cadam i rhoes i'm cydoed:
Colles a roddes erloed.*

*Mightily have I given to my contemporary; what I have ever
given has been lost.*

Llywelyn ab Gutyn.

Cydoedawl, a. (cydoed) Staying together.

Cydoedi, v. a. (cydoed) To delay together.

Cydoediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydoed) A jointly delaying; a mutually delaying.

Cydoes, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (oes) Coeval. *a. coevous.*

Cydoesawl, a. (cydoes) Being of the same age.

Cydoesi, v. a. (cydoes) To contemporise.

Cydoesiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydoes) A living the same time; a being contemporary.

Cydofal, s. m.—pl. t. on (gofal) Mutual care.

Cydojaliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydojal) A mutually attending to, caring for, or regarding.

Cydojalu, v. a. (cydojal) To mutually care.

Cydofid, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gofid) Mutual trouble.

Cydofidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydofid) A mutually grieving, lamenting, sorrowing, or afflicting.

Cydofidiaw, v. a. (cydofid) To grieve together.

Cydofidiawl, a. (cydofid) Mutually grieving.

Cydofnawl, a. (ofnawl) Being in mutual fear.

Cydozni, v. a. (ofni) To fear mutually.

Cydozniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ofniad) A mutually dreading, fearing, or standing in awe.

Cydozwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gofwyad) A mutually visiting, a going to see each other.

Cydozwyaw, v. a. (gofwyaw) To visit mutually.

Cydozwyawl, a. (gofwyawl) Mutually visited.

Cydozwywr, s. m.—pl. cydozwywyr (gofwywr) Joint visitor; one who visit mutually.

Cydozyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gofyn) Joint request.

*Adolwg heno, lle del cwynion,
Yn cadw f'anwyl, a'n cydofynion.*

*Be there gratitude to night, where complaints shall come, keep-
ing my dear, and our joint concerns.*

G. ab I. ab Llywelyn Fychan.

Cydozyn, v. a. (gofyn) To ask together.

Cydozynawl, a. (cydozyn) Being jointly asked.

Cydozyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydozyn) A jointly asking; a mutually questioning.

Cydogan, s. f.—pl. t. au (gogan) Mutual satire.

Cydoganawl, a. (cydogan) Mutually satirical.

Cydoganiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydogan) A satirizing mutually.

Cydoganu, v. a. (cydogan) To satirize one another; to lampoon mutually.

Cydogelawg, a. (gogelawg) Mutually cautious.

Cydogeliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gogeliad) A mutually avoiding; mutual caution.

Cydogelu, v. a. (gogelu) To be cautious mutually.

Cydogelwch, s. m. (gogelwch) A mutual care.

Cydogoneddawl, a. (gogoneddawl) Glorified, exalted, or honoured together.

Cydogoneddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gogoneddiad) A glorifying, honouring, or exalting together.

Cydogoneddu, v. a. (gogoneddu) To glorify together; to exalt or honour together.

Os ydym yn cyd-ddyoddef gydag ef, yna i'n cydogonedder hefyd.

*If so be that we suffer with him, then we shall be also glorified
together.*

Romans viii. 17.

Cydogwyddaw, v. a. (gogwyddaw) To incline together; to have a mutual bias.

Cydogwyddawl, a. (gogwyddawl) Leaning together.

Cydogwyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gogwyddiad) A leaning, or inclining the same way.

Cydoghiriad, s. m. (gohiriad) A loitering together.

Cydoghiriaw, v. a. (gohiriaw) To loiter together.

Cydoghiriawl, a. (gohiriawl) Lingered together.

Cydolig, *a.* (cydawl) Universal; catholic.
 Cydolrwydd, *s. m.* (cydawl) Continuity, cohesion.
 Cydolygawl, *a.* (golygawl) Jointly viewing.
 Cydolygiad, *s. m.* (golygiad) A viewing together.
 Cydolygu, *v. a.* (golygu) To view jointly.
 Cydollwng, *v.* (gollwng) Mutually to let go.
 Cydollyngawl, *a.* (cydollwng) Jointly liberated; mutually giving way.
 Cydollyngiad, *s. m.* (cydollwng) Joint liberation.
 Cydorchest, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (gorchest) A joint exploit; a mutual emulation.
 Cydorchestawl, *a.* (cydorchest) Emulative, emulous.
 Cydorchestiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydorchest) A mutual emulation.
 Cydorchestu, *v.* (cydorchest) To strive together.
 Cydorchestwr, *s. m.—pl. cydorchestwyr* (cydorchest—gwr) One that jointly strives.
 Cydorchfygawl, *a.* (gorchfygawl) That jointly subdues; mutually overcoming.
 Cydorchfygiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gorchfygiad) A jointly overcoming, vanquishing, or subduing.
 Cydorchfygu, *v. a.* (gorchfygu) To subdue together; to overcome mutually.
 Cydorchuddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gorchuddiad) A shading over, darkening, or covering together.
 Cydorchuddiaw, *v. a.* (gorchuddiaw) To close up together; mutually to overspread.
 Cydorchuddiawl, *a.* (gorchudd) Jointly covered.
 Cydorchwyl, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (gorchwyl) A joint undertaking; a mutual labour.
 Cydorchwyliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydorchwyl) A jointly labouring; a mutually working.
 Cydorddwyad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gorddwyad) A joint oppression, molestation, or violence.
 Cydorddwyaw, *v. a.* (gorddwy) To oppress jointly.
 Cydorddwyawl, *a.* (gorddwy) Jointly oppressive.
 Cydorddyfnawl, *a.* (gorddyfnawl) Jointly used to.
 Cydorddyfniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gorddyfniad) A mutually using, or being accustomed with.
 Cydorddyfnu, *v. a.* (gorddyfnu) Mutually to use.
 Cydoresgyn, *v.* (goresgyn) Jointly to overcome.
 Cydoresgynawl, *a.* (goresgyn) Jointly victorious.
 Cydoresgyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydoresgyn) A jointly overcoming, or bringing under.
 Cydorfod, *v. a.* (gorfod) To conquer jointly.
 Cydorfodawg, *a.* (cydorfod) Having joint victory.
 Cydorfodogaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydorfodawg) Joint subjection; a holding joint dominion.
 Cydorfoledd, *s. m.* (gorfoledd) Mutual rejoicing.
 Cydorfoleddawl, *a.* (cydorfoledd) Jointly exulting.
 Cydorfoleddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydorfoledd) A rejoicing, exulting, or triumphing together.
 Cydorfoleddu, *v. a.* (cydorfoledd) To rejoice together; to triumph mutually.
 Cydormail, *s. m.—pl. cydormeiliau* (gormail) A joint torment, oppression, or affliction.
 Cydormeiliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydormail) A jointly vexing, molesting, or afflicting.
 Cydormeiliaw, *v.* (gormail) To oppress jointly.
 Cydormeiliawg, *a.* (gormail) Jointly oppressed.
 Cydormeiliwr, *s. m.—pl. cydormeiliwyr* (cydormail—gwr) A joint oppressor, or tormentor.
 Cydormes, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (gormes) A joint vexation; a mutual molestation.
 Cydormesawl, *a.* (cydormes) Jointly troubling.
 Cydormesiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydormes) A jointly plaguing, troubling, or vexing.
 Cydormesu, *v. a.* (cydormes) To trouble jointly.
 Cydormeswr, *s. m.—pl. cydormeswyr* (cydormes—gwr) A joint tormentor or oppressor.
 Cydormoddawl, *a.* (gormoddawl) Jointly glutted.

Cydormoddi, *v. a.* (gormoddi) To glut together.

Gyda'r glwth yn rhwth anrheithlals wirion,
 Gyda rha! meddwn mi a gydormoddais.

With the glutton I have greedily ruined the innocent, with the
 drunken ones I did jointly commit excesses. *H. D. ab Ifan.*

Cydormoddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gormoddiad) A jointly committing an excess or intemperate act.
 Cydorphen, *v. a.* (gorphen) To finish together.
 Cydorphenawl, *a.* (cydorphen) Jointly ended.
 Cydorpheniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydorphen) A jointly ending, finishing, or concluding.
 Cydorphwys, *v. a.* (gorphwys) To rest together.
 Cydorphwysaw, *v.* (cydorphwys) To rest together.
 Cydorphwysawl, *a.* (cydorphwys) Mutually resting.
 Cydorphwysiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydorphwys) A jointly resting, desisting from, or leaving off.
 Cydorthrechawl, *a.* (gorthrechawl) Jointly oppressive.
 Cydorthrechiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gorthrechiad) A jointly oppressing, or holding in subjection.
 Cydorthrechu, *v.* (gorthrechu) To oppress jointly.
 Cydorthrechwr, *s. m.—pl. cydorthrechwyr* (gorthrechwr) A joint oppressor, or vanquisher.
 Cydorthrymawl, *a.* (gorthrymawl) Jointly oppressive; mutually overbearing.
 Cydorthrymiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gorthrymiad) A joint oppression, tyranny.
 Cydorthrymu, *v. a.* (gorthrymu) Jointly to oppress; to tyrannize mutually.
 Cydorwedd, *v. a.* (gorwedd) To lie together.
 Cydorweddawl, *a.* (gorwedd) Jointly recumbent.
 Cydorweddian, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydorwedd) A lying down together.
 Cydosawd, *v. a.* (gosawd) To set upon jointly.
 Cydosbarth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gosbarth) A joint analysis, resolution, or separation of parts.
 Cydosbarthawl, *a.* (cydosbarth) Jointly analytic.
 Cydosbarthiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydosbarth) A jointly analyzing; a joint elucidation.
 Cydosbarthu, *v. a.* (cydosbarth) Jointly to analyze; to explain together.
 Cydosodawl, *a.* (cydosawd) Jointly placed.
 Cydosodiad, *s. m.* (cydosawd) A setting together.
 Cydosteg, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (gosteg) Mutual silence.
 Cydostegawl, *a.* (cydosteg) Mutually silent.
 Cydostegiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydosteg) A mutually silencing; a being mutually silent.
 Cydostegu, *v.* (cydosteg) To be mutually silent.
 Cydradd, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (gradd) Equal degree, or condition. *a.* of the same degree, equal.

Addas i bawb ei gydradd.

Proper for every one his coequal.

Adage.

Cydragorawl, *a.* (rhagorawl) Jointly excelling.
 Cydragori, *v. a.* (rhagori) Jointly to excel.
 Cydragoriad, *s. m.* (rhagoriad) Jointly excelling.
 Cydragrithiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (rhagrith) A mutually dissimulating; a mutually deceiving.
 Cydragrithiaw, *v. a.* (rhagrithiaw) To deceive, or act hypocritically together.
 Cydragrithiawl, *a.* (rhagrith) Mutually false.
 Cydragrithiwr, *s. m.—pl. cydragrithwyr* (rhagrithiwr) A joint dissimulator.
 Cydraib, *s. f.—pl. cydreibiau* (rhaib) Joint pillage.
 Cydraid, *s. m.—pl. cydreidiau* (rhaid) Mutual want; mutual necessity.
 Cydraith, *s. f.* (rhaith) Joint rule, or order.
 Cydran, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (rhan) A joint share.

A'm dewys gydran gyhydrege & bun,
 A bod yn gyfrin am rin, am reg.

And my choice is a joint share united with the fair, and to be in
 confidence as to secrets and gifts. *H. ab Owain Gwynedd.*

Cydranawg, *a.* (cydran) Jointly participant.
 Cydranawl, *a.* (cydran) That is jointly shared.
 Cydraniad, *s. m.* (cydran) Participation.
 Cydranu, *v. a.* (cydran) To share mutually.
 Cydranwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cydranwyr (cydran—gwr)
 A joint sharer, or participator.
 Cydrathiad, *s. m.* (rhathiad) Confrication.
 Cydrawd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (rhawd) A joint party.
 Cydred, *a.* (rhed) Going together, concurrent.

Iaith a gyll ei phriodoldeb pan na fyddo cydred gair a meddwl,
 ac yn gydgyrch gydgais a phob rhyw ddychymyg.

A language loses its propriety when the word and the thought
 are not concurrent, concomitant, and coactive with every kind of
 intention. *Barddas.*

Cydredawl, *a.* (cydred) Tending to be concurrent
 Cydredeg, *v. a.* (cydred) To go together.
 Cydrediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydred) A running
 together, or concurring; a concurrence.
 Cydreibiad, *s. m.* (cydraib) A joint snatching.
 Cydreibiaw, *v. a.* (cydraib) To seize jointly.
 Cydreibiawl, *a.* (cydraib) Jointly rapacious.
 Cydreibiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cydreibwyr (cydraib—gwr)
 One that joins in rapacity, or pillage.
 Cydreidiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydraid) A jointly
 necessitating, or making necessary.
 Cydreidiant, *s. m.* (cydraid) Mutual necessity.
 Cydreidiaw, *v.* (cydraid) Jointly to necessitate.
 Cydreidiawl, *a.* (cydraid) Jointly necessary.
 Cydreithiad, *s. m.* (cydraith) A joint rite.
 Cydreithiaw, *v. a.* (cydraith) To ordinate jointly.
 Cydreithiawl, *a.* (cydraith) Jointly ordinable.
 Cydreithiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cydreithwyr (cydraith—
 gwr) One that jointly ordines.
 Cydreol, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (rheol) A joint rule.
 Cydreolaeth, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (cydreol) Joint re-
 gulation; mutual arrangement.
 Cydreoli, *v. a.* (cydreol) To rule jointly.
 Cydreolwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cydreolwyr (cydreol—gwr)
 A joint ruler, regulator, or manager.
 Cydres, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* i (rhes) A joint row, or rank.
 Cydresawl, *a.* (cydres) In parallel rows.
 Cydresiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydres) A setting in
 parallel rows, order, or situation.
 Cydrestr, *s. f.*—*pl.* cydrestrau (rhestr) Joint range
 Cydrestrawl, *a.* (cydrestr) Arranged together.
 Cydrestriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydrestr) A jointly
 ranging, or a placing in parallel order.
 Cydrestru, *v. a.* (cydrestr) To rank together.
 Cydresu, *v. a.* (cydres) To set in parallel rows.
 Cydrif, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (rhif) Joint number.
 Cydrifaw, *v. a.* (cydrif) To reckon together.
 Cydrifawl, *a.* (cydrif) Numbered together.
 Cydrifiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydrif) A jointly num-
 bering or enumerating.
 Cydrin, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* iau (rhin) Mutual secret:
 Cydriniad, *s. m.* (cydrin) A caballing together.
 Cydriniaw, *v. a.* (cydrin) To cabal together.
 Cydriniawl, *a.* (cydrin) Of a mutual secret.
 Cydrith, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (rhith) Mutual mask,
 semblance, or appearance; a simile.
 Cydrithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydrith) A mutually
 appearing, a joint semblance.
 Cydrithiaw, *v. a.* (cydrith) To appear together.
 Cydrithiawl, *a.* (cydrith) Mutually appearing.
 Cydrodd, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* ion (rhodd) A joint present.
 Cydroddawl, *a.* (cydrodd) Jointly giving.
 Cydroddi, *v. a.* (cydrodd) To contribute jointly.

Gwyr ni olaith llaith, oni llochir,
 Heilyn, medd anwyn a'n cydroddir.

Men whom death cannot kill, if the butler is not confined, sweet
 cheering mead will be mutually given to us. *O. Cyfeiliawg.*

Cydroddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydrodd) Contribution.

Cydroddwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cydroddwyr (cydrodd—
 gwr) Contributor, one who contributes.
 Cydrwy, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* on (rhwy) A joint link.
 Cydrwyad, *s. m.* (cydrwy) A linking together.
 Cydrwyaw, *v. a.* (cydrwy) to link together.
 Cydrwyawl, *a.* (cydrwy) Linked together.
 Cydrwyddaw, *v. a.* (rhwydd) To facilitate jointly.
 Cydrwyddawl, *a.* (rhwyddawl) Jointly facilitated.
 Cydrwyddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (rhwyddiad) A joint-
 ly facilitating.
 Cydrwyfaw, *v. a.* (rhwyfaw) To row together.
 Cydrwyfawl, *a.* (rhwyfawl) Jointly rowed.
 Cydrwyfiad, *s. m.* (rhwyfiad) A rowing together.
 Cydrwymaw, *v. a.* (rhwymaw) To bind together.
 Cydrwymawl, *a.* (rhwymawl) Jointly restrictive.
 Cydrwymiad, *s. m.* (rhwymiad) A tying together.
 Cydrwysgaw, *v. a.* (rhwysgaw) Jointly to sway.
 Cydrwysgawl, *a.* (rhwysgawl) Jointly swaying.
 Cydrwysgiad, *s. m.* (rhwysgiad) A joint swaying.
 Cydrwystr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cydrwystrau (rhwystr) Joint
 stoppage, obstruction, or impediment.
 Cydrwystraw, *v. a.* (cydrwystr) Jointly to ob-
 struct; mutually to hinder.
 Cydrwystrawl, *a.* (cydrwystr) Jointly obstructive.
 Cydrwystriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydrwystr) A
 jointly obstructing; hindering, or impeding.
 Cydryddâd, *s. m.* (rhyddâd) A jointly liberating.
 Cydryddâawl, *a.* (rhyddâawl) Jointly liberated.
 Cydryddâu, *v.* (rhyddâu) To liberate together.
 Cydryddid, *s. m.* (rhyddid) Mutual liberty.
 Cydryfel, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oedd (rhyfel) Joint warfare
 Cydryfelawg, *a.* (cydryfel) Jointly warring.
 Cydryfeliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydryfel) A jointly
 warring.
 Cydryfelu, *v. a.* (cydryfel) To war jointly.
 Cydryfelwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cydryfelwyr (cydryfel—
 gwr) A fellow soldier, or a brother warrior.
 Cydryfyg, *s. m.* (rhyfyg) Joint assurance.
 Cydryfygawl, *a.* (rhyfyg) Mutually presuming.
 Cydryfygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydryfyg) A mu-
 tually arrogating; mutual presumption.
 Cydryfygu, *v. a.* (rhyfyg) Mutually to arrogate.
 Cydrythawl, *a.* (rhythawl) Stretched together.
 Cydrythiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (rhythiad) A distend-
 ing together.
 Cydrythu, *v. a.* (rhythu) To distend together.
 Cydryw, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (rhyw) Hermaphrodite.
a. congener, or homogeneous.
 Cydrywiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydryw) A rendering
 homogeneous; congenial, or of the same nature.
 Cydrywiaeth, *s. m.* (cydryw) Homogeneous.
 Cydrywiaw, *v. a.* (cydryw) To make homogeneous.
 Cydrywiawl, *a.* (cydryw) Homogeneous.
 Cydrywiolaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydrywiawl) Ho-
 mogeny, or homogeneousness.
 Cydrywioli, *v. a.* (cydrywiawl) To make congenial
 Cydsaf, *a.* (saf) Stationed, or placed together.
 Cydsafawl, *a.* (cydsaf) That is jointly standing.
 Cydsafiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydsaf) A standing to-
 gether.
 Cydsaig, *s. m.*—*pl.* cydseigiau (saig) A joint mess.
 Cydsain, *s. f.*—*pl.* cydseiniau (sain) Consonance.
a. consonant, or agreeing in sound.
 Cydsangawl, *a.* (sangawl) Jointly treading.
 Cydsangiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (sangiad) A treading
 together.
 Cydsangu, *v. a.* (sangu) To tread together.
 Cydsarddawl, *a.* (sarddawl) Mutually provoking.
 Cydsarddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (sarddiad) Mutual
 provocation; a mutually provoking.
 Cydsarddu, *v. a.* (sarddu) To provoke mutually.

Cydsathrawl, a. (sathrawl) That is jointly trodden.
Cydsathriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (sathriad) A joint treading.

Cydsathru, v. a. (sathru) To tread together.

Cydsedydlawg, a. (sefydlawg) Jointly stationary.

Cydsedydliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (sefydliad) A jointly establishing, or fixing; a joint establishment.

Cydsedydlu, v. a. (sefydlu) To establish jointly.

Cydsedyll, v. a. (sefyll) To stand together.

CydsEFIAD, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydsafiad) A standing together; a connection.

O iawn ddosbarth y daw iawn berthynas, a chyflawn gydseifiad, a chydgeisiad, a chydweithiad ar gerdd.

From a just discrimination comes just reference, and proper connection, concurrence, and co-operation in composition.
Barddas.

CydsEinedd, s. m. (cydsain) A consonancy.

CydsEiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydsEiniad) That is of one sound; a consonant.

CydsEiniannawg, a. (cydsEiniant) Having consonancy or unity of sound.

CydsEiniant, s. m. (cydsain) Agreement of sound.

CydsEiniaw, v. a. (cydsain) To agree in sound.

Tafawd gelyn ar ddannedd
 Ni chydsain a'r wirionedd.

The tongue of the foe on the teeth will not agree with the truth.
Adage.

CydsEiniawg, a. (cydsain) Consonant. *Cynghanedd gydseiniawg*, consonant harmony.

CydsEiniawl, a. (cydsain) Agreeing in sound.

CydsEinig, a. (cydsain) Consonous, of one sound.

Cydsenawl, a. (senawl) Mutually reprehensible.

Cydseniad, s. m. (seniad) A mutual chiding.

Cydsenu, v. a. (senu) To chide mutually.

CydsErch, s. m. (serch) Mutual love, or affection.

Cydsiarad, s. m. (siarad) A talking together.

Cydsiared, v. a. (siared) To talk together.

Cydsisial, s. m. (sisial) A whispering together.

Clywais gablair—

A chydsisial, feddal foes.

Ddawn fanyd i ddwyn f'elnoes.

I heard calumny, and a whispering together, with canting manners of mimic gift, for taking away my life. *W. Middleton.*

Cydsisial, v. a. (sisial) To jointly whisper.

Cydsoddawl, a. (soddawl) That jointly sinks into.

Cydsoddi, v. a. (soddi) To immerse together.

Cydsoddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (soddiad) Joint immersion; a sinking together.

Cydsorawl, a. (sorawl) That is mutually offended.

Cydsori, v. a. (sori) To be mutually offended.

Cydsoriad, s. m. (soriad) A mutually offending.

Cydsoriant, s. m. (soriant) Mutual offence.

Cydsuddaw, v. a. (suddaw) To sink together.

Cydsuddawl, a. (suddawl) That jointly sinks.

Cydsuddiad, s. m. (suddiad) A sinking together.

Cydsuddiant, s. m. (suddiant) A joint immersion.

Cydsyllt, s. m. (swllt) That is put together.

Cydswydd, s. f.—pl. t. au (swydd) A joint office.

Cydswyddawg, a. (cydswydd) Having joint duty.
s. m.—pl. t. au (cydswyddogion). A colleague.

Cydswyddawl, a. (cydswydd) Jointly officiating.

Cydswyddogaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydswyddawg) Joint duty; a mutual office.

Cydsylw, s. m.—pl. t. on (sylw) A joint remark.

Cydsylwad, s. m. (cydsylw) A joint remarking.

Cydsylwedd, s. m. (sylwedd) Consubstantiality.

Cydsylweddawl, a. (cydsylwedd) Consubstantial.

Cydsylweddidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydsylwedd) Consubstantiation, consolidation.

Cydsylweddoldeb, s. m. (cydsylweddawl) Consubstantiality, or a unity of substances.

Cydsylweddoli, v. a. (cydsylweddawl) To consubstantiate, or to unite in one substance.

Cydsylwedd, v. a. (cydsylwedd) To consubstantiate.

Cydsylliad, s. m. (sylliad) A looking together.

Cydsylltiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydswllt) Conjunction; a joining together.

Cydsylltiawl, a. (cydswllt) Conjunction.

Cydsylltu, v. a. (cydswllt) To connect together.

Amser cyfraniad a fydd fal y bo amser y gair a gydsyllter ag ef.

The time of the participle will be like the time of the verb that shall be conjoined with it.
Sim. Fychan.

Cydsyllu, v. a. (syllu) Jointly to notice.

Cydsymud, v. a. (symud) To move together.

Cydsymudawl, a. (cydsymud) Jointly moving.

Cydsymudiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydsymud) A moving together; a joint motion, or movement.

Cydsyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (syniad) Agreement of opinion, unanimity; combination.

Cydsyniaw, v. n. (syniaw) To consent.

Cydsyniawl, a. (syniawl) Consentaneous.

Cydsynied, v. n. (synied) To consent, to accord.

Cydsyniedig, a. (cydsynied) That is consented to.

Cydsyniedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydsyniedig) Concurrence, or mutual accordance.

O gydsyniedigaeth ei holl wyrda ellwng a orug Beli Gwythlach yn rhydd o'i garchar.

By the joint consent of all his nobles Beli set Gwythlach at liberty from his prison.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Cydsynioldeb, s. m. (cydsyniawl) Concurrence.

Cydsyniwr, s. m.—pl. t. au (syniwr) One that concurs, consents, agrees to, or joins with.

Cydsyrthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (syrthiad) A falling together; a mutually falling.

Cydsyrthiaw, v. a. (syrthiaw) To fall together.

Cydsyrthiawl, a. (syrthiawl) Jointly falling.

Cydsyrthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (sythiad) A jointly stiffening, straightening, or becoming erect.

Cydsyrthiawl, a. (sythiawl) Jointly straightened.

Cydsythu, v. a. (sythu) To stiffen together.

Cydu, v. a. (cud) To bag; to put into a bag.

Cydun, a. (un) Unanimous, accordant, united.

Cydunaw, v. a. (cydun) To accord, acquiesce.

Cydunawl, a. (cydun) Accordant, consenting.

Cydunder, s. m. (cydun) Accordance.

Cydunder, s. m. (cydun) Conformity, agreement.

Cydundiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydun) A consenting.

Cyduddas, s. f.—pl. t. au (urddas) A joint investiture.

Cyduddasawl, a. (cyduddas) Jointly invested.

Cyduddasiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyduddas) Joint ordination; a jointly investing, or ordaining.

Cyduddasu, v. a. (cyduddas) To invest together.

Cyduddaw, v. a. (urddaw) To ordain together.

Cyduddawl, a. (urddawl) Jointly dignified.

Cyduddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (urddiad) A jointly dignifying.

Cydwad, s. m. (gwad) A joint disowning.

Cydwadawl, a. (cydwad) Jointly disowned.

Cydwadiad, s. m. (cydwad) A joint denial.

Cydwadu, v. a. (cydwad) To deny jointly.

Cydwaddawl, a. (gwaddawl) Jointly endowed.

Cydwaddoli, v. a. (cydwadd) To endow together.

Cydwaddoliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydwaddawl) A jointly endowing, or giving portion.

Cydwad, s. m. (gwaed) Being of one blood.

Cydwadawl, a. (cydwad) Of the same blood.

Cydwadoli, v. a. (cydwadawl) To connect by blood.

Cydwadoliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydwadawl) A connecting by blood; connection by kindred.

Cydwadoliaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydwadawl) Consanguinity.

Cydwaeedd, *s. f.* (gwaedd) A joint cry, or shout.
 Cydwaeeddawl, *a.* (cydwaeedd) Jointly shouting.
 Cydwaeeddi, *v. a.* (cydwaeedd) To shout together.
 Cydwaeeddiad, *s. m.* (cydwaeedd) Conclamation.
 Cydwahan, *a.* (gwahan) Being mutually parted.
 Cydwahanawl, *a.* (gwahan) Mutually separable.
 Cydwahaniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydwahan) A joint parting, separation, or division.
 Cydwahanu, *v. a.* (gwahan) To separate jointly.
 Cydwahardd, *v.* (gwahardd) Mutually to forbid.
 Cydwaharddawl, *a.* (cydwahardd) Jointly forbidden.
 Cydwaharddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydwahardd) Joint restraint, forbiddance, or restriction.
 Cydwaharddu, *v. a.* (cydwahardd) Mutually to forbid.
 Cydwahawdd, *v. a.* (gwahawdd) To invite mutually.
 Cydwahoddawl, *a.* (cydwahawdd) Jointly invited.
 Cydwahoddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydwahawdd) Joint invitation, or bidding.
 Cydwaisg, *a.* (gwaig) Coactively expert.

Gwasgawd braisg cydwaisg, cydwedd Benlli Gwr,
 Gwr clodfawr y'ngawr y'ngwrhydri.

A shelter potent and coactively expert, similar to Benlli Gwr, a man famous in the shout, and in valorous deeds.
Gr. ab M. ab Dafydd, i Oronwy.

Cydwaiith, *s. m.—pl. cydweithiau* (gwaith) Joint work or employment.

I ochel cydwaiith dynion drwg—
 Fe ddysgwyd i'm ei hebgor,

To escape the joint work of evil men, it has been taught to me to be out of its way.
E. Prys.

Cydwanaad, *s. m.* (gwan) A jointly weakening.
 Cydwanaawl, *a.* (gwan) Apt to enfeeble jointly.
 Cydwanau, *v.* (gwanau) To weaken jointly.
 Cydwareu, *v. a.* (gwareu) To play together.
 Cydwarchaad, *s. m.* (gwarchaad) A jointly hemming in; a guarding together.
 Cydwarchaawl, *a.* (gwarchaawl) Jointly guarding.
 Cydwarchau, *v. a.* (gwarchau) To besiege jointly.
 Cydwared, *v. a.* (gwared) To deliver jointly.
 Cydwaredawl, *a.* (cydwared) Jointly saving.
 Cydwarediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydwared) A jointly saving, or delivering; a joint deliverance.
 Cydwaredu, *v. a.* (cydwared) To deliver jointly.
 Cydwareuad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydwareu) A playing together; a joint recreation, or diversion.
 Cydwareuawl, *a.* (cydwareu) Playful together.
 Cydwarth, *s. m.* (gwarth) Mutual reproach.
 Cydwarthaad, *s. m.* (cydwarth) A mutually disparaging or reproaching.
 Cydwarthaaawl, *a.* (cydwarth) Mutually reproachful; mutually disparaging.
 Cydwarthau, *v. a.* (cydwarth) To reproach mutually; to disgrace one another.
 Cydwarthruddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwarthruddiad) Mutual disparagement, or reproach.
 Cydwarthruddiaw, *v. a.* (gwarthruddiaw) To disparage, reproach, or scandalize mutually.
 Cydwarthruddiawl, *a.* (gwarthruddiawl) Mutually scandalous, reproachful, or shameful.
 Cydwas, *s. m.—pl. cydweision* (gwas) A fellow-servant.
 Cydwasanaeth, *s. m.* (gwasanaeth) Joint service.
 Cydwasanenthawl, *a.* (gwasanaeth) Jointly serviceable; jointly ministring.
 Cydwasaneuthu, *v. a.* (cydwasanaeth) To serve together; to minister together.
 Cydwasaneuthwr, *s. m.—pl. cydwasanenthwyr* (cydwasanaeth—gwr) A joint server.
 Cydwasgar, *a.* (gwasgar) Mutually dispersed.

Cydwasgarawl, *a.* (cydwasgar) Jointly dispersive.
 Cydwasgariad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydwasgar) Joint spreading, scattering, or dispersion.
 Cydwasgaru, *v. a.* (cydwasgar) To scatter or to disperse mutually.
 Cydwasgiad, *s. m.* (gwasgiad) A pressing jointly.
 Cydwasgu, *v. a.* (gwasgu) To press jointly.
 Cydwastataad, *s. m.* (gwastataad) A jointly leveling or rendering uniform.
 Cydwastataawl, *a.* (gwastataawl) Jointly levelled.
 Cydwastatau, *v. a.* (gwastatau) To level jointly.
 Cydwe, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (gwe) A contexture.
 Cydwead, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydwe) Interweaving.
 Cydweawl, *a.* (cydwe) That is interwoven.
 Cydwedd, *s. c.—pl. t. au* (gwedd) That is conjoined; a system; a consociate, or a partner; a husband, or wife. *Cydwedd ammodawl*, a conventional system. *Welsh Laws.*

Ni chaf'n gydwedd, clyw heddyw,
 Fardd cun, y fun yn dy fyw.

Thou shalt not have for a partner, hear this day, thou forward bard, the fair one whilst thou livest.

D. ab Gwilym, ymdd. a'r Gog.

Cydweddaidd, *a.* (cydwedd) Apt to associate.
 Cydweddawg, *a.* (cydwedd) Conjugal. *s. m.* yoke-fellow.
 Cydweddawl, *a.* (cydwedd) Consistent, or agreeing; systematical.
 Cydweddi, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (gweddi) A joint prayer.
 Cydweddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydwedd) Conso-ciation; conformation.
 Cydweddiadu, *v. a.* (cydwedd) To systemize.
 Cydweddiaw, *v. a.* (gweddiaw) To pray together.
 Cydweddoldeb, *s. m.* (cydweddawl) Compatibility.
 Cydweddu, *v. a.* (cydwedd) To accord with, or fit one another; to systemize; to unite with; to quadrate.
 Na ddoter unrwy beth yn y gerdd na's gellir ei lawr gydgymalu,
 a'i gydweddu a'r pethau ereill o honi.
 Let no manner of thing be put in the composition that cannot be justly connected, and be assimilated with the other parts of it.
Barddas.
 Cydweddus, *a.* (cydwedd) Accordant, consonant.
 Cydweini, *v. a.* (gweini) To serve together.
 Cydweiniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gweiniad) A jointly serving together.
 Cydweiniawl, *a.* (gweiniawl) Jointly serving.
 Cydweinidawg, *s. m.—pl. cydweinidogion* (gweinidawg) A joint server; a fellow-servant.
 Cydweinidogaeth, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cydweinidawg) A joint service, ministration, function, or office.
 Cydweinidogawl, *a.* (cydweinidawg) Jointly serving; mutually ministring.
 Cydweinidoges, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cydweinidawg) A fellow-servant.
 Cydweinidogi, *v. a.* (cydweinidawg) To serve together; to minister mutually.
 Cydweinidogwr, *s. m.—pl. cydweinidogwyr* (cydweinidawg—gwr) A joint functionary.
 Cydweinydd, *s. m.* (gweinydd) Joint server.
 Cydweinyddawl, *a.* (gweinydd) Jointly ministrant.
 Cydweinyddes, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cydweinydd) A joint server, a female fellow-servant.
 Cydweinyddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydweinydd) A joint ministration, function, agency, or office.
 Cydweinyddiawl, *a.* (cydweinydd) Jointly serving.
 Cydweinyddu, *v. a.* (cydweinydd) To minister jointly or mutually.
 Cydweisgiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydwaisg) A being mutually agile, brisk, or nimble.
 Cydweisgiaw, *v.* (cydwaisg) To frisk together.
 Cydweisgiawl, *a.* (cydwaisg) Frisking together.

Cydweithiad, *s. m.* (cydwaith) Co-operation.
 Cydweithiaw, *v. a.* (cydwaith) To co-operate.
 Cydweithiawl, *a.* (cydwaith) Co-operative.
 Cydweithiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cydweithwyr (cydwaith—
 gwr) A work-fellow, or fellow-labourer.
 Cydweithred, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* ion (cydwaith) Joint
 act, or work; a mutual act.

Dyw Sadwrn bu difwrn eu cydweithred:
 Dyw Sul, eu llafnau rhudd amddygiad.

On Saturday fruitless was their joint labour; Sunday, their blades
 were of a ruddy appearance. *Aneurin.*

Cydweithredawl, *a.* (cydwaith) Co-operative.
 Cydweithrediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydweithred)
 Co-operation, or a working together.
 Cydweithredu, *v.* (cydweithred) To co-operate.
 Cydwelydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (gwelydd) A consociate.

Mab cadr Cadwaladr, cydwelydd hael,
 O hil Elystan Glodrydd.

The mighty son of Cadwaladr, one of the common tribe of the
 generous, of the line of Elystan Glodrydd. *Deio ab Ieu. Du.*

Cydwert, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gwerth) What is an
 equivalence, or of equal value. *a.* equivalent.

Rhyddid!—Nid yw gydwert iddi
 Darnau aur ein daiar ni.

Liberty! to her the golden treasures of our earth are not equiva-
 lent. *D. Thomas, Eryri.*

Cydwertedd, *s. m.* (cydwert) An equivalence.
 Cydwertiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydwert) Joint
 selling; a mutually selling.
 Cydwertu, *v. a.* (cydwert) To sell together.
 Cydwëu, *v. a.* (cydwe) To interweave.
 Cydwibiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gwibiad) A jointly
 straying, wandering, or darting to and fro.
 Cydwibiaw, *v. a.* (gwibiaw) To stray together.
 Cydwibiawl, *a.* (gwibiawl) Jointly erratic.
 Cydwiriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gwiriad) A jointly de-
 monstrating, testifying, or asserting.
 Cydwiriant, *s. m.* (gwiriant) A joint verification.
 Cydwiriaw, *v. a.* (gwiriaw) To verify jointly.
 Cydwiriawl, *a.* (gwiriawl) Jointly verifying.
 Cydwlad, *s. f.*—*pl.* cydwledydd (gwlad) United
 state, or country. *a.* of the same country.
 Cydwladawl, *a.* (cydwlad) Of the same country.
 Cydwladoldeb, *s. m.* (cydwladawl) Federal con-
 stitution, state, or community.
 Cydwladwch, *s. m.* (cydwlad) A joint patriotism.
 Cydwladwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cydwladwyr (cydwlad—
 gwr) One of the same country, a fellow-coun-
 tryman.
 Cydwladwriaeth, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (cydwladwr) A
 united government, or commonwealth.
 Cydwladychawl, *a.* (cydwlad) Jointly governed.
 Cydwladychiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydwladwch) A
 jointly governing, or directing a commonwealth.
 Cydwladychu, *v. a.* (cydwlad) To govern jointly.
 Cydwladychwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cydwladychwyr (cyd-
 wladwch—gwr) A joint governor of a country.
 Cydwledd, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (gwledd) A joint feast.
 Cydwledda, *v. a.* (cydwledd) To carouse together.
 Cydwleddawl, *a.* (cydwledd) Mutually convivial.
 Cydwneuthur, *v. a.* (gwneuthur) To act jointly.
 Cydwneuthurawl, *a.* (cydwneuthur) Jointly done.
 Cydwneuthuriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydwneuthur)
 Joint action; a mutually performing.
 Cydwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cydwyr (gwr) A party man.

Gnawd yn y bo cydwyr y bydd cyrch.

Commonly where there are accomplices there will be a resort.
Adage.

Cydwrndaw, *v.* (gwrndaw) To listen together.
 Cydwres, *s. m.* (gwres) A joint warmth, or heat.
 Cydwresawg, *a.* (cydwres) Of mutual warmth.
 Cydwresawl, *a.* (cydwres) Giving mutual warmth.

Cydwresiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydwres) A mutu-
 ally warming, cheering, or enlivening.
 Cydwresogawl, *a.* (cydwresawg) Mutually warm.
 Cydwresogi, *v. a.* (cydwresawg) To warm, cheer,
 or enliven mutually.

Cydwresogiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydwresawg) A
 mutually warming, cheering, or invigorating.
 Cydwresu, *v. a.* (cydwres) To warm mutually.
 Cydwriaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydwr) A faction.
 Cydwrthawd, *v. a.* (gwrthawd) To reject or to re-
 fuse mutually.

Cydwrthladd, *v. a.* (gwrthladd) Jointly to oppose.
 Cydwrthladdawl, *a.* (gwrthladd) Jointly opposing.
 Cydwrthladdiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydwrthladd)
 A jointly withstanding, a joint opposition.
 Cydwrthodawl, *a.* (gwrthawd) Jointly rejecting.
 Cydwrthodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydwrthawd) A
 mutually rejecting, a joint rejection.

Cydwrthryn, *v. a.* (gwrthryn) To resist jointly.
 Cydwrthrynawl, *a.* (gwrthryn) Jointly opposing.
 Cydwrthryniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydwrthryn) A
 mutual opposition, resistance, or controversy.

Cydwthiad, *s. m.* (gwthiad) Joint impulsion.
 Cydwthiaw, *v. a.* (gwthiaw) To push together.
 Cydwthiawl, *a.* (gwthiawl) Jointly impelling.

Cydwymbod, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (gwybod) The consci-
 ence. *Cydwymbod lan ddirwysr*, a conscience
 clear and void of offence: *rhyn cydwymbod*, the
 impulse of conscience.

Cydwymbodawl, *a.* (cydwymbod) Conscientious, con-
 scionable, or scrupulous.

Cydwymbodoldeb, *s. m.* (cydwymbodawl) Conscienti-
 ousness; or internal perception.

Cydwymbodus, *a.* (cydwymbod) Conscientious.

Nid cydwymbodus ond cywir,
 Nid cywir ond meddylgar.

There is none conscientious but the just, none just but the thinking.
Adage.

Cydwymbodusrwydd, *s. m.* (cydwymbodus) Consci-
 entiousness, or scrupulosity.

Cydwylaw, *v. a.* (wylaw) To weep together.

Cydwylwn, cawad alar
 Aeth dros y wlad wastad wâr!

Let us mourn together, a shower of lamentation is gone over
 the country even and gentle! *Ieuan Thomas.*

Cydwyliad, *s. m.* (gwyliad) A watching jointly.

Cydwyliaw, *v. a.* (gwyliaw) To watch together.

Cydwylid, *v. a.* (gwylied) To watch jointly.

Cydwylidig, *a.* (cydwyliad) Jointly watched.

Cydwyneb, *a.* (gwyneb) Being face to face.

Cydwynebawl, *a.* (cydwyneb) Being confronted.

Cydwynebiad, *s. m.* (cydwyneb) Confrontation.

Cydwynebu, *v. a.* (cydwyneb) To confront.

Cydwynebwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* cydwynebwyr (cydwy-
 neb—gwr) One who confronts.

Cydwyrw, *v. a.* (gwyraw) To incline together.

Cydwyrawl, *a.* (gwyrawl) Inclining together.

Cydwyrriad, *s. m.* (gwyriad) A bending together.

Cydwys, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (gwys) A joint summons.

Cydwysiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydwys) Convocation.

Cydwysiaw, *v. a.* (cydwys) To convoke jointly.

Cydwysiawl, *a.* (cydwys) Being jointly cited.

Cydwystl, *s. m.*—*pl.* cydwystlon (gwystl) Joint
 pledge; a mutual pledge.

Cydwystlaw, *v. a.* (cydwystl) To pledge jointly.

Cydwystlawg, *a.* (cydwystl) Jointly pledged.

Cydwystliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (cydwystl) A joint
 pledging; a mutually pledging.

Cydyfed, *s. m.* (yfed) A drinking together.

Cydyfed, *v. a.* (yfed) To drink together.

Cydymadael, *v. a.* (ymadael) To part together.

Cydymadaw, *v. a.* (ymadaw) To part together.

Cydymadawiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydymadaw) A mutual parting, leaving, or separation.
Cydymadnabod, *s. m.* (ymadnabod) Mutual acquaintance; a mutual knowledge.
Cydymadnabod, *v.* (ymadnabod) To become acquainted together, or mutually known.
Cydymadrawdd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydymadroddion (ymadrawdd)) A joint discourse, or conversation.
Cydymadrawdd, *v. a.* (ymadrawdd) To talk together.
Cydymadroddawl, *a.* (cydymadrawdd) Talking together; mutually discoursing.
Cydymadroddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydymadrawdd) A discoursing, conversing, or speaking together.
Cydymafael, *v. a.* (ymafael) To wrestle together.
Cydymafaeliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydymafael) A wrestling, or contending together.
Cydymagweddawl, *a.* (ymagweddawl) Mutually conformable, complying, or agreeing together.
Cydymagweddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymagweddiad) A mutually conforming, or complying.
Cydymagweddu, *v. a.* (ymagweddu) Jointly to conform one's self.
Cydymalw, *v.* (ymalw) To be calling one another.
Cydymalwad, *s. m.* (cydymalw) Mutual calling.
Cydymanerch, *s. m.* (ymanerch) Mutual greeting.
Cydymanerch, *v.* (ymanerch) To greet mutually.
Cydymanerchawl, *a.* (cydymanerch) Mutually greeting.
Cydymaraws, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymaraws) A staying, or suffering with one another.
Cydymaraws, *v. a.* (ymaraws) To abide, or endure with one another.
Cydymarbed, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymarbed) A mutual sparing; a mutually abstaining.
Cydymarbed, *v.* (ymarbed) To abstain mutually.
Cydymarbedawl, *a.* (cydymarbed) Mutually abstaining, mutually continent.
Cydymarbediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydymarbed) A mutually abstaining; mutual continence.
Cydymarbod, *s. m.* (ymarbod) Mutual concern.
Cydymarbod, *v.* (ymarbod) To be mutually interested, or to have a mutual concern.
Cydymarbodawl, *a.* (ymarbod) Jointly interested.
Cydymarfer, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (ymarfer) A mutual habit, custom, or practice.
Cydymarfer, *v. a.* (ymarfer) Jointly to accustom.
Cydymarferawl, *a.* (cydymarfer) Jointly using.
Cydymarferiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydymarfer) A mutually habituating, or accustoming.
Cydymarosawl, *a.* (cydymaraws) Mutually patient, bearing, or enduring one another.
Cydymarwedd, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (ymarwedd) Mutual demeanour, deportment, or behaviour.
Cydymarwedd, *v. a.* (ymarwedd) To demean, or behave mutually.
Cydymarweddawl, *a.* (cydymarwedd) That mutually demean, comport, or conduct.
Cydymarweddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydymarwedd) A mutually demeaning, or behaving.
Cydymateb, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (ymateb) Joint reply.
Cydymateb, *v. a.* (ymateb) To answer mutually.
Cydymatebawl, *a.* (cydymateb) Jointly responsive.
CydyMattal, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (ymattal) Mutual abstinence, restraint, or continence.
CydyMattal, *v. a.* (ymattal) Mutually to abstain.
CydyMattaliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymattal) A mutually abstaining, restraining, or checking.
CydyMattalus, *a.* (ymattal) Mutually abstinent.
Cydymbarotôad, *s. m.* (ymbarotôad) Joint preparation, or a getting in readiness.

Cydymbarotôawl, *a.* (ymbarotôawl) Jointly preparative; that is jointly prepared.
Cydymbarotôi, *v. a.* (ymbarotôi) To prepare together; to be mutually preparing.
Cydymbeidiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymbeidiad) A mutually abstaining, refraining, or desisting.
Cydymbeidiaw, *v. a.* (ymbeidiaw) To abstain, or to desist mutually.
Cydymbeidiawl, *a.* (ymbeidiawl) Mutually desisting or abstaining.
Cydymbleidiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymbleidiad) A mutual combination, or confederation.
Cydymbleidiaw, *v.* (ymbleidiaw) To ally together.
Cydymbleidiawl, *a.* (ymbleidiawl) Jointly confederate; mutually confederating.
Cydymborth, *s. m.* (ymborth) A joint sustenance.
Cydymborthawl, *a.* (cydymborth) That subsists jointly, mutually maintaining.
Cydymborthi, *v.* (cydymborth) To subsist jointly.
Cydymborthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydymborth) A jointly subsisting, maintaining, or supporting.
Cydymdaith, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydymdeithion (ymdaith)) A companion, or fellow-traveller.
Cydymdaith, *v. a.* (ymdaith) To accompany.
Cydymdeimlad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymdeimlad) Mutual sympathy, or commiseration.
Cydymdeimladawl, *a.* (cydymdeimlad) Sympathetical; having a mutual feeling.
Cydymdeimlaw, *v.* (ymdeimlaw) To sympathize.
Cydymdeithas, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cydymdaith) Company; society.

Y brenin a ddylly yn ei gydymdeithas unarbymtheg ar ugain o wyr ar feirch; nid amgen y pedwar swyddawg ar ugain, ac y deuddeg lwestai, heb ei deulu, a'i wyrda, a'i weision, a'i gerddorion, a'i achangion.

The king ought to have in his retinue six and thirty men on horseback; that is to say, the twenty-four officers, and the twelve visitants, besides his family, and his gentlemen, and his servants, and his minstrels, and his mendicants. *Welsh Laws.*

Cydymdeithasawl, *a.* (cydymdeithas) Consociable.
Cydymdeithasiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydymdeithas) Consociation, a mutually associating.
Cydymdeithasu, *v. a.* (cydymdeithas) To consociate; mutually to associate.
Cydymdeithes, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cydymdaith) A female companion.
Cydymdeithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydymdaith) An accompanying, or accompaniment.
Cydymdeithiawg, *a.* (cydymdaith) That is accompanied.
Cydymdeithiocâad, *s. m.* (cydymdeithiawg) Accompaniment; a mutually associating.
Cydymdeithiocâawl, *a.* (cydymdeithiawg) That accompanies; or that is apt to go along with.

A phawb hagen wedi dydd brawd a fyddant gydymdeithiocâawl a'r engylion.

And all likewise after the day of judgment shall be of the joint fellowship with the angels. *Elucidarius.*

Cydymdeithiocâu, *v. a.* (cydymdeithiawg) To be accompanying.

Ninnau a'th cydymdeithiocâaf di, â deg mil o farchogion arfawg y gyd â mi i anghwanegu dy lu.

I will accompany thee also, and ten thousand armed cavalry with me, to augment thy army. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Cydymdeithiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cydymdeithwyr (cydymdaith—gwr)) One that accompanies.

Cydymdeithydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cydymdaith) A fellow-traveller.

Cydymdeurawl, *a.* (ymdeurawl) Jointly debating.
Cydymdeuriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymdeuriad) A debating, or striving in words together.

Cydymdeuru, *v.* (ymdeuru) To debate together.

Cydymdrafed, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymdrafed) A mutual contest, contention, or strife.

Cydymdrafadawl, *a.* (cydymdrafad) Apt to strive, contend, debate, or quarrel together.
 Cydymdrafodi, *v. a.* (cydymdrafad) To strive, or to contend mutually.
 Cydymdrafodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydymdrafad) A mutually striving, contending, or contesting.
 Cydymdrafferthawl, *a.* (ymdrafferth) Jointly busy
 Cydymdrafferthiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymdrafferthiad) A being busy, or bustling about together.
 Cydymdrafferthu, *v. a.* (ymdrafferthu) To bustle together; to be mutually busy.
 Cydymdrech, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymdrech) Mutual strife.
 Cydymdrechawl, *a.* (cydymdrech) Apt to strive together; mutually contending.
 Cydymdrechiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydymdrech) A striving, struggling, or contending together.
 Cydymdrechu, *v.* (ymdrechu) To strive together.
 Cydymdrechwr, *s. m.—pl. cydymdrechwyr* (cydymdrech—gwr) A mutual struggler, or striver.
 Cydymdynawl, *a.* (ymdynawl) Mutually contentious.
 Cydymdyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymdyniad) A contending together; mutual contention.
 Cydymdynu, *v.* (ymdynu) To contend together.
 Cydymddadlawl, *a.* (ymddadl) Jointly debating.
 Cydymddadliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymddadliad) A debating, arguing, or contesting together.
 Cydymddadlu, *v.* (ymddadlu) To debate together.
 Cydymddangaws, *v.* (ymddangaws) To appear together, to be mutually appearing.
 Cydymddangosawl, *a.* (cydymddangaws) That is jointly seen, or that mutually appear.
 Cydymddangosiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydymddangaws) A coming in view, or appearing together.
 Cydymdderchafael, *v.* (ymdderchafael) To be exalted, elevated, raised, or lifted up together.
 Cydymdderchafawl, *a.* (ymdderchafawl) Jointly exalting, mutually becoming exalted.
 Cydymdderchafiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymdderchafiad) A jointly exalting, or lifting up.
 Cydymdderchafu, *v.* (ymdderchafu) To be jointly exalted, to become mutually exalted.
 Cydymddiffyn, *v.* (ymddiffyn) To defend jointly.
 Cydymddiffynawl, *a.* (ymddiffyn) Jointly guarding
 Cydymddiffyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydymddiffyn) A defending together; mutual protection.
 Cydymddiried, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymddiried) Mutual trust; a mutually confiding.
 Cydymddiried, *v.* (ymddiried) To confide jointly.
 Cydymddiriedus, *a.* (cydymddiriad) Mutually confident; mutually confiding.
 Cydymddwyn, *v. a.* (ymddwyn) To bear with one another; to demean mutually.
 Cydymddyddan, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (ymddyddan) A conversation; a conversing together.
 Cydymddyddan, *v. a.* (ymddyddan) To converse together; to be mutually discoursing.
 Cydymddyddanawl, *a.* (cydymddyddan) Talking together.
 Cydymddygawl, *a.* (ymddygawl) Mutually bearing
 Cydymddygiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymddygiad) A mutual demeanour, deportment, or behaviour.
 Cydymddygnawl, *a.* (ymddygnawl) Jointly toiling.
 Cydymddygniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymddygniad) A toiling, or striving together; a mutual toil.
 Cydymddygnu, *v. a.* (ymddygnu) To toil together
 Cydymegniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymegniad) Mutual exertion, a jointly endeavouring.
 Cydymegniaw, *v.* (ymegniaw) Jointly to exert.
 Cydymegniawl, *a.* (ymegniawl) Jointly exerting.

Cydymeiriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymeiriad) Mutual debate, contention, or cavilling.
 Cydymeiriaw, *v. a.* (ymeiriaw) To debate together; to be mutually cavilling.
 Cydymeiriawl, *a.* (ymeiriawl) Jointly cavilling.
 Cydymeryln, *v. a.* (ymerlyn) To pursue jointly.
 Cydymerylnawl, *a.* (cydymeryln) Mutually emulative; mutually rivalling.
 Cydymerylniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydymeryln) A mutual competition, emulation, or rivalry.
 Cydymfoddlondeb, *s. m.* (ymfoddlondeb) Mutual contentment, acquiescence, or complacency.
 Cydymfoddloni, *v. a.* (ymfoddloni) Mutually to acquiesce, to become mutually contented.
 Cydymfoddlonus, *a.* (ymfoddlonus) Mutually content.
 Cydymffrost, *s. m.* (ymffrost) Mutual boast.
 Cydymffrostiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydymffrost) A mutually boasting, vaunting, or glorying.
 Cydymffrostiaw, *v. a.* (cydymffrost) To vaunt mutually
 Cydymffrostiawl, *a.* (ymffrost) Mutually boasting.
 Cydymgadwynad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymgadwynad) An interchaining; concatenation.
 Cydymgadwynaw, *v. a.* (ymgadwynaw) To become interchained.

Bydd o barth cyrch, ac o barth awdl yn cydymgadwynaw.

With respect to recurrent pause, and with respect to rhyme, it will be concatenating. *Barddas.*

Cydymgadwynawl, *a.* (ymgadwynawl) That concatenates; mutually interchaining.

Cydymgabled, *s. m.* (ymgabled) Mutual calumny

O, feiblon dynion! hyd ba hyd
 Y throwch, trwy gydymgabled,
 Fy mharch yn warth!

Oh, sons of men! for how long will you, by mutual blasphemy, turn my reverence to ridicule? *E. Prys.*

Cydymgabiliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymgabiliad) A mutually calumniating, or blaspheming.

Cydymgabl, *v. a.* (ymgabl) To deride mutually.

Cydymgablus, *a.* (ymgablus) Mutually profane.

Cydymgais, *s. m.—pl. cydymgeisiau* (ymgais) Competition, emulation, or striving together.

Cydymganlyn, *v. a.* (ymganlyn) To pursue jointly

Cydymganlynawl, *a.* (cydymganlyn) Jointly pursuing; apt to pursue together, or to emulate.

Cydymganlyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydymganlyn) A joint pursuit, or a following together.

Cydymgaredigaw, *v. a.* (ymgaredigaw) Mutually to caress, fondle, or love one another.

Cydymgaredigawl, *a.* (ymgaredigawl) Apt to caress, or love one another, mutually affectionate.

Cydymgaru, *v. a.* (ymgaru) To love one another.

Cydymgasglawl, *a.* (ymgasgl) Jointly collective.

Cydymgasgliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymgasgliad) A jointly gathering or collecting together.

Cydymgasglu, *v.* (ymgasglu) To collect together.

Dylid eglur seldrem ar bob rhan o ddychymyg y gerdd, a'u cydymgasglu, a'u cydgorffoli yn un sylwedd.

There ought to be a clear view had of all parts of the invention in a song, and to collect them together, and to incorporate them in one whole. *Barddas.*

Cydymgeiniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymgeiniad) Mutual strife, contest, quarrel, or contention.

Cydymgeiniaw, *v. a.* (ymgeiniaw) To contend together, to be mutually wrangling.

Cydymgeiniawl, *a.* (ymgeiniawl) Mutually contentious, mutually quarrelsome.

Cydymgeisiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydymgeis) A mutually contending; mutual competition.

Cydymgeisiaw, *v. a.* (cydymgeis) To strive together; to strive mutually, to obtain.

Cydymgeisiawl, a. (cydymgais) Mutually emulative; mutually seeking.

Cydymgeisiwr, s. m.—pl. cydymgeiswyr (cydymgais—gwr) A competitor, or a rival.

Cydymgeledd, s. m. (ymgeledd) Mutual succour.

Cydymgeleddawl, a. (cydymgeledd) Mutually provident; mutually succouring.

Cydymgeleddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydymgeledd) A mutually cherishing; joint protection.

Cydymgeleddu, v. a. (cydymgeledd) To protect jointly; to be mutually cherishing.

Cydymgiliad, s. m. (ymgiliad) Mutual retreat.

Cydymgiliaw, v. a. (ymgiliaw) To recede together.

Cydymgoledd, v. a. (ymgoledd) To cherish one another; to comfort mutually.

Cydymgoleddawl, a. (cydymgoledd) Mutually cherishing, or comforting.

Cydymgoleddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydymgoledd) Mutual comfort.

Cydymgorfforawl, a. (ymgorfforawl) Concorporate.

Cydymgorffori, v. a. (ymgorffori) To incorporate.

Cydymgorfforiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymgorfforiad) A becoming blended in one mass.

Cydymgudd, a. (ymgudd) Mutually obscured.

Cydymguddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydymgudd) A mutually becoming obscured, or hidden.

Cydymguddiaw, v. (cydymgudd) To become concealed or secluded together.

Cydymguddiawl, a. (cydymgudd) Mutually becoming secluded or concealed.

Cydymgydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymgydiad) A grappling together.

Cydymgydiaw, v. a. (ymgydiaw) To grapple together; to become mutually fastened.

Cynghawg a elwir felly am ei debyced i gwlm o'r cynghaw, a gydymgydiant y naill yn y llall.

The complex is so called from its being so similar to a knot of bur, that become fastened together the one in the other.

Barddas.

Cydymgydiawl, a. (ymgydiawl) Apt to join together; mutually becoming fastened.

Cydymgydnabod, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymgydnabod) Mutual knowledge, or acquaintance.

Cydymgyffelybawl, a. (ymgyffelybu) Consimilar.

Cydymgyffelybiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymgyffelybiad) Consimilarity.

Cydymgyffelybu, v. a. (ymgyffelybu) To become consimilar, to have a mutual similitude.

Cydymgymysgawl, a. (ymgymysgawl) Apt to mix together; mutually mixing.

Cydymgymysgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymgymysgiad) Commixion; a compounding together.

Cydymgymysgu, v. a. (ymgymysgu) To become mixed together.

Mi a ysgrifennai atoch—na chydymgymysgech a godinebwyr.

I have written unto you, that ye would not mix together with fornicators.

1 Cor. v. 9.

Cydymgynnull, v. a. (ymgynnull) To assemble or congregate together.

Cydymgynnulliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydymgynnull) A jointly assembling, or collecting together.

Cydymgynghorawl, a. (ymgynghorawl) Having mutual advice; mutually consulting.

Cydymgynghori, v. a. (ymgynghori) To consult together; to consult mutually.

Cydymgynghoriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymgynghoriad) A mutually consulting together.

Cydymgyrch, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymgyrch) Concurrence; a mutually approaching.

Gwylled y bardd fod y manau hyny yn cangenau yn rhywiawg ar brif-amcan a sylwedd y gerdd, ac yn cyfranu at ei dyben o gydymgyrch, a chydymgais.

Let the bard be careful that those points be branching out naturally on the primary design and substance of the song; and contributing to its intention, with mutual concurrence, and mutual tendency.

Barddas.

Cydymgyrchawl, a. (cydymgyrch) Coming together; mutually approaching.

Cydymgyrchiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydymgyrch) A coming at one another; a mutually conflicting.

Cydymgyrchu, v. a. (cydymgyrch) To come on together; to approach mutually.

Cydymgysylltawl, a. (ymgysylltawl) Jointly connective; becoming mutually connected.

Cydymgysylltiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymgysylltiad) A mutually conjoining, or combining.

Cydymgysylltu, v. a. (ymgysylltu) To become jointly combined, or joined together.

Pa rai bynag a ymaelltuant, ac a gydymgysylltant yn y frawdoliaeth newydd.

Whosoever that shall withdraw themselves, and that shall become connected together in the new fraternity.

Canon ix.

Cydymholi, v. a. (ymholi) To question one another; to interrogate mutually.

Cydymholiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymholiad) A jointly questioning; a mutual interrogation.

Cydymhônawl, a. (ymhônawl) Mutually positive.

Cydymhônî, v. (ymhônî) To be mutually positive.

Cydymhônîad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymhônîad) A being mutually positive; mutual assertion.

Cydymladd, v. a. (ymladd) To fight together.

Cydymladdawl, a. (cydymladd) Apt to fight jointly.

Cydymladdiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydymladd) A fighting in concert; a jointly combating.

Cydymladdwr, s. m.—pl. cydymladdwyr (cydymladd—gwr) A joint combatant; a fellow-soldier.

Cydymlechawl, a. (ymlechawl) Apt to skulk together; mutually skulking.

Cydymlechiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymlechiad) A skulking together; a joint seclusion.

Cydymlechu, v. a. (ymlechu) To skulk together.

Cydymledawl, a. (ymledawl) Spreading together.

Cydymlediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymlediad) A spreading together; a joint expansion.

Cydymledu, v. a. (ymledu) To extend together.

Cydymlenwad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymlenwad) Joint repletion; a mutually filling.

Cydymlenwawl, a. (ymlenwawl) Apt to fill together; becoming mutually replete.

Cydymlenwi, v. a. (ymlenwi) To fill together.

Cydymlid, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymlid) Joint pursuit.

Cydymlid, v. a. (ymlid) To pursue together.

Cydymliadiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydymlid) A jointly pursuing; a joint prosecution.

Cydymliadiawl, a. (cydymlid) Jointly pursuing.

Cydymlithraw, v. a. (ymlithraw) To glide together; to glide mutually.

Cydymlithrawl, a. (ymlithrawl) Gliding together.

Cydymlithriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymlithriad) A jointly gliding, or passing along.

Cydymliw, v. a. (ymliw) To reproach one another; to be mutually accusing.

Cydymliwiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydymliw) Mutual reproach; a mutually reproaching.

Cydymliwiawl, a. (cydymliw) Mutually reproaching or accusing.

Cydymluniad, s. m. (ymluniad) Configuration.

Cydymluniaw, v. (ymluniaw) To become conform.

Cydymluniawl, a. (ymluniawl) Tending to conform mutually.

Cydymlynawl, a. (ymlynawl) Jointly adherent.

Cydymlyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymlyniad) Joint adhesion; a mutually adhering.

Cydymlynu, v. a. (ymlynu) To adhere mutually.

Cydymmaith, s. m.—pl. cydymmeithion (ymmaith) A companion; a mate, or fellow.

Llwfr, lladd ei gydymmaith.

The coward will kill his friend.

Adage.

Na fid dy elyn dy gydymmaith.

Let not thy foe be thy companion.

Adage.

Câs â adawo ei gydymmaith heb achawr.

Odious is he that will leave his friend without a cause.

Adage.

Odid o'r cant cydymmaith.

Scarce a friend out of the hundred.

Adage.

Cydymmeithas, s. f.—pl. t. au (cydymmaith) Society; consociation.

Cydymmeithasawl, a. (cydymmeithas) Tending to consociate or unite together in fellowship.

Cydymmeithasiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydymmeithas) Consociation, or fellowship, a consociating.

Cydymmeithasu, v. a. (cydymmeithas) To consociate; mutually to associate.

Cydymmeithiaw, v. a. (cydymmaith) To company; to become a companion, or fellow.

Cydymmeithiawl, a. (cydymmaith) Apt to accompany; mutually accompanying.

Cydymnawsiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymnawsiad) A becoming tinctured with one another.

Cydymnawsiaw, v. (ymnawsiaw) To become one quality, to be mutually blended.

Cydymnawsiawl, a. (ymnawsiawl) Tending to become of the same quality, or disposition.

Cydymneilltuad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymneilltuad) A seceding together; a joint separation.

Cydymneilltuaw, v. n. (ymneilltuaw) To secede together; mutually to secede.

Cydymneilltuawl, a. (ymneilltuawl) That jointly secedes; apt to withdraw, or separate together.

Cydymnerthawl, a. (ymnerthawl) Coefficacious.

Cydymnerthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymnerthiad) A mutually strengthening, or assisting; co-operation.

Cydymnerthu, v. a. (ymnerthu) To assist jointly.

Cydymnesâad, s. m. (ymnesâad) Mutual approach.

Cydymnesâawl, a. (ymnesâawl) Apt to approach.

Cydymnesâu, v. a. (ymnesâu) Jointly to approach.

Cydymnwyfaw, v. (ymnwyfaw) To be mutually exhilarated, invigorated, or enlivened.

Cydymnwyfawl, a. (ymnwyfawl) Mutually becoming enlivened, or being mutually enamoured.

Cydymnwyfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymnwyfiad) A being mutually enlivened; mutual exhilaration.

Cydymoddef, v. a. (ymoddef) To endure mutually.

Cydymoddefawl, a. (cydymoddef) Mutually patient.

Cydymoddefiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydymoddef) A mutually bearing with, enduring, or suffering.

Cydymofyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ymofyn) Joint inquiry; a mutually seeking or inquiring.

Cydymofyn, v. a. (ymofyn) To enquire together.

Cydymofynawl, a. (cydymofyn) Mutually inquisitive; being mutually seeking.

Cydymofyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydymofyn) A jointly enquiring, or searching.

Cydymogoneddawl, a. (ymogoneddawl) Tending to be exalted, honoured, or glorified together.

Cydymogoneddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymogoneddiad) A being exalted, or glorified together.

Cydymogoneddu, v. (ymogoneddu) To be glorified, exalted, or dignified together.

Cydymorchestawl, a. (ymorchestawl) Mutually emulative or striving for pre-eminence.

Cydymorchestiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymorchestiad) A mutual emulation, or competition.

Cydymorchestu, v. a. (ymorchestu) To strive together; mutually to emulate.

Cydymosawd, v. a. (ymosawd) To set on together; to lay on mutually.

Cydymosodawl, a. (cydymosawd) Apt to set on together; mutually laying on.

Cydymosodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydymosawd) A mutually setting on, a taking a mutual position.

Cydymostegawl, a. (ymostegawl) Silent mutually.

Cydymostegiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymostegiad) A becoming mutually silent, or tranquil.

Cydymostegu, v. (ymostegu) To be mutually silent; mutually to become tranquil.

Cydymostwng, v. a. (ymostwng) To bow together.

Cydymostyngawl, a. (cydymostwng) Jointly submissive; mutually becoming humble.

Cydymostyngiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydymostwng) A mutual submission or humiliation.

Cydymranawl, a. (ymranawl) Jointly seceding.

Cydymraniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymraniad) Joint secession, separation, or a withdrawing.

Cydymranu, v. a. (ymranu) To secede together.

Cydymrithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymrithiad) Mutual disguise; a mutually appearing.

Cydymrithiaw, v. a. (ymrithiaw) To appear together; to appear or seem mutually.

Cydymrithiawl, a. (ymrithiawl) Mutually seeming.

Cydymrôad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymrôad) Mutual resignation, submission, or giving up to.

Cydymrôawl, a. (ymrôawl) Mutually resigning.

Cydymroddawl, a. (ymroddawl) Mutually yielding.

Cydymroddi, v. a. (ymroddi) Mutually to yield.

Cydymroddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymroddiad) A mutually yielding; mutual resignation.

Cydymrôi, v. a. (ymrôi) Mutually to resign.

Cydymrwymaw, v. a. (ymrwymaw) To combine together; mutually to become bound.

Cydymrwymawl, a. (ymrwymawl) Jointly combined.

Cydymrwymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymrwymiad) A combining, or binding together.

Cydymryson, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymryson) Competition; a mutually contending.

Cydymryson, v. a. (ymryson) To contend together.

Cydymrysonaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydymryson) A mutual rivalry, competition, or contention.

Cydymrysonawl, a. (cydymryson) Mutually striving, or contending.

Cydymrysondeb, s. m. (cydymryson) Mutual debate.

Cydymrysoniad, s. m.—pl. au (cydymryson) A mutually striving together, emulation.

Cydymrysonwr, s. m.—pl. cydymrysonwyr (cydymryson—gwr) A joint competitor, or rival.

Cydymrathawl, a. (ymrathawl) Apt to tread together; mutually oppressive.

Cydymrathriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymrathriad) A being mutually treading, or trampling upon.

Cydymrathru, v. a. (ymrathru) To trample together; mutually to trample.

Cydymsenawl, a. (ymsenawl) Mutually abusive.

Cydymseniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymseniad) A mutually chiding, a mutual abuse.

Cydymsensu, v. a. (ymsensu) To abuse each other.

Cydymserchawl, a. (ymserchawl) Becoming mutually impassioned.

Cydymserchiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymserchiad) A being mutually impassioned.

Cydymserchu, v. (ymserchu) To love mutually.

Cydymserthawl, a. (ymserthawl) Mutually abusive; becoming mutually obscene.

Cydymserthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymserthlad) A being mutually abusive; or obscene.

Cydymserthu, *v.* (ymserthu) To be mutually vile.

Cydymsymud, *v. a.* (ymsymud) To move together

Cydymsymudawl, *a.* (cydymsymud) Being jointly moving; mutually moving.

Cydymsymudiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydymsymud) A moving together; a joint motion.

Cydymunaw, *v. a.* (ymunaw) To unite together.

Cydymunawl, *a.* (ymunawl) Unanimous together.

Cydymuniad, *s. m.* (ymuniad) Mutual union.

Cydymwadawl, *a.* (ymwadawl) Mutually disowning; mutually renouncing.

Cydymwadiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymwadiad) A mutual renunciation, disowning, or disavowing.

Cydymwadu, *v.* (ymwadu) Mutually to renounce.

Cydymwahanawl, *a.* (ymwahanawl) Tending to be mutually separating, or parting.

Cydymwahaniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymwahaniad) A being mutually separating.

Cydymwahanu, *v.* (ymwahanu) To be mutually separating; jointly to withdraw.

Cydymwared, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (ymwared) A mutual deliverance, assistance, or support.

Cydymwared, *v. a.* (ymwared) to save mutually.

Cydymwaredawl, *a.* (cydymwared) A being mutually saved, protected, or disengaged.

Cydymwarediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydymwared) A being mutually delivered or disengaged.

Cydymwasgarawl, *a.* (ymwasgarawl) Being jointly dispersed, or scattered about.

Cydymwasgariad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymwasgariad) A becoming jointly dispersed, or scattered.

Cydymwasgaru, *v.* (ymwasgaru) To be jointly scattered; to become dispersed together.

Cydymwasgawl, *a.* (ymwasgawl) Apt to cleave together; having a mutual tendency to press.

Cydymwasgiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymwasgiad) A pressing together; a cleaving to each other.

Cydymwasgu, *v. a.* (ymwasgu) To cleave together.

Yr annoddynoedd a gydymwasgynt yn nghalon y mor.

*The depths were congealed together in the heart of the sea.
H. Perri, Exod. xv. 8.*

Cydymweddawl, *a.* (ymweddawl) Mutually complying or conforming.

Cydymweddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymweddiad) Conformation; a being mutually adapted.

Cydymweddu, *v. a.* (ymweddu) To conform mutually; to become complying.

Cydymweithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymweithiad) A mutually acting, or working upon each other.

Cydymweithiaw, *v. a.* (ymweithiaw) To act on each other; to mutually act upon.

Cydymweithiawl, *a.* (ymweithiawl) Being acted, or worked upon mutually.

Cydymwerinaw, *v. a.* (ymwerinaw) Mutually to mix as a population.

Cydymyrawl, *a.* (ymyrawl) Mutually emulative.

Cydymyriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymyriad) Competition; a mutually striving.

Cydymyru, *v. a.* (ymyru) To be mutually striving; to emulate each other.

Cydymyru, *a.* (ymyru) Mutually emulative.

Cydyn, *s. m. dim.* (cwd) A little bag or pouch.

Cydýrawl, *a.* (gyrawl) Being driven together.

Cydýriad, *s. m.* (gyriad) Joint impulsion.

Cydýru, *v. a.* (gyru) To drive together.

Cydyrthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gyrthiad) A joint pushing, or impelling on; a joint propulsion.

Cydyrthiaw, *v. a.* (gyrthiaw) To push together.

Cydyrthiawl, *a.* (gyrthiawl) Jointly propelling.

Cydysgiplad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ysgiplad) A jointly snatching, or taking off suddenly.

Cydysgiplaw, *v. a.* (ysgiplaw) To snatch together; to snatch or catch mutually.

Cydysgiplawl, *a.* (ysgiplawl) Jointly snatching.

Cydystyr, *a.* (ystyr) Of the same or like import.

Cydystyriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cydystyr) A consulting, considering, or contemplating together.

Cydystyriaw, *v. a.* (cydystyr) To consider together

Cydystyriawl, *a.* (cydystyr) Jointly regarding.

Cydystyried, *v.* (cydystyr) To regard mutually.

Cyf, *a prefix in composition* (cy) It is commutable with *Cym*, and denotes a mutual act, quality, or effect, having the force of the English prefixes *Com*, and *Con*, in *compare*, and *connect*.

Cyfa, *a.* (cwf) Whole, entire, complete, perfect.

Bid gyfa rhan a rybuchir.

Let the share that is longed for be complete. Adage,

*Gwae fardd fal gyfa ei orn,
Gofalus ar gyfelliorn.*

Woe to the bard whose fear is full, oppressed with care in wandering. D. ab Gwilym.

Cyfaad, *s. m.* (cyfa) A making whole, or sound.

Cyfaawl, *a.* (cyfa) That is made whole, or sound.

Cyfab, *a.* (cyf—ab) Being with young; with foal.

Cyfacan, *s. f.*—*pl.* cyfacenion (acan) A monotony, or uniformity of accent. *a. monotonous.*

Gofaler na bo ry gyfacan banau disgynedig ar y gyhydedd lefn.

Let care be taken that the lines with the descending accent be not too monotonous. Barddas.

Cyfacenawl, *a.* (cyfacan) Of uniform tone.

Cyfaceniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfacan) A giving, or delivering in a uniform accent.

Cyfacenu, *v. a.* (cyfacan) To speak in one tone.

Cyfachadw, *v. a.* (achadw) To protect together.

*Cyfachedwyn' a choelyn carennydd,
Gwisgan feirdd cywrain canonydd.*

They would have protected with the token of kindness, they will array the bards of accurate rules. Talfiesin.

Cyfachludd, *s. m.* (achludd) Concealment.

Cyfachluddaw, *v.* (cyfachludd) To hide together.

Cyfachluddawl, *a.* (cyfachludd) Overwhelming.

Cyfachluddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfachludd) A mutually hiding, or becoming obscured.

Cyfachwyn, *s. m.* (achwyn) Mutual complaint.

Cyfachwynaw, *v. a.* (cyfachwyn) To complain mutually.

Cyfadeg, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (adeg) Unity of time.

Cyfadegawl, *a.* (cyfadeg) Acronical, of the same time, or having the same season.

Cyfadegu, *v. a.* (cyfadeg) To render coetaneous.

Cyfadgan, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adgan) A proverb.

Cyfadnabod, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (adnabod) Confession, or acknowledgement.

*Os o brudd i'm gwarthruddlodd
Isod cyfadnabod cawdd.*

If through earnestness she has scandalized me, I scorn the acknowledgment of the insult. D. ab Gwilym.

Cyfadnabod, *v. a.* (adnabod) To acknowledge.

Cyfadrawdd, *s. m.*—*pl.* cyfadroddion (adrawdd) Conversation, a mutual recital, or narration.

*Cynnyddws aerflaid aerflawdd teyrnedd,
Teyrnas gyfadrawdd;
Ni bu trwy hunaw trwy hawdd,
Ni bu trwy gysgu gas-gawdd.*

The slaughtering wolf has increased warlike activity of princes, and the conversation of the kingdom; he has not been through slumbering easily assailed, he has not been through sleep insulted by enmity. Cynddelw.

Cyfadrawdd, *v.* (adrawdd) To converse together.

Cyfadref, *v.* (adref) Domestic, or familiar together

*Aerflawdd gyfadrawdd cyfadref cerddau,
Cledr cadau, cad wodef.*

Tumultuous war domestic songs recite, the stay of battles, patient in the fight. Cynddelw.

Cyfadroddawl, a. (cyfadrawdd) Jointly reciting.
Cyfadroddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfadrawdd) A reciting, relating, or conversing together.
Cyfaddas, a. (addas) Convenient, meet, suitable.

A gerais er yn was yssy gas genyf;
 Merch estrawn a'r march glas;
 Neud nad mi eu cyfaddas.

What I have loved from my youth are hateful to me now: the stranger's daughter, and the grey steed; for them I am not proper.
Llywarch Hen.

Cyfaddasadwy, a. (cyfaddas) That may be suited.
Cyfaddasawl, a. (cyfaddas) Tending to suit.
Cyfaddasedig, a. (cyfaddas) That is suited.
Cyfaddasiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfaddas) A suiting.
Cyfaddasrwydd, s. m. (cyfaddas) Suitableness.
Cyfaddasu, v. a. (cyfaddas) To render suitable.
Cyfaddaw, v. a. (addaw) To promise mutually.
Cyfaddawiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfaddaw) A joint promise; a mutually promising.
Cyfaddawd, s. m. (addawd) Being placed together.

Ergrynawd cyfaddawd cyfergyr
 Cyfan-waneg tan tra myr ton.

The agitation, the collecting together, the concussion of the uninterrupted course of fire over the surging seas.
Taliesin.

Cyfaddef, a. (addef) Being acknowledged or confessed. **Lleidr cyfaddef, a** confessed thief.

Ys cad fydd, ys car cydd cyflef.
 Gwledig deg-can-torf, a deg cantref rif
 Ar ugalnt cyfaddef.

He is the roads of battle, he is the friend of harmonious songs, the sovereign of ten hundred hosts, and of thirty cantrefs acknowledged.
Cynddelw.

Cyfaddef, v. a. (addef) To own or acknowledge.

Poed cyfaddef nef i'm ner.

Let heaven be acknowledged to my lord. *Cynddelw.*

Cyfaddefadwy, a. (cyfaddef) That may be owned.
Cyfaddefawl, a. (cyfaddef) Tending to confess.
Cyfaddefedig, a. (cyfaddef) That is confessed.
Cyfaddefedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfaddefedig) Acknowledgment, confession, or owning.
Cyfaddefedigawl, a. (cyfaddefedig) Tending to own or to acknowledge.
Cyfaddefiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfaddef) Confession; or acknowledgement.
Cyfaddefwr, s. m.—pl. cyfaddefwyr (cyfaddef-gwr) A confessor; one that acknowledges.
Cyfaddewid, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cyfaddaw) A mutual promise, or assurance.
Cyfael, s. f.—pl. t. ion (ael) A consociate.

Gwaew a chorff Matho Goch hael
 A gyfyd Lloegr i'w gyfael.

The spear and the body of the generous Matho Goch will raise Lloegria to his party.
Guto'r Glyn.

Cyfael, a. (ael) Collateral; of the same party.

Taer pair llachar Lloegr difael;
 Tarf buddiaw, torf gyfiaw gyfael.

Violently the glittering spear will cause the disadvantage of Lloegria; profiting by scattering, equalizing the kindred host.
Cynddelw.

Cyfaelawd, s. f.—pl. cyfaelodau (cyfael) A joint member; a consociate.

Cyfaeliawg, a. (aeliawg) Beetle-browed.

Cyfaelodi, v. a. (cyfaelwyd) To consociate.

Cyfaelodiaeth, s. f. (cyfaelawd) Consociation.

Cyfaenad, s. m.—pl. t. au (maenad) A condensing, hardening, or closing together; connection. **Cerdd gyfaenad, a** compact song.

Dau wr a folaf, fal ym ceniad Dofydd;
 Dau deg, dau ddedydd, dau rydd roddiad,
 Dau ddoeth y'ng hyfoeth, y'ng hyfaenad;
 Dau gu, dau gyfaith, dau wynieithad.

Two persons I will extol, as God shall permit me; two comely, two happy, two free-givers, two wise in the commonwealth, and in society; two amiable, two of one language, and two blessed ones.
Llywelyn Fardd, i Gadfan a Lleuddad.

Cyfaer, s. f.—pl. t. au (aer) Mutual slaughter.

Cyfaerawd, s. f.—pl. cyfaerodau (cyfaer) A mutually slaughtering; contention.

Cyfaeres, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyfaer) A conflict.

Ar draethell, ny draethwyd neges
 Mor orllwng, gyflwng gyfaeres
 A'r hon Rodri Mon, mwyn clauar-wres haul;
 Hael Dafydd a'i rhoddes!

On the sandbank, a message has not been related of so sullen, so overwhelming a conflict, as this of Rodri of Mona, kind as the cheering warmth of the sun; generous Dafydd that gave it.
Ll. P. Mech, i R. ab Owain.

Cyfaeriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfaer) A conflicting.

Cyfaeru, v. n. (cyfaer) To conflict; to struggle.

Gwar-fardd wyf iti o ddyled,
 Gwar air ym cyfaer, ni'm cyfaered;
 A chen ni'm caro na'm cerydded byth;
 O'm ceryddawd nawd na'm didoles.

I am thy gentle bard by right, a gentle word to greet me, for I am not made to struggle; and since he will not love me let him never chastise me, for my chastisement may he not deprive me of protection.
Cynddelw.

Cyfaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (maeth) Connutrition.

a. being brought up together, or fostered jointly

Cyfaethawl, a. (cyfaeth) Connutritious.

Cyfaethedig, a. (cyfaeth) Jointly nourished.

Cyfaethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfaeth) Connutrition; a becoming jointly nourished.

Cyfaethu, v. a. (cyfaeth) To nourish together.

Ni nawd cyhafal cyfaeth law:
 A glew chwerid crau o'i ddinaw:
 Pob llwfr llemitior arnaw.

It is not usual for a hand to be equal when it jointly brings up; and the intrepid will be playing when blood is dropping; every coward will be trodden upon.
Llefoed.

Cyfafrdwyth, s. m.—pl. t. au (afrdwyth) A co-operation of the mind.

Cyfaagaws, a. (agaws) Contiguous, or very near.

Cyfaager, s. m. aggr. (ager) Collection of vapours.

Cyfaagosawl, a. (cyfaagaws) Tending to approach.

Cyfaagosi, a. a. (cyfaagaws) To approximate.

Cyfaagosiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfaagaws) Approximation; a bringing contiguous.

Cyfaagosrwydd, s. m. (cyfaagaws) Contiguity.

Cyfaagu, v. a. (cy—magu) To nurse up together.

Cyfaagwedd, s. f.—pl. t. au (agwedd) A reciprocal conformity; also a *symphoresis*, in rhetoric.

Cyfaagweddawg, a. (cyfaagwedd) That conforms.

Cyfaagweddawl, a. (cyfaagwedd) Of the same form.

Cyfaagweddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfaagwedd) Conformation; a complying, or conforming with.

Cyfaagweddu, v. a. (cyfaagwedd) To conform.

Cyfaagweddu, a. (cyfaagwedd) Conformable, like.

Cyfaagweddwyr, s. m.—pl. cyfaagweddwyr (cyfaagwedd—gwr) One who complies with.

Cyfaagwy, s. f.—pl. t. on (magwy) That is clustered, or bunched together; house-leek.

Cyfaill, s. m.—pl. cyfeillion (aill) A friend; an associate, or companion. **Myn fy nghyfaill! an oath—By my friend!**

Cyfaill blaidd bugail diawg.

The friend of the wolf is a lazy shepherd. *Adage.*

Cyfaillt, s. m.—pl. cyfeilltion (cyfaill) A friend.

Ar deulu Brynaich be i'ch barnaswn,
 Diliw! dyn yn fyw ni's gadawswn:
 Cyfaillt a gollais; diflais oeddw.

Of the tribe of Brynaich if I had judged you, by the flood! a man alive I would not have left: a friend I have lost; I was secure.
Aneurin.

Cyfain, a. (cyf) Accordant, united together.

Cyfaint, s. m.—pl. cyfeinnoedd (cyfain) Convent.

Cyfais, a. (ais) Being side to side; collateral.

Cyfal, a. (mal) Consimilar; resembling, like.

Cyfalâad, s. m. (cyfal) A making similar, or like.

Cyfalâawl, a. (cyfal) Tending to be similar.

Cyfalâu, v. a. (cyfal) To liken, to compare.

Cynnar y gwna'r ddaiaren
Cyfalâu ieuanc fal hen.

Soon will the earth make the young to resemble the old.
Guto y Glyn.

Cyfalâwr, s. m.—pl. cyfalâwyr (cyfal—gwr) One that draws a comparison.

Cyfalw, v. a. (galw) To call jointly or together.

Cyfeilw, nag eilfed fwyf;
Terfyn tored, teg teithiawl.

He will be calling, may I not be a second; the bound was broken, fair and perfect.
Taliesin.

Cyfalwad, s. m. (cyfalw) A calling jointly.

Cyfall, a. (all) Being matched, or joined together.

Cyfallawg, a. (cyfall) Complete as to power.

Cyfalle, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (cyfall) A fit match, or partner; a mate; a husband, or wife.

Cyfallëu, v. a. (cyfalle) To connect with.

A chyn dêl ewynfriw âr fy ngenau,
A chyn fy nghyfalle âr lathau pren,
Poed ym henaïd ydd âa cyfeddau.

And before the broken foam shall come upon my lips, and before I am matched on the wooden poles, may my soul sing festivals.
Taliesin.

Cyfallu, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (gallu) Coefficient.

Dylai gweinidawg fod yn rhydd, ac yn ddiibenbleth ar bob rhyw
achlysuron cyfaddas, hyd ag y goddefo ei gyfallu ef.

A minister ought to be at liberty, and unperplexed on every kind of suitable matters; as far as his ability will permit.
Ier. Owain.

Cyfalluaw, v. a. (cyfallu) To make co-equal.

Cyfalluawg, a. (cyfallu) Of equal ability.

Cyfalluawl, a. (cyfallu) Being equally able.

Cyfalluedd, s. m. (cyfallu) Equipollency.

Cyfalluogrwydd, s. m. (cyfallu) Equipollency.

Cyfallwy, a. (cyfall) Co-efficient; complete as to means. *Gorsedd gyfallwy*, an efficient session.

Taro'r fwyall gyfallwy,
Yn ochr y maen, ni chair mwy.

Striking the mighty axe on the edge of the stone, more will not be had.
D. ab Gwilym.

Cyfammod, s. m.—pl. t. au (ammod) Covenant.

Cyfammodadwy, a. (cyfammod) That may be covenanted, or mutually agreed upon.

Cyfammodawg, a. (cyfammod) Under covenant.

Cyfammodawl, a. (cyfammod) Covenanting.

Cyfammodedig, a. (cyfammod) That is agreed.

Cyfammodi, v. a. (cyfammod) To make a covenant; to enter into agreement.

Cyfammodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfammod) A covenanting, or entering into mutual agreement.

Cyfammodwr, s. m.—pl. cyfammodwyr (cyfammod—gwr) A covenantee; a covenanter.

Cyfamrudd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (am—rhudd) A being mutually covered with red.

Dyddaw gwr o gudd,
A wna gyfamrudd
A chad y gynhyn.

A person shall come from concealment, that will make a universal stain of red, and a battle of strifes.
Taliesin.

Cyfamryson, s. m. (amryson) Competition.

Afagddu fy mab innau,
Dedwydd Dofydd rhwy gorau;
Y'ng hyfamryson cerddau
Oedd gwell ei synwyr no'r fau.

Afagddu my son also, it is happy that the Renovator should have formed him; in the competition of songs better was his sense than mine.
Taliesin.

Cyfamryson, v. a. (amryson) To strive together.

Cyfamrysonawl, a. (amryson) Jointly emulative.

Cyfamrysoniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfamryson) A striving together; a mutually emulating.

Cyfamser, s. m.—pl. t. au (amser) Interim, or mean time; fit time, opportunity.

Cyfamserawg, a. (cyfamser) That coincides in time.

Cyfamserawl, a. (cyfamser) Seasonable, timely.

Cyfamseriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfamser) A rendering seasonable, opportune, or convenient.

Cyfamseru, v. a. (cyfamser) To make seasonable.

Cyfamug, v. a. (amug) To protect mutually.

A dyphyrth ei wyr yn orwyddawg;
Cyfamug ei wir a mil farchawg.

And he will bring his men by swift conveyance; he will protect his right with a thousand cavalry.
Meilyr.

Cyfamwg, v. a. (amwg) To protect mutually.

Ni fu niwl âi mwg,
Ai cedwyr yn cyfamwg:
Y'ng weirglawdd aer yssy ddrwg.

What has not been mist will go in smoke; warriors will repair to give mutual defence: in a meadow slaughter is bad.
Llywarch Hen.

Cyfamwyn, s. m. (amwyn) A defending mutually.

Gruffudd grym eurfudd addwyn, llew
Yn lle bai gyfamwyn;
Unbyn deddf, un-boen o'i ddwyn,
Enbyd ym ergyd mawr-gwyn!

Gruffudd the substance of the fair golden benefit, a lion where there is a mutual struggle of defence; monarch of the law, one is the pang that he is taken away, dangerous to me the blow of extreme woe!
Ll. P. Moch, i R. ab H. ab Owain.

Cyfamwyn, v. a. (amwyn) To defend mutually.

Cyfan, a. (cyfa) Whole, entire, or complete.

Gnawd gan gywir air cyfan.

It is usual with the upright to have a perfect word.
Adage.

Cyfanadl, a. (anadl) With the breath; guttural.

Cyfanawl, a. (cyfan) Integral, being entire.

Cyfander, s. m. (cyfan) Integrality; a whole.

Cyfandroed, a. (cyfan—troed) Web-footed.

Cyfanedd, s. m. (cyfan) Integrality, continuity.

Cyfanerch, s. m.—pl. t. ion (anerch) Congratulation.

Cyfanerch, v. a. (anerch) To greet one another.

Llwydlaedn eall odliad,
Cofon serch cyfanerchal
Cofl mab dan frig cwil Mal.

The grey bird with prudent melody, remembrances of love he would mutually greet to the bosom of the youth under the skirts of the veil of May.
H. Arwystli.

Cyfanerchawl, a. (cyfanerch) Congratulatory.

Cyfanerchiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfanerch) A congratulating, greeting one another.

Cyfangan, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyfan—can) Continual song; an uninterrupted choir.

Cyfangar, a. (cyfan—car) Having perfect love.

Gwae Gymmry, gymrl gyfangar;
Goloed gradd hyged hyga!

Woe to the Welsh, of inherent dignity complete in love; the countenance bountiful and amiable, has been covered over!
Gwalchmai.

Cyfanïad, s. m. (cyfan) A making whole.

Cyfanïan, s. m.—pl. cyfanïain (anïan) Unity of nature, or disposition. *a. connatural; of the same nature.*

Gwelais darf ar gyfarf, ar gyfanïain
Gwelais aer uch caer, uch coed llwyfain;
Nid oeddynt Wynedd wryd fychain,
Nid oeddud fygwyl, fygel Prydain.

I saw terror on the weapons in contact, on those of the same qualities; I saw slaughter above the fort, above the Elm wood: the men of Gwynedd were not of slender courage; thou wert not intimidated, guardian of Britain.
Cynddelw, i O. Gwynedd.

Cyfannedd, s. m.—pl. t. au (annedd) A place that is inhabited; a cultivated place.

Adail ac aradwy yw cyfannedd.

Building and tillage constitutes a place inhabited.

Welsh Laws.

Neud odfa trofa trafñ cenedd beirddion?
Neud adborion Mon, mau gyfannedd!

Is it not a season of the reversing of the course of the tribes of bards? Is not Mona become a refuse, my place of abode.
Gr. ab M. ab Dafydd.

Cyfannedd, a. (annedd) Inhabited; domestic.
Tir cyfannedd, occupied, or cultivated land;
mae efe yn gyfannedd iawn; he is very domestic.

Ni chlywsynt erioed gerdd mor gyfannedd, ac mor ddyddangar.

They had never heard a song so sociable and diverting.
Hanes O. ab Urien—Mabinogion.

Cyfanneddadwy, a. (cyfannedd) Inhabitable.
Cyfanneddawg, a. (cyfannedd) Having an abode.
Cyfanneddawl, a. (cyfannedd) Domestic, social.
Cyfanneddedig, a. (cyfannedd) That is inhabited.
Cyfanneddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfannedd) A dwelling or abiding together; inhabitation.
Cyfanneddle, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (cyfannedd—lle) Habitation, or dwelling place.
Cyfanneddrwydd, s. m. (cyfannedd) Social intercourse.

Eaws glwys-gerdd is glas-goed
 Arwydd cyfanneddrwydd coed.

The nightingale with hallowed song beneath the verdant wood
 denotes the grove's domestic state. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Cyfanneddu, v. a. (cyfannedd) To inhabit.

A gwybod yr arch ydd oeddant yn ei hadolwyn, Gwrgant a roddes
 gyfarwyddiaid ygyd ag hwynt, i ddangaws y Werddon iddynt;
 yr hon oedd ddiſſaeth yn yr amser hwnw, heb neb yn ei chyfan-
 neddu.

And knowing the request they were suing for, Gwrgant gave
 guides in their company, to shew Ireland to them; which was de-
 sert at that time, without any one to inhabit it. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Cyfanneddwr, s. m.—pl. cyfanneddwyr (cyfan-
 nedd—gwr)** An inhabitant, a dweller.
Cyfannog, v. a. (annog) To excite mutually.
Cyfannogaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfannog) Mutual excitement, motive, or impulse.
Cyfannogawl, a. (cyfannog) Mutually excited.
Cyfannogiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfannog) Mutual excitation, stirring, impulsion, or exhortation.
Cyfanod, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfa—nod) A full point; what is full or complete.

A heno hyny ni gyffrôaf;
 Ni's ceryddo Duw ni's ceryddaf;
 Ni's cerydd; a ryfdd ni ryfeddaff ei fodd,
 O gyfanod clod, er clud alaf.

And this night for that I will not be disturbed; what God doth
 not chastise I will not chastise; He will not chastise, what may
 come I will not wonder at its being, from the fulness of fame,
 from the heaping of wealth. *Llyncelyn Fardd.*

Cyfanodawl, a. (cyfanod) Being complete.
Cyfanodi, v. a. (cyfanod) To make complete.
Cyfanodiad, s. m. (cyfanod) Completion.
Cyfanrif, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfan—rhif) Integer.
Cyfanrifawl, a. (cyfanrif) Entire in number.
Cyfanrifiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfanrif) A making whole, or complete in number.
Cyfanrwydd, s. m. (cyfan) Entireness.
Cyfansawdd, a. (ansawdd) Having the same quality, or nature; consubstantial; compound.
Cyfansoddadwy, a. (cyfansawdd) That may be composed, or combined.
Cyfansoddawl, a. (cyfansawdd) Compositive.
Rhanau cyfansoddawl, constituent parts.
**Cyfansoddawr, s. m.—pl. cyfansoddorion (cyfan-
 sawdd)** A constituent, or that contributes to the formation of a thing.
Cyfansoddedig, a. (cyfansawdd) That is composed
**Cyfansoddedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfansodd-
 edig)** Arrangement, distribution of parts.
Cyfansoddedigawl, a. (cyfansoddedig) Construc-
 tive.
Cyfansoddi, v. a. (cyfansawdd) To compose.

Y corff a gyfansoddir o'r pedwar defnydd, a'r enaid a gyfan-
 soddir o'r tri nerth.

The body is composed of the four elements, and the soul is com-
 posed of the three powers. *Barddas.*

Cyfansoddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfansawdd)
 Composition; a composing or putting together.

Rhaid yw bod y gerdd i'w chyfansoddiad yn gyflawn yn mhob
 cangen o honi. Er cael, a chynnal hyuy, ni ddylid amgen nag un
 ansawdd, nag un amcan, nag un ymgais arni.

The song must be, as to its composition, perfect in every branch
 of it. In order to attain, and support that, there ought not to be
 otherwise than one complexion, one design, and one object in it.
Barddas.

**Cyfansoddwr, s. m.—pl. cyfansoddwyr (cyfan-
 sawdd—gwr)** A composer; one that constructs,
 or puts together; a compositor.

Cyfantawl, s. m. (mantawl) An equilibrium.

Cyfantoli, v. a. (cyfantawl) To produce an equi-
 librium.

Cyfantoliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfantawl) A form-
 ing an equilibrium or equipoise.

Cyfanu, v. a. (cyfan) To make whole, or entire;
 to complete; to become whole, or sound.

Tragywyddawl Dduw, tra gyfanwyf
 Traethawd, o honawd a handenwyf,
 O'r dawn rhy-lofaist rhy lafar wyf
 Yn adlau y gau a gowyddwyf.

Eternal God, whilst I complete a discourse, of thee may I be led
 to do it; of the gift which thou hast conferred on me, too loud am
 I in the bond of falsehood when I sing! *Gwalchmai.*

Cyfanwerth, s. m. (cyfan—gwerth) Wholesale.

Cyfanwerthawl, a. (cyfanwerth) By wholesale.

Cyfanwerthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfanwerth) A
 selling by wholesale, or a selling by the lump.

Cyfanwerthu, v. a. (cyfanwerth) To sell by
 wholesale.

**Cyfanwerthwr, s. m.—pl. cyfanwerthwyr (cyfan-
 werth—gwr)** A wholesale dealer.

Cyfanwydd, s. m. (cyfan—gwydd) Full presence.

Addfryn gwyr terwyn taer gyfanwydd ead,
 Pan fydd cedeirn yn ymorchwydd;
 Addfrynach, cynach cennyf, boed rwydd,
 Ceinfoli Celi calonogrwydd.

The pleasure of violent men is the fierce full front of battle,
 when the mighty ones rise up in conflict; more pleasing, and first
 with me (be it fluent) is to praise in purity the Mysterious One
 with boldness of heart. *Ein. ab Gwalchmai.*

Cyfar, s. m.—pl. cyfeiriau (ar) Land that is to be
 ploughed in concert; as much as a day's
 ploughing of one yoke; also a little more than
 half an English acre; being a square measure
 of 160 yards in length, by 16 yards in breadth;
 and a $\frac{1}{4}$ of it is called *ystang*. *Cyfar casnadd* is
 the same with *erw y gwydd*, in the Welsh
 Laws; being a piece of land set aside towards
 providing implements of husbandry.

Cyfarad, s. m. (cyfar) A ploughing in concert.

Cyfarail, s. m.—pl. cyfareiliau (arail) Guarding.

Cyfaran, a. (baran) Confronted, or face to face.

Cyfaraws, s. m.—pl. cyfarosau (araws) A tar-
 rying or remaining.

Cyfaraws, v. (araws) To continue, to remain.

Cyfarch, s. m.—pl. t. au (arch) A mutual asking;
 a greeting, or saluting; a request.

Prif gyfarch gelfydd, pan rylead
 Pwy cynt ai tywyll, ai goleuad!

The first address to the ingenious—when space was formed;
 which first, was it darkness, or was it light? *Taliesin.*

Cyfarch, v. a. (arch) To address mutually; to
 request; to greet. *Cyfarch gwell*, to wish one
 well.

Cyfarchaf, i'm Rhen
 Ystyriaw awen,
 Py ddyddwg angen
 Cyn no Cheridwen.

I will address my Creator, with the contemplation of the muse,
 that endured necessity before Ceridwen. *Taliesin.*

Cyfarchadwy, a. (arch) That may be addressed.

Cyfarchafael, v. (archafael) To exalt together.

Cyfarchafawl, a. (archafawl) That rise together.

Cyfarchafiad, s. m. (archafiad) Joint exaltation.

Cyfarchafu, v. a. (archafu) To exalt together.
Cyfarchawg, a. (cyfarch) Having address.

Tri-chan trahawg,
 Cyfun cyfarchawg;
 Tri-chan mant godredd
 A grysiws ganthudd;
 Tri-chwn, a thri-chant,
 Tri nid adgorasant.

Three hundred haughty ones unanimous of one address; three hundred agitated lips did with them hasten; three heads, and three hundred, not three returned back. *Taliesin.*

Cyfarchawl, a. (cyfarch) Greeting; complimentary
Cyfarchedig, a. (cyfarch) That is addressed.

Cyfarchedigawl, a. (cyfarchedig) Congratulatory.

Cyfarchen, s. f.—pl. t. au (archen) A brogue.

Cyfarchfa, s. f.—pl. cyfarchfeydd (cyfarch—ma)
 A presence chamber; a drawing room.

Cyfarchfawl, s. f. (cyfarch—mawl) Congratulation

Cyfarchfawr, a. (cyfarch) Greatly worshipped.

Cyfarchaf i'm Rhen
 Cyfarchfawr awen,
 Cyfreu Ceridwen,
 Rhwyf barddoni.

I will address to my Creator the greatly greeting muse, the treasure of Ceridwen, prince of bardism. *L. P. Moch.*

Cyfarchiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfarch) A greeting.

Cyfarchiedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyfarchiad) A greeter, an addresser.

Cyfarchwel, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfar—chwel) Penance.

A wnêl cyfarchwel cyfarched breswyl
 Yr Arglwydd, a wyl gan i weled;
 Ag a'n clyw, a ni ni glywed,
 Ac a'n gwyr yn llwyr yn llwrw tynged.

He that doth penance let him repair to the sanctuary of the Lord, who will have pity on seeing him, he that hears us, and we do not hear him, and doth know us perfectly with respect to fate. *Llywelyn Fardd.*

Cyfarchwelw, s. m. (cyfarchwel) Reproach; chide.

Urien a wnâeth dialyniaeth i gywilydd,
 Cynin fynw cyfarchwelw ei dihenydd.

Urien exercised vengeance on shame, the person of Cynin, reproach was its end. *Taliesin.*

Cyfarchwr, s. m.—pl. cyfarchwyr (cyfarch—gwr)
 A greeter; one who salutes.

Cyfarchwyl, s.—pl. t. ion (cyfar—chwyl) Survey.

Cyfarchwylfa, s. f.—pl. cyfarchwylfeydd (cyfar—chwyl—ma) An observatory; place to look from

Cyfarchwyliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfarchwyl) A keeping in sight; watching; a surveying.

Cyfarchwyliadwy, a. (cyfarchwyl) That may be viewed or overlooked.

Cyfarchwyliath, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfarchwyl)
 Surveyorship; controllership.

Cyfarchwyliaw, v. a. (cyfarchwyl) To look over.

Cyfarchwyliawg, a. (cyfarchwyl) That is looked over, being under observation.

Cyfarchwylidig, a. (cyfarchwyl) That is surveyed.

Cyfarchwylwr, s. m.—pl. cyfarchwylwyr (cyfarch—wyl—gwr) An observator; an overseer.

Cyfarchwylus, a. (cyfarchwyl) Disposed to look.

Cyfarchwyllydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyfarchwyl) An overseer, a superintendent.

Cyfarchydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyfarch) A saluter.

Cyfarwyl, s. m. (cyfar—twf) Great comfrey.

Cyfarddiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (arddiad) Co-aration.

Cyfarddu, v. a. (arddu) To plough in concert.

Cyfarddun, a. (arddun) Being simple in itself; that stands on its own principle; original; sublime.

Mwyaf cyfarddun o'r holl bennillion yw trihan milwr unawd,
 gan fod arno ardduniant ban, ac ardduniant awd, ac ardduniant pennill.

The most simple of all the verses is the warrior's triplet unrhymed, because there is in it simplicity of metre, and simplicity of rhyme, and simplicity of stanza. *Barddas.*

Cyfarddunaw, v. a. (cyfarddun) To simplify.

Cyfarddunawl, a. (cyfarddun) That is simplified.
Cyfardduniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfarddun) Simplification; a making pure, or unconnected with other matter.

Cyfardduniant, s. m. (cyfarddun) Simplicity.

Cyfarddwr, s. m.—pl. cyfarddwyr (arddwr) A Joint plougher.

Cyfaredd, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cyfar) A charm, or enchantment; a curing by charm; a nostrum.

Cyfareddion gwrach waethwaeth.

The old woman's charms, worse and worse. *Adage.*

Cyfareddawl, a. (cyfaredd) That is done by charm

Cyfareddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfaredd) A charming.

Cyfareddu, v. a. (cyfaredd) To perform by charm

Cyfareddwr, s. m.—pl. cyfareddwyr (cyfaredd—gwr) A dealer in charms; a quack, or empyric.

Cyfareiliad, s.—pl. t. au (cyfarail) Joint keeping.

Cyfareiliaw, v. a. (cyfarail) To look after jointly.

Cyfaretri, s. m. (cyfarad) A joint ploughing, wherein the parties assist equally; according to their tenures. *Welsh Laws.*

Cyfarf, s. f.—pl. cyfeirf (arf) A being weapon to weapon; a combat, or conflict.

Trengasant trydy-dydd o Fal trichan-llog
 Yn llynges fordai,
 A dec-cant cymaint a'u cillai
 Cyfarf, heb unfarf ar Fennai.

They perished on the third day of May, three hundred ships in the fleet of the ocean; and if ten hundred times as many the combat would have made them fly, without one heard on Menai. *H. ab Owain Gwynedd.*

Cyfarf, a. (arf) Being weapon to weapon.

Yn all gerdd i'm rhwyf yn rhwydd yd wain,
 Yn ail gair moliant moli Owain,
 Cyfarf ag Eingl am Degeingl diredd,
 Gwaed-law ar darwedd, gwaed ar darwain.

The next song to my chief freely it belongs, the second word of praise is to extol Owain, that combats with the Angles for the lands of Tegeingl and the bloody hand a reeking, and the blood a dropping. *Cynddelw.*

Cyfarfaeth, s. f.—pl. t. au (arfaeth) Concurrence; agreement of opinion or purpose.

Cedwyr cyfarfaeth ydd ymwnaethant,
 Cad ymerbyniad, enaid dichwant.

The warriors, a mutual purpose they accomplished, supporters of the battle, heedless of soul. *O. Cyfeiliawg.*

Cyfarfaethawl, a. (cyfarfaeth) Co-operative.

Cyfarfaethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfarfaeth) A co-operating or concurring in design.

Cyfarfaethu, v. a. (cyfarfaeth) To concur.

Cyfarfaethus, a. (cyfarfaeth) Co-operating.

Cyfarfan, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyfar—man) An opposite place, or situation. *a. Opposite, facing.*

Cyfarfan a'm cafall
 Celein ar wyar ar wall,
 Cyfranc Rhua a'r drud arall.

Opposite to my reposing cell a corpse in gore, through want of caution, from the rencounter of Rhun and the other hero. *Llywarch Hen.*

Cyfarfaethydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyfarfaeth) One that coincides in design, or purpose.

Cyfarfawd, s. f.—pl. cyfarfodau (cyfarf) Combat; a being with weapon to weapon.

Cyfarfawg, a. (cyfarf) Being armed together.

Buant cyd y'ngryd y'ngreddf cyfarfod,
 Cyfarfogion dileddf.

They were together in the tumult with a disposition to meet in contact, fierce ones armed together. *Cynddelw.*

Cyfarfawl, a. (cyfarf) With weapon to weapon.

Cyfarfod, s. m.—pl. t. au (arfod) A convention, or meeting; a coming together; a rencounter.

Ty cyfarfod, a meeting-house.

Dy ysgwyd rhwygyd rhagod tri-chanwalth,
 Tri-chan-gwyth gyfarfod.

Thy shield has been torn before thee, three hundred times, in three hundred fierce rencounters. *L. P. Moch.*

Cyfarfod, v. a. (arfod) To assemble, to meet.

Cywrain cedwyr cyfarfuant y'nglyd,
Yn unfryd yd gyrhasant:
Byr eu hoedl, hir eu hoed ar eu carant!

Experienced warriors, they have met together, with one accord
they did assault: short their lives, long their bewailing on those
who love them. *Aneurin.*

Cyfarfodawl, a. (cyfarfod) Conventional; concurrent.

Cyfarfodedig, a. (cyfarfod) Made concurrent.

Cyfarfodedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfarfodedig)

A being convened, or assembled together.

Cyfargod, s. m.—pl. t. ion (bargod) Eaves.

Cyfargor, a. (argor) Standing in a circle together.

—Dau fab Ynyr,
Dau rydd yn nydd cad eu cyfergyr.
Cyfargor diachor, camp diachyr.

Two sons of Ynyr, two whose mutual onset in the day of battle
is unrestrained, standing in a circle unsupported, a feat without
example. *O. Cyfeiliawg.*

Cyfariaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfar) Co-aration, or
a joint ploughing; the same as *Cyfaretri*.

Cyfariaith, s. f.—pl. cyfarieithoedd (cyfariaith)
Conversation, or conference; intercourse.

Gwiriou deg dawel ei chyfariaith;
Gwawn ddeddf ddof, i'm cof, i'm canymdaith;
Gwery fanon, fanwl, gwar feddwl faith,
Gorne gwawr fore ar for diffaith.

The innocent fair one, calm her conversation: the gossamer's
gentle nature, to my memory, to accompany me; chaste nymph,
and pure, meek her comprehensive mind, and her complexion the
dawn of the morning on a desert sea. *Cynddelw.*

Cyfarial, s. m.—pl. t. au (arial) Liveliness.

Cyfarmerth, s. m.—pl. t. au (armerth) Preparation

Cyfarlludd, s. m. (arlludd) Obstruction.

Cyfarosawg, a. (cyfaraws) Residentiary.

Cyfarosawl, a. (cyfaraws) Resident; dwelling.

Cyfarosydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyfaraws) Resident.

Cyfarpar, s. m.—pl. t. au (arpar) A preparation.

Dadolwch llachar llachau gyfarpar,
Yn aerfar, yn arfau;
Llydw ysgor ysgwyd byddinau,
Llud ysgwn asgwn ys gorau.

A splendid satisfaction the preparation of the shafts of the wrath
of slaughter, in arms; a plenteous camp, the shield of legions, with
anger rising, which better would have been depressed. *Cynddelw.*

Cyfarpar, v. a. (arpar) To prepare, to provide.

Cyfarpar, a. (arpar) Preparative; provident.

Cyfarparawl, a. (cyfarpar) Being provident.

Cyfarpariad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfarpar) Prepara-
tion, a providing, or preparing.

Cyfersang, s. f.—pl. t. au (arsang) A trampling.

Cyfersangadwy, a. (cyfersang) Conquerable.

Cyfersangator, ger. (cyfersang) Trampling upon.

Cyfersangawl, a. (cyfersang) Conquering.

Cyfersangedig, a. (cyfersang) Vanquished.

Ac eisioes, gwedi llithraw y rhan fwyaf o'r dydd, y Prydeiniad,
o gyfersangedigion fyddioedd, a ddygynt ruthrau glew caled.

And already, when the greatest part of the day had elapsed, the
Britons being those that were the vanquished legions, still made
assaults brave and severe. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Cyfersangedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfersangedig)
A being subdued, or vanquished.

Cyfersangiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfersang) A
trampling on all sides; a vanquishing.

Cyfersangitor, sup. (cyfersang) To be subduing.

Cyfersangu, v. a. (cyfersang) To vanquish.

Ac e hunan yd ai hyd yn mherfedd byddioedd ei elynion, ac ni
gorpluwysai ei o gyfersangu y rhai hyny hyd pan ai trwy yr holl
fyddioedd.

And by himself he went to the centre of the legions of his foes,
and he had rested not in vanquishing of those until he had gone
through all the ranks. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Cyfersangwr, s. m.—pl. cyfersangwyr (cyfersang-
—gwr)** A vanquisher or overcomer.

Cyfersangydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyfersang) He

that tramples down; he that keeps down; a
depressor.

Cyfartal, a. (cyfar—tal) Proportional; even, or
equal; adequate; equitable, just.

Y brynau a ostyngir, ac y glynau a ddercheffir, onl fo cyfartal
pob lle fal y traeth.

The hills shall be lowered, and the vales shall be exalted, so that
every place shall be even like the sand. *Breudd. Sibli—Mabinogion.*

Cyfartaldwy, a. (cyfartal) That may be fitted.

Cyfartalaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfartal) Proporti-
on; the act of adjusting.

Cyfartalai, s. m.—pl. cyfartaleion (cyfartal) A
standard to adjust or proportionate; a gauge.

Cyfartlawg, a. (cyfartal) Proportionate; equal.

Cyfartalwr, s. m.—pl. cyfartallorion (cyfartal)
An adjuster, one that makes proportionable.

Cyfartaledig, a. (cyfartal) That is proportioned.

Cyfartaledigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfartaledig)
Proportionality, or a proportional quality.

Cyfartaledigawl, a. (cyfartaledig) Tending to ad-
just, or proportionate.

Cyfartaledd, s. m. (cyfartal) Proportionateness.

Cyfartaliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfartal) Equation.

Cyfartalrwydd, s. m. (cyfartal) Proportionateness.

Cyfartalu, v. a. (cyfartal) To balance; to adjust.

Ef a rwymai ei groth â thenyn i gyfartalu ei fwyta.

He used to bind his belly with a cord to moderate his eating.
Mabinogion.

Cyfartalus, a. (cyfartal) Tending to be equal.

Cyfartalwch, s. m. (cyfartal) Proportion; even-
ness.

Cyfartalwr, s. m.—pl. cyfartalwyr (cyfartal—gwr)
An equalizer, an adjuster.

Cyfartelid, a. (cyfartal) Equal; steady, constant.

Cyfartelydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyfartal) An ad-
juster.

Cyfarth, s. m.—pl. t. au (arth) A barking.

Cyfarth, v. a. (arth) To bark; to yelp; to howl.

Dychyrchwynt gyfarth, mal arth o fynydd,
I dalu gwyniaith gwaed eu henydd.

They set up a barking, like a bear from the mountain, to avenge
the crying of the blood of their kindred. *Talesin.*

Cyfarthawg, a. (cyfarth) Apt to be barking.

Cyfarthawl, a. (cyfarth) Latrant, barking.

Cyfarthedig, a. (cyfarth) That is barked at.

Cyfarthes, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyfarth) A yelper.

Cyfarthfa, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyfarth—ma) A bark-
ing; a baiting with dogs.

O'r naw helwriaeth tair helfa gyfarthfa sydd: arth, dringledydd,
a cheiliawg coed.

Of the nine hunts there are three barking huntings; the bear, a
weazel, and a pheasant. *Welsh Laws.*

Cyfarthfa, s. f.—pl. cyfarthfeydd (garth) The
junction of two hills or promontories.

Cyfarthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfarth) A barking.

Cyfarthwr, s. m.—pl. cyfarthwyr (cyfarth—gwr)
A man who makes a barking.

Cyfaru, v. a. (cyfar) To plough together.

Cyfarwain, v. a. (arwain) To conduct, to lead.

Uch gwaedd gwynt golau hynt gwylain,
Uch gwaed llyr gwaed-lanw gwaeddal gigfrain;
Uch gwaed ifrau, uch adneu ednain,
Y'ngawr huysgwr huysgain yn wybr,
Yn ebrwydd gyfarwain.

Above the clamor of the wind clear the course of the sea-mews,
over the blood wave of the crimson tide, the ravens called; over
the streaming blood, over the carcasses where the birds in the shout
of the quick pushing, and the quick sprinkling, with haste, with
speed conducting onward. *Cynddelw.*

Cyfarwaith, s. m. (cyfar—gwaith) A conflict.

Oedd hir ei drwydded, oedd hyged hygar,
Oedd llafar gwyar o'i gyfarwaith.

Extensive was his privilege, he was bounteous and amiable, au-
dible was streaming gore from his conflict. *Cynddelw, i Fad. ab Meredudd.*

Cyfarwar, a. (arwar) Soothing; tending to calm.

Llary deyrn uch cyrn cyfarwar;
Llwrw cydfod er clod ys claeaf
Rhylofed—feirdd.

A mild prince over the *soothing* horns; towards giving content, for praise, he cheerfully made presents to the bards.
Lt. P. Moch, i L. ab Iorwerth.

Cyfarwas, s. m. (cyfar) Contention, competition.

Cyn ei farw bu cyfarwas,
Rh'of ag ef, ni rylu gas.

Before his death there was *contention* between me and him, never was there hatred.
Gr. Gryg, i D. ab Gwilym.

Cyfarwedd, a. (cyfar—gwedd) Social, domestic.

Tair clud cyfarwedd y sydd; barddoniaeth, gofaniaeth, a thelynoriaeth.

There are three *social* notes: of bardism, metalurgy, and the science of a harpist.
Trioeda Dynwal.

Cyfarweddïad, s. m.—pl. cyfarweddïaid (cyfarwedd) A conductor, or director.

Cyfarweiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfarwain) A conducting, leading, or bringing onward.

Cyfarweiniawl, a. (cyfarwain) Being conducted.

Cyfarwr, s. m.—pl. cyfarwyr (arwr) Fellow ploughman; one who jointly ploughs.

Yno y clywen' y gwr
Yn d'weyd wrth ei gyfarwr;
Awn i' redig y tyddyn,
Sy rhwng y ty a'r odyr.

There we could hear the husband saying to his *fellows ploughman*; we will go to plough the field that is between the house and the kiln.
D. ab Gwilym.

Cyfarws, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyfar) A present.

Arnaddynt oll ei haswynws Culhwch ei gyfarws.

On them all Culhwch claimed his *reward*.

H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.

Cyfarws mynws men y cafwyf.

A *reward* I took where I could get it.

Gwalchmai.

Cyfarwyd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyfar—gwyd) Controversy, dissention, or dispute.

Ced ebrwydd cyn arwydd cyfarwyd,
A lladd a llafnau trwy forddwyd.

A speedy gain before the sign of controversy, and cutting with blades through the thigh.
Cynddelw, i H. ab Owain.

Cyfarwydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (arwydd) One well-informed, skilful, or acquainted with any matter. *Y gyfarwydd*, the glow-worm.

Dangaws llwybr i gyfarwydd.

To shew the path to the one that *knows* it.

Adage.

Cyfarwydd, a. (arwydd) Well-informed; skilful; expert. *Gwr cyfarwydd*, a well informed man; also a cunning man, or conjuror.

A glyweisti a gant Cylwydd,
Oedd henwr call cyfarwydd
Nid treftad anrhydedd arglwydd.

Hast thou heard what Cylwydd sang, that was a discreet and experienced old man: the honour of a lord is no inheritance.
Engl. y Clywed.

Cyfarwyddadwy, a. (cyfarwydd) That may be taught.

Cyfarwyddaw, v. a. (cyfarwydd) To make informed, or skilful; to give experience; to direct, or guide.

Gwisgwys coed cain dudedd haf;
Dyfrysid gwych wrth dynged:
Cyfarwyddom ni am Elfed

The trees have put on the gay covering of summer; let the brave hasten quickly, led by fate, let us be guided onward to Elfed.
Llywarch Hen.

Cyfarwyddawd, s. m.—pl. cyfarwyddodau (cyfarwydd) Information, instruction, experience.

Cyfarwyddawg, a. (cyfarwydd) Of experience.

Cyfarwyddawl, a. (cyfarwydd) Informing.

Cyfarwyddawr, s. m.—pl. cyfarwyddorion (cyfarwydd) An instructor, or guider; a directory.

Cyfarwyddedig, a. (cyfarwydd) Giving information.

Cyfarwyddedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfarwyddedig) Direction, or information.

Cyfarwyddedigawl, a. (cyfarwyddedig) Tending to elucidate, direct, or inform.

Cyfarwyddes, s. f. (cyfarwydd) Instructress.

Cyfarwyddïad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfarwydd) Direction, or instruction.

Cyfarwyddwr, s. m.—pl. cyfarwyddwyr (cyfarwydd—gwr) An instructor; a director.

Cyfarwyddyd, s. m. (cyfarwydd) Experience; knowledge; precept; skill, or skilfulness; conduct, guidance; history.

O herwydd i dywed cyfarwyddyd—lddo fyned yno.

Because *history* says, that he went there.

Mabinogion.

Sef a orug—ymddyddan am chwedlau a chyfarwyddyd; ac yntau cyfarwydd da oedd.

What he did was to discourse about traditions and *history*; for he was a good historian.
Mabinogion.

Cyfarwyneb, a. (cyfar—gwyneb) Opposite.

Lle y pencynydd, ac y cynyddion ganto yn neuadd y brenin is y celfi, gyfarwyneb ag ef.

The place of the chief huntsman, and the huntsmen with him, in the hall of the king, is below the pillars, *opposite* to him.
Welsh Laws.

Cyfarwynebawg, a. (cyfarwyneb) That is made fronting, or placed opposite; confronted.

Cyfarwynebwyl, a. (cyfarwyneb) Confronting.

Cyfarwynebedd, s. m. (cyfarwyneb) Oppositeness.

Cyfarwynebiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfarwyneb) A being fronting, or opposite; a confrontation.

Cyfarwynebiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfarwyneb) A contrast; an opposite situation, or object.

Cyfarwynebu, v. a. (cyfarwyneb) To confront.

Cyfarwynebydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyfarwyneb) Confronter; one in opposition.

Cyfarwyre, s. f. (arwyre) Consurrection.

Cyfarwyre, v. a. (arwyre) To exalt together.

A'th gyfarwyre bardd bre breudor,
Cynddelw cynnelw yn y cynnor.

A bard of the abruptly-broken hill shall *extol* thee, Cynddelw the first object in the porch.
Cynddelw.

Cyfarwys, s. f.—pl. t. au (cywar—gwys) A gift, grant, or favour conferred on a public occasion; honorary reward; a present; a reward.

Pa un bynag y caed y tir gan y brenin, al ar werth, al yn nghyfarwys—dylwed yw.

In what way soever the land is obtained from the king, whether on sale, or a *gift*, it is a right.
Welsh Laws.

Cyfarwys pencerdd yw pedair ar ugaint.

The *reward* of a chief minstrel is twenty-four pence.

Welsh Laws.

Cyfarwysaw, v. a. (cyfarwys) To present a gift.

Tricid wrth barch, ni thrig wrth ei gyfarwys.

He may starve upon honour, he will not starve when he is *presented* with a gift.
Adage.

Cyfarwysawg, a. (cyfarwys) That receives presents; that is endowed; a benefactor.

Boneddig kannwynawl, ac uchelwr cyfarwysawg.

A gentleman by original inheritance, and a freeholder that is *endowed*.
Welsh Laws.

Cyfarwysawl, a. (cyfarwys) Being rewarded.

Cyfarwysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfarwys) A rewarding; a presenting a gift.

Cyfarwyswr, s. m.—pl. cyfarwyswyr (cyfarwys—gwr) One that confers a gift, or reward.

Cyfarystlys, a. (cyfar—ystlys) Profile, sideways.

Cyfastell, a. (astell) That is boarded, or planked.

Cyfastellawg, a. (cyfastell) That is boarded.

Cyfastellïad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfastell) A boarding; a laying boards together.

Cyfastellu, v. a. (cyfastell) To lay boards.

Cyfateb, v. a. (ateb) To correspond together.

Cyfatebadwy, a. (cyfateb) Jointly answerable.

Cyfatebawg, *a.* (cyfateb) That corresponds with.
 Cyfatebawl, *a.* (cyfateb) Correspondent.
 Cyfatebedig, *a.* (cyfateb) Made to answer.
 Cyfatebiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfateb) A corresponding, or answering to.
 Cyfatebiaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfateb) Correspondence; a mutual connection, or dealing.

Rhaid yw bod cyfatebiaeth o'r naill i'r llall, rhwng ffydd y credadyn a Christ.

It is necessary that there should be a *correspondence* of the one with the other, between the faith of the believer and Christ.
Sion Trefredyn.

Cyfatebrwydd, *s. m.* (cyfateb) Correspondency.
 Cyfatebwr, *s. m.—pl. cyfatebwyr* (cyfateb—gwr) A corresponsder.
 Cyfattal, *v. a.* (attal) To restrain mutually.
Clud gyfattal, a mote of mutual restraint.
 Cyfattaladwy, *a.* (cyfattal) Jointly confinable.
 Cyfattaedig, *a.* (cyfattal) Being jointly repressed.
 Cyfattaedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfattaedig) The act of confining, obstructing, or repressing.
 Cyfattaedigawl, *a.* (cyfattaedig) Jointly repressive; mutual restraining.
 Cyfattaliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfattal) Repression.
 Cyfattaliaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfattal) The act of mutually restraining; confinement.
 Cyfattaliwr, *s. m.—pl. cyfattalwyr* (cyfattal—gwr) A joint repressor, obstructor, or confiner.
 Cyfattalrwydd, *s. m.* (cyfattal) Obstructiveness.
 Cyfatteg, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (atteg) A mutual support; prop, or stay.
 Cyfattegawl, *a.* (cyfatteg) Sustaining mutually.
 Cyfattegiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfatteg) A jointly sustaining, supporting, or upholding.
 Cyfattegu, *v. a.* (cyfatteg) To sustain jointly.
 Cyfattegwyr, *s. m.—pl. cyfattegwyr* (cyfatteg—gwr) One that mutually supports.
 Cyfathrach, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (athrach) Relation, or alliance by marriage; affinity, kindred.
 Cyfathrachadwy, *a.* (cyfathrach) That may be affined, or related.
 Cyfathrachawl, *a.* (cyfathrach) Being affined.
 Cyfathrachedig, *a.* (cyfathrach) That is affined.
 Cyfathrachiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfathrach) The forming a connection or alliance by marriage.
 Cyfathrachu, *v. a.* (cyfathrach) To betroth.
 Cyfathrachwr, *s. m.—pl. cyfathrachwyr* (cyfathrach—gwr) A kinsman by marriage.
 Cyfau, *v. a.* (cyfa) To make whole, or sound; to renew; to become whole, or sound.
 Cyfawd, *s. m.* (cwf) A rise, a rising, or getting up.
 Cyfawdl, *a.* (awdl) Of connected rhyme.
 Cyfawl, *s. f.* (mawl) Collaudation, joint praise.

Erbyniaist, cefaist cyfawl eneidiau,
 Er angyr gethrau y gan gythrawl.

Thou hast received, thou hast had the *united praise* of the souls, notwithstanding the nails of death from the infernal one.
Bledwyn Fardd.

Cyfawr, *s. m.—pl. cyforau* (cyf) A whole; fullness.

Yn llwyr ydd yd gwydd hyd y'ngweryd llawr,
 Yn llwyr un cyfawr ydd yn cyfyd.

Entirely he fell down into the bowels of the ground, in like manner in one *host* he will raise us.
Lt. P. Moch.

Cyfdadawl, *a.* (tadawl) Having a common father.
 Cyfdaer, *a.* (taer) Mutually importunate.
 Cyfdeurawl, *a.* (cyfdaer) Being mutually eager.
 Cyfdeuriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfdaer) A mutually urging; a mutually disputing.
 Cyfdeuru, *v. a.* (cyfdaer) To contend together.

Cyfdeurant y rhon' a rhin a cherydd.

They *dispute together*, that they will give with secrecy and reproach.
Gwalchmai.

Cyfdadl, *s. f.—pl. cyfdadlau* (dadl) Mutual argument, debate, or strife.

Cyfdadliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfdadl) A disputing together; a mutually arguing.

Cyfdadlu, *v. a.* (cyfdadl) To dispute together.

Cyfdal, *v. a.* (dal) To hold or sustain together.

Cyfdaliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfdal) A jointly holding; a mutually supporting.

Cyfdan, *s. m.* (dan) A perambulation.

Cyfdanfon, *v. a.* (danfon) To send mutually.

Cyfdannedd, *a.* (dant) Having complete teeth.

Cyfdangaws, *v. a.* (dangaws) To shew mutually.

Cyfdangosawl, *a.* (dangaws) Jointly shewing.

Cyfdarbod, *v. a.* (darbod) To provide mutually.

Cyfdarbodaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfdarbod) Mutual foresight, or prudence.

Cyfdarbodus, *a.* (cyfdarbod) Mutually provident.

Cyfdarmerth, *v. a.* (darmerth) To prepare jointly.

Cyfdarmerthiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfdarmerth) A mutually preparing, or providing.

Cyfdderbyn, *v. a.* (derbyn) To receive mutually.

Cyfdderbyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfdderbyn) Joint reception; a mutually recognizing.

Cyfdull, *s. f.—pl. t. iau* (dull) Conformity, likeness of form. *a.* Conform.

Cyfdulliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfdull) A configuration; a rendering similar.

Cyfdulliw, *v. a.* (cyfdull) To make similar.

Cyfdwyre, *v. a.* (dwyre) To uplift together.

Pan grysiat Cydywal cyfdwyrëai awr,
 Gan wyrdd wawr, cyni dodai,
 Aesawr dellt am bellt a adawai.

When Cydywal hastened for battle *he would raise up* a shout with the green dawn, he would deal tribulation, a splintered shield scattered about he would leave.
Aneurin.

Cyfdwyrëain, *v.* (cyfdwyrë) To rise together.

Cyfdwyrëawl, *a.* (cyfdwyrë) Mutually rising.

Cyddydd, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (dydd) The dawn.

Pa bryd y codaf, ac yr ymedy y nos? canys caf ddigon o ymdroi hyd y cyddydd.

When shall I arise and the night be gone? for I shall have enough of tossing to and fro unto the *dawning of the day*.
Job vii. 4.

Cyddyddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyddydd) A beginning to dawn; a dawning.

Cyddyddiaw, *v. n.* (cyddydd) To become day.

Cyddyddiawl, *a.* (cyddydd) Dawning of the morning.

Cyfebawl, *a.* (ebawl) With foal; as, *caseg gyf-ebawl*.

Cyfebolig, *a.* (cyfebawl) That is big with foal.

Cyfebredig, *a.* (cyfebr) That is made with foal.

Cyfebriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfebr) A gestation.

Cyfebru, *v. a.* (cyfebr) To impregnate; to get with foal; also to be with foal, or with young.

Cyfebrwydd, *s. m.* (cyfeb) A foal in embryo.

Cyfebrwydd caseg, pedair ceiniawg a dâl hyd yn mhen y pedwaredd ar ddeg gwedy y ganer.

The *young* of a mare, its value is four-pence until the end of fourteen days after its birth.
Welsh Laws.

Cyfebr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyfab) A mare, ass, or ewe with young.

Cyfechni, *s. m.* (mechni) A collateral security.

Cyfraith a ddywed, na ddyly mach gynual cyfechni y peth y bo mach arno, rhag trais, nag rhag lledrad, nag rhag anghyfarth, nag rhag ysbail, nag rhag llawer o bethau, yni ddêi y peth hwnw drachefn yn llaw y neb y cychwuid i gauto.

The law saith, that a surety ought not to bear the joint security of the thing he may be surety for against oppression, nor against robbers, nor against private stealing, nor against pillage, nor against many other things, until that article shall come again into the hand of the one from whom it was first taken.
Welsh Laws.

Cyfechwyn, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (echwyn) Joint loan.

Cyfechwyna, *v. a.* (cyfechwyn) To lend one another; to borrow, or lend, mutually.

Cyfechwynawl, a. (cyfechwyn) Mutually lending.
Cyfedliw, s. m.—*pl. t. iau* (edliw) Mutual reproach

Cor waredred
 Cenedl noddod
 Ged gyfedliw.

The circle of deliverance, the nation's refuge, and a treasure of mutual reproach.

Cyfedliw, v. a. (edliw) To upbraid each other.
Cyfedliwiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (cyfedliw) A mutually upbraiding, reproaching, or charging with.
Cyfedliwiant, s. m. (cyfedliw) Mutual reproach.
Cyfedliwiawl, a. (cyfedliw) Being mutually upbraided or charged with.
Cyfedmyg, a. (edmyg) Being mutually revered.

Cyfedmyg geilyg, gal wenwyn,
 Cyfeisor Echdor, ach drylwyn.

The mutually revered in the chase, the bane of the ravager, the equal of Hector, a line of renowned course.

Gwalchmai, i F. ab Meredudd.

Cyfedd, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (medd) A carousing together on mead; computation; feasting.

Dywallaw di heilyn, na fyn angau,
 Corn can anrhydded y'ngghyfeddau;
 Hirlas buelin, baint uchel hen arian.

Replenish, cupbearer, and seek not death; replenish the horn that is with honour in the banquets; the Hirlas of buffalo horn, with high ornament of ancient silver.

O. Cyfeiliawg.

Cyfedd, v. (medd) To drink mead; to feast.
Cyfeddach, s. m. (cyfedd) A drinking mead together; a banquet, or carousal; festivity.

Y gof llys a biau ceinion cyfeddach: sef yw y ceinion y wirawd gyntaf a ddel i'r neuadd.

The smith of the court is entitled to the delicacies of the banquet: those delicacies are the first liquor that shall come into the hall.

Welsh Laws.

Cyfeddach, v. a. (cyfedd) To carouse together.

A phan oeddynt lawenaf wedi cyfeddach yn dda, a dechreu brwysgaw, doal arnynt yn ddrybydd.

And when they were in the highest of mirth, after feasting well, and beginning to be inebriated, he came upon them unawares.

Hanes Cenedloedd Ynys Prydain.

Cyfeddachwr, s. m.—*pl. cyfeddachwyr* (cyfeddach gwr) A feasting man; a pot companion; a guest

Llanfaethid y cyfeddachwyr ar y byrddau.

The guests were set in order at the tables.

H. Car. Mag.—Mabinogion.

Cyfeddwalch, s. m.—*pl. cyfeddweilch* (cyfedd—gwalch) A hawk of banquets; a carouser.

Cyfeddwawg, a. (cyfedd) That is used to feast.

Cyfeddwch, s. m. (cyfedd) Carousal, festivity.

Yr aelwyd hon neus cladd hwch;
 Mwy gorddyfnasai elwch
 Gwyr, ac am gyrn cyfeddwch.

This hearth, will it not be turned up by the swine, more congenial to it would have been the clamour of men, and the circling horns of festivity.

Llywarch Hen.

Cyfeddwogi, v. (cyfeddwawg) To carouse or feast.

Ef dyddoddes arlwy pwys ar les rhiau;
 Ar ddilyfn goed,
 Ar ddiliw hoed,
 O'r cyfeddau cyfeddwogant.

He laid out a feast for the benefit of the chiefs; on timbers unpolished, on overflowing grief from the banquets they will be feasted.

Aneurin.

Cyfeigydd, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (cyf—ag) A pickaxe.

Cyfeigyddiaw, v. a. (cyfeigydd) To use a pickaxe.

Cyfeiaeth, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (meiaeth) Trouble.

Cyfeiddun, a. (eiddun) That is mutually wished.

Cyfeiddunaw, v. (cyfeiddun) To wish mutually.

Cyfeiddunawl, a. (cyfeiddun) Apt to wish mutually.

Cyfeidduned, s. f.—*pl. t. au* (cyfeiddun) A mutual wish, a mutual desire.

Cyfeiedd, s. m. (meiedd) Tribulation; anxiety.

Cyfeiliad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (eiliad) A compilation.

Cyfeiliaw, v. a. (eiliaw) To compile, or construct.

Cyfeiliawg, a. (eiliawg) Compact together.

Cyfeilin, a. (eilin) Consociate; fellow.

Cyfeiliorn, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (meiliorn) Deviation.

Cyfeiliornad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (cyfeiliorn) Aberration; a going astray.

Cyfeiliornadwy, a. (cyfeiliorn) Apt to stray.

Cyfeiliornedig, a. (cyfeiliorn) That is astray.

Cyfeiliorni, v. a. (cyfeiliorn) To go astray.

Cyfeiliornus, a. (cyfeiliorn) Devious, erring.

Cyfeiliornwr, s. m.—*pl. cyfeiliornwyr* (cyfeiliorn—gwr) One that strayeth, a wanderer.

Cyfeiliw, a. (eiliw) Of the same colour.

Ceridwen hir-wen hwyr-wan ogwydd,
 Cyfeiliw gwen wawr yn awr echwydd.

Ceridwen long and fair, slow and delicate of gait, she is of the same hue as the white welkin in the time of evening.

H. ab Owain Gwynedd.

Cyfeiliwr, s. m.—*pl. cyfeilwyr* (eiliwr) One that compiles, or forms; a constructor.

Cyfeilydd, s. m.—*pl. t. ion* (eilydd) A constructor

Cyw a'r hoff lef cywair fflwch,
 Cyfeilydd can eol elwch.

A bird with lovely voice correct and sprightly, composer of the song of the remembrance of mirth.

D. ab Gwilym, i'r Fwyalch.

Cyfeillgar, a. (cyfaill) Friendly, or sociable.

Cyfeillgarwch, s. m. (cyfeillgar) Sociableness.

Cyfeilliach, s. m. (cyfaill) Fellowship; friendship.

Cyfeilliadd, a. (cyfaill) Familiar; friendly.

Cyfeilliaw, v. a. (cyfaill) To join company.

Cyfeilliawg, a. (cyfaill) Having a friend.

Cyfeilliawl, a. (cyfaill) Sociable, or familiar.

Cyfeinniawl, a. (cyfaint) Conventual, monastic.

Cyfeiriad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (cyfer) A directing, or tending to; guidance, direction; reference.

Cyfeiriadwy, a. (cyfeiriad) That may be referred.

Cyfeiriaw, v. a. (cyfer) To guide, or to direct; to turn, or make towards.

Cyfeirier fy ngweddi ger dy fron fal arogl-darth.

Let my prayer be set forth before thee as incense.

Psalm cxli. 2.

Cyfeiriawg, a. (cyfer) That is directed to.

Cyfeiriawl, a. (cyfer) That leads to; direct.

Ni bydd ry gadarn arnam,
 Ni ry hawl gyfeiriawl gam.

He will not be too overbearing upon us, he will not question too closely a direct crime.

Iolo Goch, i Amaeth.

Cyfeiriedig, a. (cyfeiriad) That is directed to.

Cyfeirioldeb, s. m. (cyfeiriawl) A directness to.

Cyfeiriwr, s. m.—*pl. cyfeirwyr* (cyfer—gwr) One that leads to; one that refers.

Cyfeirnod, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (cyfer—nod) A note of reference, a mark to guide, or lead to.

Cyfeiryd, v. a. (cyfer) To lead to, to make toward.

Cyfeisiau, s. m. (eisiau) Mutual want or need.

Treuliws fy ngruddiau
 Cofion cyfeisiau
 Cyfeddau cyfoedion.

My cheeks are consumed by the remembrances of the mutual want of the carousals of contemporaries.

Cynddelw, m. E. ab Madareg.

Cyfeisor, s. m. (cyfais) A match, fellow, or equal.

Cyfeisor, a. (cyfais) Collateral; equal; like.

Cyfeistedd, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (eistedd) The breech.

Lle y daw pedair gwythen i'r cyfeistedd.

Where four veins come into the breech.

Llyfr Meddyg.

Cyfeistedd, v. a. (eistedd) To be seated together.

Cyfeisteddawl, a. (cyfeistedd) Seated together.

Cyfeisteddiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (cyfeistedd) A sitting together; a joint sitting.

Cyfeisteddwr, s. m.—*pl. cyfeisteddwyr* (cyfeistedd—gwr) An assessor, or that sits by another.

Cyfeistyddiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (cyfeistedd) A seating a company, or a placing in order.

Cyfeistyddiaw, v. (cyfeistedd) To place, or seat a company in order. *Cyfeistyddiaw llys*, to assign to each his proper seat in court.

Cyfeistyddiwr, s. m.—pl. cyfeistyddwyr (cyfeistyddiaw—gwr) One who regulates the seats.

Cyfeithrin, v. a. (meithrin) To cherish together.

Myfi a eglurais bob troell ymadrawdd a dull—o'r Ysgrythyr Lân, er mwyn cyfeithrin gwir grefydd.

I have elucidated every trope of speech, and figure, from the Holy Scripture, for the sake of cherishing true religion.

H. Perri.

Cyfeithrinawl, a. (cyfeithrin) Cherished together
Cyfelin, s. f.—pl. t. au (elin) The length from the elbow downward, a cubit; also a measure equal to two yards and a half, a Welsh ell. *Pwys y gyfelin*, the same as *pwys careg*, a stone of wool.

O tery dyn rhydd gaeth, taled iddo ddeuddeg ceiniawg cyfraith; chwech i'r tair cyfelin o frethyn gwyn pentan i wneuthur pais iddo wrth ladd eithin; a thair dros lawdr; ac un dros gwrnau, a dyn-folau; ac un dros wyddi; ac un dros raff ddeuddeg cyfelin, neu dros fwyall os coedwr fydd.

If a free man shall strike a slave he shall pay him twelve pence in law; six for three cubits of white home-spun cloth to make him a coat for cutting furze, and three for trowsers; and one for buskins, and gloves; and one for a bill; and one for a rope of twelve cubits, or for a hatchet if he is a woodman. Welsh Laws.

Cyfelinaid, s. f.—pl. cyfelineidiau (cyfelin) A cubit in length.

Cyfelinawg, a. (cyfelin) Of a cubit's length.

Rhaff ddeuddeg cyfelinawg.

A rope of cubit's length twelve.

Welsh Laws.

Cyfenw, s. m.—pl. t. au (enw) A denomination; an epithet; a surname, or cognomen.

Cyfenwad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfenw) Denomination.

Cyfenwawl, a. (cyfenw) Cognominal; being of the same, or like name.

Cyfenwedig, a. (cyfenw) Synonymous.

Cyfenwi, v. a. (cyfenw) To give an epithet.

Cyfenwydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyfenw) A namesake

Cyfer, s. m. (cyfar) An opposite situation. *Ar gyfer*, facing, or fronting; *cyfer i heddyw*, even with to-day.

Cyferbyn, a. (erbyn) Opposite, placed in front.

Cyferbyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyferbyn) Contraposition; a being placed in opposition; also an opponent, or antagonist.

Madawg a Meilyr, gwyr gorddyfnaid trais, Tros gyferwyr cyferbyniad.

Madog and Meilyr, men accustomed to ravage, and opponents for iniquity.

O. Cyfeiliawg.

Cyferbyniawl, a. (cyferbyn) Being set against.

Cyferbynied, v. a. (cyferbyn) To counteract.

Cyferbyniedig, a. (cyferbyn) That is against.

Cyferbynu, v. a. (cyferbyn) To set in opposition, to contrast; to counteract, or to oppose.

Cyferchryn, a. (erchryn) Mutually trembling.

Cyferchrynawl, a. (cyferchryn) Trembling together

Cyferchryniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyferchryn) A mutual trepidation, trembling, or shivering.

Cyferchrynu, v. a. (cyferchryn) To tremble together.

Cyferchynawl, a. (erchynawl) Mutually rising.

Cyferchyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (erchyniad) A rising, ascending, or uplifting together.

Cyferchynu, v. a. (erchynu) To ascend together.

Cyferddawn, s. m.—pl. cyferddoniau (arddawn) Inherent quality, virtue, or efficacy.

Y mae cyferddoniau ar y dwfr hwnw.

There are virtues in that water.

Mabinogion.

Cyferddoniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyferddawn) A giving or endowing with some quality.

Cyferddoniant, s. m. (cyferddawn) Virtue, efficacy.

Cyferddoniawl, v. a. (cyferddawn) To virtuate.

Cyferddoniawl, a. (cyferddawn) Having efficacy.

Cyfergyd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ergyd) Concussion.

Cyfergydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfergyd) A propelling, or throwing together; concussion.

Cyfergydiaw, v. a. (cyfergyd) To concuss.

Cyfergydiawl, a. (cyfergyd) Being concussive.

Cyfergyr, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (ergyr) A rencounter.

Cyfergyriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfergyr) A driving or pushing together; a rencounter.

A mab Rhiwallawn, rhwyf myr,

O'r gyfergyriad nid adfer.

And the son of Rhiwallon, lord of the seas, from the conflict he did not return.

Meilyr.

Cyfergyriawl, a. (cyfergyr) Setting upon.

Cyfergyru, v. a. (cyfergyr) To assail, or set upon.

Cyferlyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (erlyn) Joint pursuit.

Cyferlyn, v. a. (erlyn) To pursue together.

Cyferlynawl, a. (cyferlyn) Jointly pursuing.

Cyferlyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyferlyn) A jointly pursuing, prosecuting, or following after.

Cyferth, a. (berth) Thoroughly fair; holy.

Cyferthawl, a. (cyferth) That is consecrated.

Cyferthi, s. m. (cyferth) Sanctity, holiness.

Cyferthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyferth) Sanctification, a rendering hallowed.

Cyferthwydd, s. m. (cyferth) Sanctitude.

Cyferthu, v. a. (cyferth) To consecrate.

Cyferthus, a. (cyferth) Being consecrate.

Cyferthwch, s. m. (erthwch) A panting together.

Cyferthychain, v. a. (cyferthwch) To pant together.

Cyferthychawl, a. (cyferthwch) Panting together.

Cyferwen, s. f. (cyfer—gwen) Flattering smile; a. that smiles to, or that flatters.

Mor wyf hyglau fardd o feirdd Ogyfen,

Mor wyf gwyn gyfrwys, nid wyf gyferwen.

I am so promptly assiduous a bard of the bards of Ogyfen, I am so proficient in the tale, but I am not used to flatter.

Cynddelw, m. Riryd.

Cyferwenawl, a. (cyferwen) Apt to flatter.

Cyferwenu, v. a. (cyferwen) To flatter.

Cyferwyr, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfer—gwr) Iniquity, or injustice.

Camdreulïaw fy mhum synwyr

Mewn cyferwyr a thraha.

Misusing my five senses in iniquity and arrogance. Taliesin.

Cyferyd, s. m. (cyfer) An opposite place. *Ar gyferyd*, over against; *y'ngghyferyd*, in lieu of.

Cyferydig, a. (cyferyd) Being opposite, or against.

Cyfesgar, s. m.—pl. cyfesgaraint (esgar) A joint or mutual foe. a. Having a common foe.

Ef ein llyw cyn lliid cyfesgar:

Ysglyfion ysglyfint llwrw bar.

He our leader before the anger of the common foe; the ravagers have ravaged the food of wrath.

Ll. P. Moch, m. Ll. ab Iorwerth.

Cyfethl, s. m. (methl) Mutual embarrassment.

Cyfethliad, s. m. (cyfethl) A mutually foiling.

Cyfethlu, v. a. (cyfethl) To toil or embarrass mutually.

Cyfethol, v. a. (ethol) To constitute, or depute.

Cyfetholiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfethol) A deputing, or electing another; a deputation.

Cyfetholwr, s. m.—pl. cyfetholwyr (cyfethol—gwr) One who deposes, or elects; an elector.

Cyfewin, a. (ewin) Having nails complete.

Cyfglust, a. (clust) Complete, or even eared.

Teithi cath yw ei bod yn gyfglust, gydygad, gyddannedd, gyfewin, gyflogwyrn.

The perfections of a cat is that she be even-eared, even-eyed, complete of teeth, complete of nails, complete of tail.

Welsh Laws.

Cyfhogedig, a. (hogedig) Being mutually sharpened; being picked, as millstones are.

Cyfhogi, v. a. (hogi) To sharpen together.
Cyfhogi felin, to give acuteness to, or to pick the mill.

Cyfhogiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (hogiad) Acuition.

Cyfhwrdd, s. m. (hwrdd) Meeting. *v. a.* to meet.

Cyfhyrddawl, a. (cyfhwrdd) Tending to meet.

Cyfhyrddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfhwrdd) A meeting together; a coming in contact.

Cyfiach, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyf—ach) An etymology.

Cyfiachydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyfiach) Etymologist.

Cyfiachyddawl, a. (cyfiachydd) Etymological.

Cyfiachyddiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfiachydd) A derivation of words, or etymology.

*Cyfiachyddiaeth oedd gaeth gynt
 Cair i bob gair ei gerynt.*

Etymology was formerly strict and exact, to every word is had its relative. *Meiryg Dafydd.*

Cyfiachyddu, v. a. (cyfiachydd) To trace etymology.

Cyfiaith, s. f.—pl. cyfieithoedd (iaith) A vernacular language. *a.* Of the same language.

*Cynddylan calon goddaith Wanwyn,
 O gyfiwyn am gyfiaith,
 Yn amwyn Tren tref ddifiaith.*

Cynddylan with a heart like the fire that consumes the heath in spring, in embracing those of the same language, and in defending Tren, a town laid waste? Llywarch Hên.

Cyfiaw, v. a. (cyf) To make equable or even.

*All wyddle didryf didwrf gyfiaw;
 Addawd ym gwrthrawd, gwrthred hoddiaw.*

Like a woody glade unfrequented, and without tumult that is made even; a place for my retirement, where recurrence may be had with facility. Gwalchmai.

Cyfiawn, a. (iawn) Upright, righteous, just.

*A fo balch ddollaw o ddull cyfiawn,
 A fo traethadur traethed ei ddawn.*

He that may be elegantly forming in a just manner, he that is a reciter, let him recite his virtue. Cynddelw, i O. Gwynedd.

Cyfiawnâad, s. m. (cyfiawn) Justification.

Cyfiawnâawl, a. (cyfiawn) Tending to justify.

Cyfiawnadwy, a. (cyfiawn) That may be just.

Cyfiawnâu, v. a. (cyfiawn) To justify.

Cyfiawnâwr, s. m.—pl. cyfiawnâwyr (cyfiawn—gwr) A justifier, one who justifies, or defends.

Cyfiawnder, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfiawn) Justice, righteousness, equity; upright dealing.

Cyfiawnedig, a. (cyfiawn) That is justified.

Cyfiawnedd, s. m. (cyfiawn) Equity, justness.

Cyfiawni, v. a. (cyfiawn) To render just, or equitable; to rectify; to justify; to do justice.

Cyfiawniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfiawn) A justifying, or a rendering equitable; a rectifying.

Cyfiawnus, a. (cyfiawn) Tending to justify.

Cyfiawnwr, s. m.—pl. cyfiawnwyr (cyfiawn—gwr) One that rectifies, or that sets to right.

Cyfieithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfiaith) Translation.

Cyfieithiawg, a. (cyfiaith) Of the same speech.

Cyfieithiawl, a. (cyfiaith) Being of one speech.

Cyfieithu, v. a. (cyfiaith) To interpret.

Cyfieithwr, s. m.—pl. cyfieithwyr (cyfiaith—gwr) A translator; an interpreter.

Cyfieithydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyfiaith) An interpreter, or translator.

Cyfiuad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ieuad) A conjunction; also the *epizeuxis*, in rhetoric, the immediate repetition of a word by way of emphasis.

Cyfiuaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (ieuath) A yoking, or coupling together; adjunction.

Cyfiuaw, v. a. (ieuaw) To conjugate.

Cyfiuawg, a. (ieuawg) Being yoked together.

Cyfiuawl, a. (ieuawl) Tending to conjoin.

Cyfiuedig, a. (iuedig) That is conjoined.

Cyfiuwr, s. m.—pl. cyfiuwrwyr (ieuwr) One that yokes together, one that conjoins.

Cyfiawin, a. (cyfiaw) Being equal to, or like.

*Caraf Rodri draws, drais gyffredin ei enw
 Yn Efrai, ac yn Lladin,
 Ac yn mhob cyfiaith yn gyfiawin.*

I love the turbulent Rodri, whose name is the general oppressor in Hebrew, and in Latin, and in every common language of the same import. Gwalchmai.

Cyfin, s. m. (min) A being mouth to mouth; a whisper.

Cyfin, a. (ing) Confined, strait, restricted.

*O ben Taliesin barddrin beirdd-ddring
 Barddair o'm cyfair, ni bydd cyfin.*

From the mouth of Taliesin of bardic mystery, to which bards ascend, a bardic lay shall visit me, it shall not be restricted. Cynddelw.

Cyfladd, a. (lladd) Coincident, suitable, meet.

Cyfladd, v. (lladd) To coincide; to fit, or match.

Mi a dyngaf dynged it' na chyfladdo dy ystlys wrth wraig hyd pan geflych Olwen, merch Ysbaddaden Bencawr.

I will pronounce to thee a decree of fate, that thy side shall not be matched to a wife, until thou shalt attain Olwen, the daughter of Ysbaddaden Bencawr. H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.

Cyfladdawl, a. (cyfladd) Tending to coincide.

Cyfladdiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfladd) Coincidence.

Cyfladdrwydd, s. m. (cyfladd) Coincidence, congruity, agreement, suitableness, or fitness.

Cyflaeth, s. m. (llaeth) A confection, a mixture; a lolly pop, or boiled treacle.

Cyflafan, s. m.—pl. t. au (llafan) A heinous deed; felony; also massacre, or slaughter. The hair weed is called *cyflafan*, and *llinos y dwfr*.

*Ni wnaethbwyd neuadd mor orchyman
 Mor fawr mor o wawr y gyflafan.*

There has not been a hall made so very extensive, so great a sea of the colour of slaughter. Aneurin.

Gan na allai y lleidr ymwadu a'r gyflafan, ef a ddygbwyd i'w grogi.

As the thief could not clear himself of the felony he was taken to be hanged. Mabinogion.

Tair anafad gyflafan Ynys Prydain: Eidyn mab Einygan, a laddwys Aneurin Gwawdrydd medeyrn beirdd; a Llawgad Trwm Bargawd Eidyn, a laddwys Afaon mab Taliesin; a Llofan Llawddino a laddwys Urien mab Cynfarch.

The three accursed deeds of the isle of Britain: Eidyn the son of Einygan, who slew Aneurin of fluent praise monarch of the bards; and Llawgad Trwm Bargawd Eidyn, who slew Afaon the son of Taliesin; and Llofan Llawddino, who killed Urien the son of Cynfarch. Triedd.

Cyflafanad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyflafan) A committing a great crime, or felony; a massacreing.

Cyflafanaidd, a. (cyflafan) That is felonious.

Cyflafanawg, a. (cyflafan) Guilty of felony.

Cyflafanawl, a. (cyflafan) Felonious, criminal.

Cyflafanu, v. a. (cyflafan) To commit felony; to massacre, to murder, to slaughter.

Y rho'f â Duw, Cai, drwg y gwnaethost cyflafanu â'r facwy fal hwn, ni allai ddywedyd.

Between me and God, Cai, thou hast done evil to commit murder on a youth like this, who could not speak. H. Peredur—Mabinogion.

Cyflafanwr, s. m.—pl. cyflafanwyr (cyflafan—gwr) One guilty of felony; a murderer.

Cyflafar, a. (llafar) Mutually uttering; of the same mode of utterance; consonant.

*Oedd llachar cyflafar cyflafan,
 Oedd ysgwyd o tryfrwyd o trywan.*

Glaring and noisy on all sides was the slaughter, there was the shield pierced through, and the transfixing spear. Myrddin.

Cyflafarawg, a. (cyflafar) That holds a parley.

Cyflafaredd, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyflafar) A conference, or discourse; a parley, or verbal treaty.

*Ac onl'm anghen i an herf dd daiar,
 Cyn arwar cyfar cyflafaredd,
 Ni dderfydd awen i ar ddarwedd traul
 Tra fo lloer a haul ar eu rhodwedd.*

And if he does not necessitate me to the fated mansion of earth, ere the tranquil meeting of parleying, the muse shall not be exhausted from the lavish flowing, whilst the moon and sun shall be on their course. Phylip Brydydd.

Cyflafariad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyflafar) A parleying; a speaking or discoursing together.

Cyflinaw, v. a. (cyflin) To contort, to writhe.

*Cyflinaw cae o flaenion
Cadair fraint coed o'r fron.*

*Twisting together a wreath of the branches of the spreading top
of the wood of the hill. D. ab Gwilym, i Forfudd.*

Cyflw, a. (lliw) Of the same colour. *Cyflw gwr
a llwyn*, an epithet for the twilight.

*Cyflw dy ben ag arien gauaf,
Gwares Duw dy anghen:
Pwy wledych wedi Urien?*

*Of the same colour is thy head as the hoariness of winter, God
has provided for thy necessity: who shall reign after Urien?
Cyfoesi Myrddin.*

Cyfliwiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfliw) A tinting.

Cyfliwiaidd, a. (cyfliw) Being of the same tint.

*Celdwad goruwch llygad llyn,
Cyfliwiaidd cof o ewyn.*

*A guardian over the dimple of the lake, being of the same hue
as a covering of foam. D. ab Gwilym, i'r alarch.*

Cyfliwiaw, v. a. (cyfliw) To make of like hue.

Cyflo, a. (llo) Big with calf. *Buwch gyflo*, a cow
big with calf.

Cyfload, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyflo) Being with calf.

Cyfloc, v. a. (cyflog) To covenant, to take hire.

Cyflochi, v. a. (llochi) To give general refuge.

*Llary deyrn cedyrn yn cadw gwesti cyrdd,
Cerdorion gyflochi.*

*A mild prince of mighty ones keeping festivals of songs, and pro-
tecting equally the minstrels. Llygad Gwr, i L. ab Gruffudd.*

Cyflochiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llochiad) A guarding
equally, or a giving general protection.

Cyflodawd, s. m. (cyflo) A cow's conception of a
foetus.

Cyflöedig, a. (cyflo) That is with a calf.

Cyfloew, a. (gloew) Thoroughly clear or bright.

*Y sawl a chwillant lyfran yr hen feirdd â welant yn gyfloew, a
thrywel, mai hon yw y farn, ac y ddosbarth gyflawn.*

*Whosoever that search over the books of the old bards will see
most clearly and manifestly that this is the right decision and il-
lustration. Dd. Dafydd.*

Cyflog, s. m.—pl. t. au (llog) A mutual covenant;
also a stipend, salary, wages, or hire; a reward,
Dyn ar gyflog, or *dyn ar ammod*, a man that is
hired, or on hire.

*Chwalwyr yn chwillaw pob annedd
Del i'w rhan, ni haeddant heddi,
Deillwng gyflog, a dialedd.*

*Ravagers that search over every dwelling, may there come to
their lot, for peace they deserve not, a merited reward, and ven-
geance. H. D. ab Ifan.*

Cyflogaidd, a. (cyflog) Venal, or mercenary.

Cyflogawd, s. m. (cyflog) Condition of a covenant;
a stipend, wages, or hire.

*A fydd mai ar Feni, crai gyflogawd,
Adfydd mwy ar Gonwy, craith gwyniaith gwnâwd.*

*Will there be a battle on Menai, a vehement retribution, there
will be more on Conwy, the scar of angry strife shall cause it.
Taliesin.*

Cyflogawl, a. (cyflog) Being under covenant.

Cyflogddyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyflog—dyn) Sti-
pendiary; an hired servant.

Cyflogedig, a. (cyflog) That is hired, hireling.

Byddaf dyst cyflym yn erbyn—camattalwyr cyflog y cyflogedig.

*I will be a swift witness against those that oppress the hireling
in his wages. Malachi iii. 5.*

Cyflogeiddrwydd, s. m. (cyflogaidd) Mercenari-
ness.

Cyflogi, v. a. (cyflog) To covenant; to hire.

Cyflogiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyflog) A covenanting,
or hiring.

Cyflogwas, s. m.—pl. cyflogweision (cyflog—gwas)
A covenant servant, or a hired servant.

Cyflogwr, s. m.—pl. cyflogwyr (cyflog—gwr) A
hirer; one who is hired.

Cyfloi, v. a. (cyflo) To impregnate a cow; also to
bear a calf, or become with calf.

Cyflog, a. (llog) Conflagrant, consuming all.

Cyflogfa, s. f.—pl. cyflogfeydd (cyflog—ma) A
combustion, a conflagration.

Cyflogiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyflog) Conflagra-
tion; a burning together.

Cyfludwad, s. m. (lludwad) Incineration.

Cyfludwaw, v. a. (lludwaw) To reduce to ashes.

Cyfludwawg, a. (lludwawg) Being as ashes.

Cyfludwydd, s. m. (lludwydd) A conflagrator.

Anrhaith gyfludwydd talawg yn nhy ei gilydd.

*The pillage of one churlish destroyer in the house of another.
Adage.*

—Aer gyfludwydd

Cad a wnaeth cadarn ymgerydd.

*The conflagrator of slaughter, a battle he caused that was the
envy of the mighty. Llygad Gwr, i L. ab Gruffudd.*

Cyfludd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (lludd) An impediment.

Cyfludd, a. (lludd) Being a mutual hinderance.

Cyfluddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfludd) An obstruc-
tion; a hindering.

Cyfluddiaw, v. a. (cyfludd) To obstruct, to hinder.

*Heddyw ym cyfliw ydd ym cyfludd Gwen,
Gwyn y cawdd ar fy ngrudd.*

*To day my complexion the Fair doth obstruct, pale is affliction
on my cheek. Cynddelw.*

Cyfluddiawg, a. (cyfludd) That is obstructed.

Cyfluddiawl, a. (cyfludd) Obstructive, obstructant.

Cyfluddiwr, s. m.—pl. cyfluddwyr (cyfludd—gwr)
An opposer, hinderer, or obstructor.

Cyfluedd, s. m.—pl. t. au (lluedd) Joint warfare.

*Tra fu fyw fy llyw llaw gyfluedd
Nid oedd rald a'i blaidd, blodau Gwynedd dud,
Nag amrhau golud, nag amgeledd.*

*Whilst alive my leader with the hand of warfare, there was no
need, having his aid, who is the flower of the land of Gwynedd, to
doubt of wealth, nor of protection. Gr. ab Meredudd.*

Cyflun, a. (llun) Conform, of the same form.

*Gellid er lles grynol, a byrau llawer iawn o'r draith ac yr ymad-
rawdd, a'i gwneuthur wrth hyn yn fwy bywiawg, ac yn fwy cyflun
a'r meddwl.*

*With advantage a great deal might be compressed, and curtailed
of the treatise and the diction, and making it by that means more
lively, and more uniform with the thought. Ed. Dafydd.*

Cyflunedd, s. m. (cyflun) Equiformity.

Cyfluniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyflun) Configuration,
conformation, a making uniform; organization.

Cyfluniaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (lluniaeth) Allowance,
or portion of food; a meal, or repast.

*Pwy yw y goruchwyliwr fyddlawn, a phwyllawg, yr hwn a esyd
ei arglwydd ar ei deulu, i roddi cyfluniaeth iddynt mewn pryd?*

*Who then is that faithful and wise steward; whom his lord shall
make ruler over his household, to give them their portion of meat
in due season? Luke. xii. 42.*

Cyfluniaidd, a. (cyflun) Being uniform; conform.

Cyfluniaw, v. a. (cyflun) To configure, to make
uniform; to organize, to construct; to model.

Cyfluniawl, a. (cyflun) Constructive; organic.

Cyfluniedig, a. (cyflun) That is organized.

Cyfluniedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyfluniad) A mo-
deller, organizer, or a constructor.

Cyfluniwr, s. m.—pl. cyflunwyr (cyflun—gwr)
One who constructs, or models; an organizer.

Cyflüydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llüydd) A combined
host; also a fellow-soldier, or companion in arms.

Cyflüyddawl, a. (cyflüydd) Warring together.

Cyflüyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyflüydd) A war-
ring together; a mutually arming.

Cyflüyddiaeth, s. m. (cyflüydd) Joint warfare.

Cyflüyddu, v. a. (cyflüydd) To war in concert.

Cyflw, s. m. (llw) A mutual oath, conjuration.

Cyflwch, s. m.—pl. cyflychau (llwch) A falling together, a coming together; contact.

Dy'm cyfarwyddiad Ynhwch, dywal
Baran y'ngnyflwch;
Gwell yd lladd nog yd adolwch.

Let me be guided onward, Ynhwch, whose countenance is fierce in the mutual conflict; it is better thou shouldst kill than parley on terms.
Llywarch Hen.

Cyflwg, s. m.—pl. cyflygau (llwg) A mutual view or appearance.

Drwg yw yn dryced an buchedd,
Ail drwg y'ngnyflwg an cyfluedd.

It is lamentable that our lives should be so evil, again lamentable in the assembling together is our mutual strife.
Gr. ab Gwrgenau.

Cyflwg, a. (llwg) Being mutually manifest.

Ced eglur, cedeirn gur gyrciad
Cad amlwg, crai cyflwg cywlad.

Conspicuous of gift, the grievous assailer of the mighty ones, in the open battle having the manifest ardency of a patriot.
Ll. P. Moch.

Cyflwnc, s. m. (llwnc) A fasting, or abstinence.

Cyflwng, a. (llwng) Overwhelming.

Cyflwr, s. m.—pl. cyflyrau (llwr) Condition, state or plight; disposition, temper, property.

Cyflwydd, s. m.—pl. t. au (llwydd) Prosperity.

Cyflwydd, a. (llwydd) Fortunate, or prosperous.

Cyrch cyflwydd, cyflwydd, cyflam,
Cylch Cymru cymerasam.

A course unembarrassed, prosperous and regular, the circuit of Wales, we took.
O. Cyfeiliang.

Cyflwyddaw, v. a. (cyflwydd) To be prosperous.

Gruffudd aur diludd, dwylaw egored,
Gwawr Maelawr drefred, ged gyflwyddaw.

Gruffudd whose gold is without stoppage, with open hands, the son of the community of Maelor, who prospers gifts.
Llygad Gwr.

Cyflwyddawg, a. (cyflwydd) Having prosperity.

Cyflwyddawl, a. (cyflwydd) Prosperous, fortunate

Cyflwyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyflwydd) A prospering together or mutually.

Cyflwyddiant, s. m. (cyflwydd) Prosperity, luck.

Cyflwyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llwyn) A present.

Cyflwynadwy, a. (cyflwyn) That may be sent.

Cyflwynai, s. c.—pl. cyflwyneion (cyflwyn) One who presents; a dedicator; an addresser.

Cyflwynaw, v. a. (cyflwyn) To send to, to address to, to dedicate; to present.

Cyflwynawl, a. (cyflwyn) That is sent, addressed to, presented; dedicatory.

Cyflwynedig, a. (cyflwyn) That is presented.

Cyflwyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyflwyn) A sending, or addressing to, a presentation.

Cyflwynwr, s. m.—pl. cyflwynwyr (cyflwyn—gwr) One who sends, or presents; a dedicator.

Cyflwynydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyflwyn) Presenter

Cyflwyr, a. (llwyr) Total, utter, complete.

Barnwyd hyn o ddosbarth—yn gyflwyr unryw ag y gelfyddyd fu gynt.

This arrangement has been judged perfectly consistent with the mystery that was formerly.
Ed. Dafydd.

Cyflwylder, s. m. (cyflwyr) Totality, a whole.

Cyflwys, a. (glwys) Sanctified, holy, solemn.

Cyflwysedd, s. m. (cyflwys) Sanctity, holiness.

Cyflwyth, s. m.—pl. t. au (llwyth) A compressure

Cyflwythaw, v. a. (cyflwyth) To press upon.

Cyflwythawg, a. (cyflwyth) Having a load.

Cyflwythawl, a. (cyflwyth) That presses upon.

Cyflwythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyflwyth) A loading, or pressing upon; compression.

Cyflychawl, a. (cyflwch) Yielding, or complying.

Cyflychiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (cyflwch) A yielding, giving way to, or complying; resignation.

Cyflychu, v. a. (cyflwch) To comply with, to

yield. **Gwraig yn cyflychu**, a woman falling in labour.

Ar hyny blinai y brenin yn ymguraw, a chyflychai i roddi rhyddid a heddwch i'r rhai crefyddawl a weddillaisid drwy Ffrainc oll.

At length the king became tired in struggling, and complied to grant liberty and peace to the religious ones that were left throughout all France.
Charles Edwards.

—Adda Iwyd

O'i fuchedd i cyflychwyd.

The venerable Adam, from his life he was brought down.
D. Nanmor.

Cyflychwyr, s. m. (cyflwch—gwyr) The twilight; time after sun-set, the close of day.

Cyflym, a. (llym) Nimble; ready; keen.

Cyflymder, s. m. (cyflym) Quickness, keenness.

Cyflymedig, a. (cyflym) That is accelerated.

Cyflymedd, s. m. (cyflym) Celerity, swiftness.

Cyflymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyflym) Acceleration; a being mutually quick.

Cyflymu, v. a. (cyflym) To sharpen pace, to accelerate, or to speed.

Cyflyn, a. (glyn) That mutually sticks.

Cyflynawl, a. (cyflyn) Tending to stick together.

Cyflyniad, s. m.—pl. t. an (cyflyn) Agglutination; a sticking or adhering together.

Cyflynu, v. a. (cyflyn) To adhere together.

Cyflyoed, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyflw—oed) An oath of mutual appointment, or assignation.

Gwedi rhydyngu cyflyoed y rhyngddynt, a dyunaw ar ladd Bown—

After having sworn a mutual oath of assignation, between them, and agreeing on killing Bown—
H. Bown—Mabinogion.

Cyflys, a. (llys) Courtly; complaisant.

Cyflysdawd, s. m. (cyflys) Courtliness.

Cyflywydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llywydd) A joint director; a federal president.

Cyflywyddiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyflywydd) A federal government, or united states.

Cyfnai, s. m.—pl. cyfneiaint (nai) A third nephew, a third cousin, a son in the fourth generation.

Cyfnaid, a. (naid) Of one leap, leaping together.

Tri chyfnaid cysnar,
Chwerw fysgynt esgar.

Three sullen chiefs of one course, bitterly would they chase the foe.
Aneurin.

Cyfnait, s. m.—pl. cyfneithion (nait) Troth.

Cyfnaws, s. m.—pl. t. au (naws) A common, or same nature. *a.* Of like nature, homogeneous.

Cyfnawsawl, a. (cyfnaws) Homogeneous.

Cyfnawsiad, s. m. (cyfnaws) A tempering.

Cyfnawsu, v. a. (cyfnaws) To temper.

Cyfneithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfnait) A betrothing, a mutually pledging a troth.

Cyfneithiaw, v. a. (cyfnait) To betroth.

Cyfneithiawl, a. (cyfnait) Being betrothed.

Cyfneithydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyfnait) Betrother.

Cyfneth, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (nerth) Firmness, steadiness, support.

Duw yw cyfneth a llawenydd yr holl greaduriaid deallus.

God is the support and comfort of all reasonable creatures.

T. Marchawg Croydrad.

Cyfnethawl, a. (cyfneth) Tending to strengthen, or make compact; corroborative, confirmatory.

Cyfnethedig, a. (cyfneth) Being made compact. *Cyfnethedigion*, restoratives, in medicine.

Cyfnethedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfnethedig) The act of making compact, steady, or firm.

Cyfnethedigawl, a. (cyfneth) Corroborative.

Cyfnethedd, s. m. (cyfneth) Compactness.

Cyfnërthi, s. m. (cyfnerth) Steadiness, firmness.

Nest yn ei harddau wen-wawd weini!
Ydd wyf pryderus fal Pryderi,
Pryder wawd ceudawd, cyfnerthil ni wn.

Nest is in her place of rest who was served with smiling peace!
I am pensive like Pryderi, whose bosom swelled with melancholy
lays; steadiness I know not. *Ein ab Gwalchmai.*

Cyfnërthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfnerth) A making compact, a strengthening; confirmation.

Cyfnërthrydd, s. m. (cyfnerth) Compactness.

Cyn dyfod cyfnod ny cyfnerthrydd,
Rhy dalwyf iawn yn rhadlawn rwydd.

Before the appointed time shall be, when there is no firmness,
may I have made retribution meekly and freely!
Ein ab Gwalchmai.

Cyfnërthu, v. a. (cyfnerth) To make compact, to strengthen; to confirm, to corroborate.

Cyfnërthwr, s. m.—pl. cyfnerthwyr (cyfnerth—gwr) An assistant, or supporter; a confirmer.

Cyfnërthydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyfnerth) An adjutor, assistant, or helper; a confirmer.

Cyfnësâad, s. m. (nesâad) An approximation.

Cyfnësâawl, a. (nesâawl) Approximate.

Cyfnësaf, a. (nesaf) Next, nearest in place.

Cyfnësafedd, s. m. (cyfnësaf) Contiguity, vicinity.

Cyfnësafiad, s. m.—pl. cyfnëseifiad (cyfnësaf) The next of kin; a near relation.

Cyfnësafiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfnësaf) Nearness, closeness; relationship, kindred.

Cyfnësafrydd, s. m. (cyfnësaf) Vicinity, nearness.

Cyfnësâu, v. a. (nesâu) To approximate together.

Cyfnësawg, a. (nesawg) Apt to approximate.

Cyfnësawl, a. (nesawl) Vicinal, or bordering.

Cyfnësiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (nesiad) Approximation.

Cyfnësu, v. a. (nesu) To approximate, to approach.

Cyfnëwid, s. m.—pl. t. ion (newid) Mutual exchange, or barter; commerce, or traffic; also a bargain.

Llong a ddaethai a chyfnëwid ynddi—o Ffrainc.

A ship had come with merchandise in it from France.

Caradawg.

O gwertha dyn dda i arall,—cyntaf y bydd y cyfnëwid rhwng yr hawlwr ac y cynnogn; ac i gadarnâu eu cyfnëwid y gwneir y mach.

If a person sell property to another: first there will be the bargain between the claimant and the debtor; and to confirm the bargain, surety is formed. *Welsh Laws.*

Cyfnëwid, v. a. (newid) To exchange, to traffick; to barter; to make a bargain.

Cyfnëwid â hael.

To bargain with the liberal.

Adage.

Cyfnëwidadwy, a. (cyfnëwid) Transmutable.

Cyfnëwidfa, s. f.—pl. t. on (cyfnëwid) A place to merchandise, or traffic in; an exchange.

Cyfnëwidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfnëwid) A changing to another form; transformation; alteration.

Cyfnëwidiath, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfnëwid) Permutation; alternation, or alternity.

Cyfnëwidial, v. a. (cyfnëwid) To alternate; to reciprocate; to be changing often.

Cyfnëwidiaw, v. a. (cyfnëwid) To commute; to change; to transform; to be changed.

Cyfnëwidiawg, a. (cyfnëwid) Alternate. *Proest cyfnëwidiawg*, alternate combination of vowels.

Cyfnëwidiawl, a. (cyfnëwid) Alterant; commutual, alternate, reciprocal, mutual.

Cyfnëwidedig, a. (cyfnëwid) That is changed, altered, or transformed.

Cyfnëwidioldeb, s. m. (cyfnëwidiawl) Commutability; reciprocity, a mutual change.

Cyfnëwidiolrwydd, s. m. (cyfnëwidiawl) Alterableness, a commutable state.

Cyfnëwidiwr, s. m.—pl. cyfnëwidwyr (cyfnëwid—gwr) A changer; a chapman.

Cyfnëwidwriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfnëwidiwr) A changing, bartering, or merchandizing.

Cyfnëwydd, a. (newydd) Regenerated, renewed.

Cyfnifer, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (nifer) An even number. *Gwareu cyfnifer*, a play in which the youths of both sexes seek for an even-leaved sprig of the ash; and the first of either sex that finds one calls out *cyfnifer*, and is answered by the first of the other that succeeds; and these two, if the omen fails not, are to be joined in wedlock.

Cyfnifer, a. (nifer) Of equal number; so many.

Cyfniferawg, a. (cyfnifer) Of even number.

Cyfniferedd, s. m. (cyfnifer) Evenness of number.

Cyfniferu, v. a. (cyfnifer) To make of even number; to become of equal number.

Cyfnither, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (nith) A female cousin german.

Cyfnither yw i'r seren.

She is cousin to the star.

L. G. Cothi.

Cyfnod, s. m.—pl. t. au (nod) A conjuncture; a period; an appointed time, or appointment.

Pryd y bo cyfnod yn cyfodi
Y sawl sy yn medd armaaf fi—

When at the period there will be rising of those that are in the grave I will prophesy—
Meilyr.

Ai gwir troi—

Hwyl nawr, yr haul yn loll!

A droed llwybr y tair wybren:

Rhodau cyfnodau y nen!

Is it true that the sun, in its natural course, is turned back? Is the path of the three heavens turned: the circle of the seasons of the sky?
Pfowc Prys.

Cyfnodawl, a. (cyfnod) Periodical, at seasons.

Cyfnodedig, a. (cyfnod) Being regulated or stated.

Cyfnodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfnod) Connotation.

Cyfnodiedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyfnodiad) One who regulates, or arranges; a commentator.

Cyfnofant, s. m. (nofant) A mutual enjoyment, or treasure; common stock, contribution.

Dyw Merchyr gwelais wyr y'ng hyfnofant,
Dyfiau bu gwarthau a amugant.

Wednesday I saw men in mutual enjoyment, Thursday there was the disparaging of what they defended. *Taliesin.*

Dygest y Wyddgrug, a Dygant i drais
Adrysedd cyfnofant.

Thou didst bring the Wyddgrug and Dygant under oppression, an excess of contribution. *Ll. P. Moch, i L. ab Iorwerth.*

Cyfnos, s. m.—pl. t. au (nos) The evening twilight, the commencement of night.

Lladded holl dyrfa cynulleidfia Israel yr oen yn y cyfnos.

The whole assembly of the congregation of Israel shall kill it (the lamb) in the evening. *Exodus xii. 6.*

Cyfnosawl, a. (cyfnos) Relating to the evening.

Cyfnosi, v. a. (cyfnos) To become night.

Cyfnosiad, s. m. (cyfnos) A becoming night.

Cyfnydd, a. (nydd) Being entwined, or twisted together; the dodder.

Cyfnyddawl, a. (cyfnydd) Tending to intertwine.

Cyfnyddedig, a. (cyfnydd) That is twisted together.

Cyfnyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfnydd) An entwining; a twisting together.

Cyfnyddu, v. a. (cyfnydd) To entwine together.

Cyfochr, a. (ochr) Being side by side; parallel.

Cyfochrawdl, s. f.—pl. cyfochrodiau (cyfochr—awdl) A collateral, or parallel rhyme.

Cenir cyfochrawdl ar y mân fanau yn lle cynghanedd.

In the short verses parallel rhyme is used instead of consonancy. *Barddas.*

Cyfochrawg, a. (cyfochr) Being parallel; being of equal sides; collateral.

Cyfochrawl, a. (cyfochr) Collateral, parallel.

Cyfochredig, a. (cyfochr) Being made parallel.

Cymeriad cyfochredig, parallel connection, a term in prosody.

Cyfochredd, s. m. (cyfochr) A collateral state.
Cyfochri, v. a. (cyfochr) To make parallel.
Cyfochriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfochr) A making parallel; a putting side by side.
Cyfochrodlaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfochrawdl) Parallel, or connected rhyme.
Cyfochrodli, v. (cyfochrawdl) To rhyme together.
Cyfochrogi, v. (cyfochrawg) To become parallel.
Cyfod, s. m.—pl. t. au (bod) A tarrying, abiding, or dwelling in a place. *Cael cyfod ar un, to find one's place of abode.*

Ni chawn dy gyfod, tro trig
 Didro, mwy no'r brawd odrig.

I could not find thy dwelling, a fickle tarrying, more than the wandering friar.
D. ab Gwilym.

Cyfodadwy, a. (cyfawd) That may be raised.
Cyfodawl, a. (cyfawd) Tending to rise, rising up.
Cyfodedig, a. (cyfawd) That is raised or lifted.
Cyfodedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfodedig) A being raised up; the act of rising up.
Cyfodedigawl, a. (cyfodedig) Tending to rise.
Cyfodedyn, s. m. (cyfawd) What is in motion.
Da cyfodedyn, moveable goods, or moveables.
Cyfoden, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyfawd) A pimple.
Cyfodi, v. a. (cyfawd) To arise, to get up; to raise, or to lift up; to start or put up.

Lleon—llesgu â wnaï; a phum mlynedd ar ugaint y bu yn gwledychu; ac o'i lesgedd ef ar ddiwedd ei oes y cyfodes ciwdodawl derfysg yn y deyrnas.

Lleon, he became feeble: and five and twenty years he was governing; and from his feebleness, towards the end of his life there arose a civil commotion in the kingdom.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Cyfodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfawd) A rising up.
Cyfodlaeth, s. f. (cyfawdl) Connected rhyme.
Cyfodlaidd, a. (cyfawdl) That rhyme together.
Cyfodli, v. a. (cyfawdl) To rhyme together.

Clywais, llawenais, o'r llwyni adar
 Yn odiaeth gyfodli.

I heard and rejoiced, from the groves the birds rarely harmonizing.
Morgan Gruffudd.

Cyfodliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfawdl) A rhyming together; a continued rhyme.
Cyfodwr, s. m.—pl. cyfodwyr (cyfawd—gwr) A riser, one that raises up, or uplifts.
Cyfodd, a. (bodd) Agreeable, content, satisfied.
Cyfoddawl, a. (cyfodd) Compliant, accommodating.
Cyfoddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfodd) A mutual pleasing; a being mutually agreeable.
Cyfoddiant, s. m. (cyfodd) Agreeableness.
Cyfoddus, a. (cyfodd) Agreeable, or complacent.
Cyfoed, a. (oed) Coetaneous, contemporary.

Cyfoed fydd da a dedwydd.

Coeval will be the good with the happy.

Adage.

Nid awn er lliw gwawn i goed,
 Ni'm cafas neb o'm cyfoed.

I would not go to the grove for the sake of her of the gossamer hue, not one contemporary of mine has had me.
D. Ll. ab Ll. ab Gruffudd.

Cyfoedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyfoed) A contemporary; one of the same age.

Cwyddyt cyfnofant cant cyfoedydd,
 Cynghen gymynid gwyddfid wrydd.

They would rise the contribution of a hundred contemporaries, but when the supporting tree is felled the woodbine lies along.
Meilyr.

Cyfoen, a. (oen) With lamb. *Dafad gyfoen, an ewe big with lamb.*

Cyfoes, s. f.—pl. t. au (oes) A contemporary. *a. Of the same age, coetaneous, coeval.*

Cyfoesawl, a. (cyfoes) Being of the same age.

Cyfoesi, s. m. (cyfoes) A continuing through ages.

Cafas fod, cyfoesi fydd,
 Yn benaf o'r saint beunydd.

He attained to be, which shall be the theme of ages, the chief of saints continually.
I. ab R. ab Iwan Llwyd, i Duetwi.

Cyfoesi, v. n. (cyfoes) To live at the time, or age.
Cyfoesiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfoes) A living at once; a becoming contemporary.
Cyfoeswr, s. m.—pl. cyfoeswyr (cyfoes—gwr) One who lives the same age; one of equal age.
Cyfoeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (oeth) Power; dominion; also wealth, or riches. *Y Rhufeiniawl gyfoeth, the Roman power.*

Anfon cenadau a orug Bran hyd at Fell, ac erchi iddo edfryd ei gyfoeth, a'i wraig iddo; ac oni's adferai, tyngu a orug i gyfoethau nef a daiar, ydd anrheithiai yr ynys o'r mor pwygilydd.

Send messengers was what Bran did to Beli, desiring him to restore his treasure, and his wife to him; and if he did not restore, he swore by the powers of heaven and earth, that he would ravage the island from one sea to the other.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Cyfoethawg, a. (cyfoeth) Puissant, wealthy.

Nid cyfoethawg, ond a'i cymero.

None is wealthy but him that enjoys it.

Adage.

Y cyfoethocaf, y neb ni chwennycho ddim ar gam o eiddaw ereill.

The most wealthy is he that covets nothing unjustly of the goods of another.
Adage.

Cyfoethawl, a. (cyfoeth) Tending to enrich.
Cyfoethedig, a. (cyfoeth) Endowed with riches.
Cyfoethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfoeth) An enriching.
Cyfoethogawl, a. (cyfoethawg) Tending to enrich.
Cyfoethogi, v. a. (cyfoethawg) To enrich; to grow rich.
Cyfoethogiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfoethawg) A making, or becoming wealthy; enrichment.
Cyfoethogrwydd, s. m. (cyfoethawg) Wealthiness.
Cyfoethogwr, s. m.—pl. cyfoethogwyr (cyfoethawg—gwr) One who makes rich, an enricher.
Cyfog, s. m. (og) A vomit, or a reaching.
Cyfog, v. a. (og) To vomit, to cast up.
Cyfogawl, a. (cyfog) Emetic, or vomitory.
Cyfogi, v. a. (cyfog) To vomit, to cast out.

Coelfain brain Brynaich gyfogi—
 Ciliau ni orug er caledi gawr
 Gwr eon yn nghynl.

The omen of the over-glutting of the ravens of Brynaich, the severity of the assault never caused him to retreat, a bold hero in difficulty.
Llygad Gwr, i L. ab Gruffudd.

Cyfogiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfog) Vomition.
Cyfoglyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfog—llyn) An emetic.
Cyfoglys, s. m. (cyfog—llys) Asarabacca.
Cyfogwr, s. m. (cyfog—gwr) A vomiter.
Cyfogwydd, s. m.—pl. t. au (gogwydd) Convergency.
Cyfogwyddaw, v. a. (cyfogwydd) To converge.
Cyfogwyddawl, s. m. (cyfogwydd) Convergency.
Cyfogwyddawl, a. (cyfogwydd) Convergent.
Cyfogwyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfogwydd) A converging, a tending to one point.
Cyfoladwy, a. (cyfawl) Commendable, worthy.
Cyfolawd, s. m. (cyfawl) A commendation.
Cyfoledig, a. (cyfawl) Being jointly commended.
Cyfoledigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfoledig) A praising together.
Cyfolediw, a. (cyfawl) Worthy of general praise.
Cyfoli, v. a. (cyfawl) To praise together.

Ef dyrau dydd calan cadwrch,
 Ced eirchion i'r cedawl erchwch!
 Ef dyrydd heiddyd, a heiddwch anaw,
 Ef, anant, cyfolwch!

He distributes on the high festival, the treasure of solicitations solicit of him that abounds! He will bestow the claims and deserts of song; ye minstrels join in praising him!
Ll. P. Moch, i D. ab Owain.

Cyfoliannu, v. a. (cyfoliant) To praise together.
Cyfoliannus, a. (cyfoliant) Commendatory.
Cyfoliant, s. m. (cyfawl) Universal praise.
Cyfolwch, s. m. (cyfawl) Universal praise.
Cyfolll, a. (oll) Integral; complete, or entire.

Cyfongl, s. f.—pl. cyfonglau (ongl) A right angle. *a.* Equiangular, of even angles.

Cyfonglawg, a. (cyfongl) Having even angles.

Cyfor, s. m.—pl. t. au (gor) Even with the edge. *Yn nghyfor, yn ymyl*, in contact, touching, or bordering together; *cyfor o adar*, a multitude of birds.

Hawddfyd i ddydd yr Awen
Pan oeddwn gynt yn fachgen,
A chyda'r gog yn canu'n iŵyn
Yn nghyfor llwyn yn llawen.

Prosperity to the day of the muse, when in time past I was a youth, and with the cuckoo sweetly singing in the border of the grove so merrily!
Pennillion.

Cyfor, a. (gor) Even with the edge, or up to the brim. *Cewch y mesur a fynoch, ai y cyfor, ai y pen*, you shall have which you like, a strike measure, or heap measure.

Cyforawl, a. (cyfor) Tending to be even, or full.

Cyforddwy, s. m. (gorddwy) A joint impulse.

Cyforddyl, s. m. (cyfor—dyl) A clapping of hands, plaudit, or applause; a rejoicing.

Cyforddwyn, s. m. (cyfawr—dwyn) A synecdoche, in prosody.

Cyforddwynawl, a. (cyforddwyn) Synecdochical.

Cyfore, a. (bore) With the morn, very early.

Eryr Eli gorymda coed
Cyfore ciniawfa
A'i llawch, llwyddid ei draha.

The Eagle of Eli wanders among the woods; early with the dawn he takes his repast: may he that allures him prosper in his wiles.
Llywarch Hen.

Cyforiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfor) A making full.

Cyforiaw, v. a. (cyfor) To fill up to the brim.

Gwalchmai ym gelwir, gelyn y Saeson,
Er lles gwledig Mon gweint yn mhlymuwyd;
Ac er bodd Llywy lliw eiry ar goed
Pan fu aer rhag caer cyfories waed.

Gwalchmai am I called, the Saxons' foe, for the sake of the chief of Mon toiling in the conflict; and to please Llywy, fair as the snow on the trees, when there was slaughter before a fortress the blood I made to overflow.
Gwalchmai.

Cyforiawg, a. (cyfor) Full to the brim; overflowing. *Cyforiawg lestri*, overflowing cups.

Cyfosawd, v. a. (gosawd) To place together.

Cyfosodawl, a. (cyfosawd) Conjoining, synthetic.

Cyfosodedig, a. (cyfosawd) Being co-ordinate.

Cyfosodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfosawd) The act of compounding, or joining together; a synthesis.

Cyfrad, s. m.—pl. t. au (brad) A conspiracy.

Cyfradawl, a. (cyfrad) Conspirant, plotting.

Cyfradu, v. a. (cyfrad) To complot, to conspire.

Cyfradw, a. (cyfrad) Mutually vanishing away.

Cyfradwch, s. m. (cyfrad) A conspiracy, a complot

Gnawd o'i law lawr-feirdd cyfradwch,
Gwan o aer, a gwin o eur-llwch.

By his hand has been caused the conspiracy of doggreil bards, a gash from the slaughter, and wine from the golden goblet.
Ll. P. Moch, i D. ab Owain.

Cyfradwr, s. m.—pl. cyfradwyr (cyfrad—gwr) One who joins in treason; a traitor.

Cyfradd, s. m.—pl. t. au (gradd) Equal rank. *a.* Co-ordinate, or of equal rank.

Cyfraddawl, a. (cyfradd) Being of equal rank.

Cyfraddiad, s.—pl. t. au (cyfradd) Co-ordination.

Cyfraddu, v. n. (cyfradd) To make equal.

Cyfrae, s. m.—pl. cyfreiau (rhae) A chain for joining together, as dogs, or other animals.

Praidd preiddwyr preidd-walch gyfreiau,
Priodawr Prydain prain preiddiau.

The booty of pillagers with the sure depredating chains, the chief-tain of Britain the feast would take. *Cynddelw, i'r Argl. Rhys.*

Cyfragawd, s. m.—pl. cyfragodau (rhagawd) An ambush, or ambuscade.

Dyfynt hynt tremynt, tramwy beirdd Gwynedd
I gyfragawd gwledd—

They came on a scouting expedition, the bards of Gwynedd travel to an ambuscade for a feast.
Sefnyn.

Cyfragawd, v. a. (rhagawd) To waylay together:

Cyfragodfa, s. f.—pl. cyfragodfeydd (cyfragawd—ma) A place of coming together, or waylaying; an ambuscade.

Cyfragodwr, s. m.—pl. cyfragodwyr (cyfragawd—gwr) One who lays in ambush; a waylayer.

Cyfraid, s. m.—pl. cyfreidiau (rhaid) A competency; a necessary, or needful. *a.* Necessary.

Er lles na ollwng o'r llaw dy gyfraid,
Difyfrif bod hebddaw.

For thy good let not thy needful slip from thy hand, there is no account in being without it.
Morgan Herbert.

Cyfraidd, v. a. (rhaidd) To push with a pike.

Arfaidd ym cyfraidd i'm cyffroi.

He dares with the pike to thrust at me to cause my being disturbed.
Meilyr ab Gwalchmai.

Cyfrain, s. m.—pl. cyfreinion (rhain) Junction of spears, a battle or conflict with spears.

Yn Aberteifi tew oedd frain uch ben,
Oni doed perchen parchus gyfrain.

In Aberteifi thick were the ravens over head, so as to cover the owner of the honourable conflict of spheres. *Ein. ab Gwgawn.*

Cyfrain, v. a. (rhain) To battle with spears.

Cyfraith, s. f.—pl. cyfreithiau (rhaith) A mutual compact; a law; a judicial process. *Cyfraith crefydd*, or *cyfraith eglwys*, the ecclesiastical, or canon law; *cyfraith fyd*, the civil law; *cyfraith cyhydedd*, the law of equation, being a rule for sharing the cause of suit between the parties, which was done in some special cases.

Cyfraith, y dydd osodedigaeth gyflawn, wneuthuredig o gyfundeb y brenin ac ei deyrnas.

A law is a just establishment that is made by the agreement of the king and his kingdom.
Welsh Laws.

Cyfran, s. f.—pl. t. au (rhan) A proportion, portion, part, or share; a quantity; a rate.

Cyfran o burdan y byd
Yw'r oes hon er ys enyd.

A portion of the purgatory of the world is this life for some time past.
D. Llwyd Gorlech.

Cyfranadwy, a. (cyfran) That may be shared.

Cyfranai, s. m.—pl. cyfraneion (cyfran) A particle, in grammar.

Cyfranair, s. m.—pl. (cyfraneiriau (cyfran—gair)) A vote, or suffrage.

Cyfranawg, a. (cyfran) Participant, or having a share. *s. m.* One who shares, a partner.

Dy dywysogion sy gyndyn, ac yn gyfrannogion â lladron.

Thy princes are rebellious, and companions with thieves.
Isaiah i. 23.

Cyfranawl, a. (cyfran) Participant, or sharing.

Cyfranawr, s. m.—pl. cyfranorion (cyfran) A participant, or one who participates.

Cyfranc, s. f. (rhanc) A mutual coming together, or contact; an engagement; or concern.

Cyfarfaeth amaeth am arfeddydd twyll
Cyfranc gau gymhwyll a'm pwyll i'm pyd.

The accustomed way of the husbandman in planning deceit, the contest of false memory with my reason to my harm.
Ll. P. Moch.

A manegi a wna iiddi ei holl gyfranc.

And he declared to her his whole concern.
Mabinogion.

Cyfrandal, s. m. (cyfran—tal) Part payment.

Cyfrandaliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfrandal) A compounding, or paying in part; composition.

Cyfrandalu, v. a. (cyfran) To compound a debt.

Cyfranddwyn, a. (cyfran—dwyn) Bearing or taking a part.

Cyfranedig, a. (cyfran) That is shared, or parted.

Cyfranedigawl, a. (cyfranedig) Distributive.

Cyfraneius, a. (cyfranai) Participial, of the nature of a participle, or of tendency to participate.

Cyfrangar, a. (cyfran) Communicative; sharing.

Cyfrangarweh, s. m. (cyfrangar) Communicativeness; the state of being shared.

Cyfraniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfran) Participation; communication; a mutually sharing.

Cyfraniadawl, a. (cyfraniad) Communicative.

Cyfranogaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfranawg) A sharing; the act of sharing, or partaking in.

Cyfranogawl, a. (cyfranawg) Tending to share.

Cyfranogi, v. a. (cyfranawg) To participate.

Cyfranogiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfranawg) A sharing, or participating, a getting a joint share.

Cyfranogrwydd, s. m. (cyfranawg) A partaking.

Cyfranogwr, s. m.—pl. cyfranogwyr (cyfranawg—gwr) One who shares with, a partaker.

Cyfranu, v. a. (cyfran) To partake, divide, or share together; to communicate, or to impart.

Mawr deyrn cedeln cyd gyfranu aur
Ac arian yn mhob tu;
Milwr milwyr gynnyddu
Meredudd mawr, addwyn fu!

The great leader of the mighty distributing gold and silver on every side; a warrior increasing warriors; the great Meredudd, splendid has he been! *[Ll. P. Moch, i M. ab Cynan.]*

Cyfranwr, s. m.—pl. cyfranwyr (cyfran—gwr) One who divides with; a communicator.

Cyfranydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyfran) A sharer.

Cyfrang, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyfrang) A contest.

Cyfrangawl, a. (cyfrang) Being apt to strive.

Cyfrangiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfrang) A battling.

Cyfrangu, v. a. (cyfrang) To contest together.

Cyfrau, s. pl. aggr. (rhau) Ornaments, jewels.

Cog lafar a gan gân ddydd
Cyfrau eichlawg yn nolydd—

The loquacious cuckoo with the dawn doth sing her lofty strains along the dales.

Gorwyn blaen berwr byddinawr gorwydd
Cain gyfrau coed i lawr
Chweryd bryd wrth a garawr.

Glittering are the tops of the cresses! warlike is the steed; trees are fair ornaments of the ground; joyful is the soul with the one it loves. *[Llywarch Hen.]*

Cyfrawd, s. m.—pl. cyfrodau (rhawd) An onset.

Enachaf Labienus dywysawg, yn cyfarfod ag ef, ac yn y lle, ar y cyfrawd cyntaf Niniaw el lladdai.

Behold Labienus, a leader, meeting with him, and on the spot, in the first onset Niniaw slew him. *[Gr. ab Arthur.]*

Cyferben, a. (cyfor—pen) Complete, or perfect.

Meidriad cad cad-ddor, car cor cyferben,
Medrais fodd fy rhwyf ar fy rhwyhren.

The former of the strongly-covering band, the friend of the perfect choir, I have known how to please my chief on my leading passion. *[Cynddelw, m. Ririd Flaidd.]*

Cyfrbeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfrben) Consummation; a perfecting, or completing.

Cyfrbenu, v. a. (cyfrben) To consummate.

Cyfrbwn, a. (cyfor—pwn) Wholly laden.

Cyfrdal, s. m. (cyfor—tal) Equivalence, value.

Cyfrbwyll, s. m. (cyfor—pwyll) Sound reason, or mind. *a.* Of a sound mind; reasonable.

Cyfrdan, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfor—tan) Variance.

Garw ddisgyr gwyr—
Fal y bu yn Mangor am ongyr dan,
Pan wnaynt dau deyrn uch cyru cyfrdan.

A horrid tumult of men, such as hath been in Bangor round the fiery spear, when two kings over the horns made discord. *[Owen Cyfeiliarg.]*

Cyfrdelaid, a. (cyfor—telaid) Altogether graceful; elegant, or beautiful.

Cyfrdeleidiaw, v. a. (cyfrdelaid) To make graceful, or to render elegant.

Cyfrdelid, a. (cyfor—telid) Being very graceful.

Meddwl a ddodais, meddwid fy nghofiaid
A'm dwf mirain main cain cyfrdelid,
Meddiaut pob nwyfiant, naw gofid a'm traul?
Ni'm lludd lliw gwen-haul gwan eddewid.

I have fixed my mind, my memory is bewildered for the elegant slender growth, fair and altogether graceful, in the possession of every sprightliness—Nine troubles consume me! She that is bright as the radiant sun will not debar me of a slender promise.

[Iorwerth Fychan.]

Cyfrdelidaw, v. a. (cyfrdelid) To make very graceful; elegant or beautiful.

Cyfrdo, a. (cyfor—to) Compact, complete, entire, whole.

Cyfrdoi, v. a. (cyfrdo) To make quite complete.

Cyfrdost, a. (cyfor—tost) Very rigorous.

Cyfrdrefniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfrdrefyn) A setting, or arranging in complete order.

Cyfrdrefnu, v. a. (cyfrdrefyn) To set in order.

Cyfrdrefyn, s. f. (cyfor—trefyn) Complete order. *a.* being in perfect order or arrangement.

Cyfrdrist, a. (cyfor—trist) Very pensive, or sad.

Cynghedon a ddaw o ddiofryd trist
Cynghafawg, cyfrdrist, cyfrdost benyd.

An oppressed groan will proceed from the pensive vow, intricate, altogether sad, and severe the penance. *[Ll. P. Moch.]*

Cyfrdwy, s. m. aggr. (cyfor—twy) The polypody, oak-fern, or osmund royal.

Cyfrdwyth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfor—twyth) Complete elasticity. *a.* Very elastic, or full of spring.

Cywir-ddoeth rwy gwel brad annel bryd;
Cyfrdwyth cyfarfddwyth prif-wyth prif-wyd.

The perfectly-wise soon doth see the perfidy of the aiming intention, a ready spring to the operation of the mind is the first impulse of the first evil. *[Ll. P. Moch.]*

Cyfrdwythaw, v. a. (cyfrdwyth) To make elastic; to become springing.

Cyfrdy, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfor—ty) An assembly-house; a meeting-house.

Cyn bum cain faglawg bum hy,
A'm cynnwysiad y'ngghyrdy
Powys paradwys Cymry.

Before I appeared on crutches I was bold, I was made room for in the congress house of Powys, the paradise of the Welsh. *[Llywarch Hen.]*

Cyfrddawn, s. m.—pl. cyfrddonau (cyfor—dawn) A virtue, or property; medicinal virtue.

Cyfrddwyn, v. a. (cyfor—dwyn) To bear wholly.

O Benwaed Dyfnaint dim nid ffug,
Hyd Bentir Gafran yd gyfrddug
Alaeth y penaeth—

From the bloody Promontory of Dyfnaint, none falling, to the headland of Gafran there will be universal bearing of grief for the chieftain. *[Ll. P. Moch, i D. ab Owain.]*

Cyfred, s. f.—pl. t. ion (rhed) A running together; concurrence. *a.* Of equal speed; as swift in running; of equal pace. *Cyfred â gweylan*, as swift as a sea-gull.

Cant gorwydd cyfred,
Arian eu tudded.

A hundred steeds of equal pace, silver their covering. *[Taliestyn.]*

Cyfredawl, a. (cyfred) Running together; concurrent.

Cyfredeg, v. a. (cyfred) To run together.

Henbedestr, ni chafas erioed a'i chyfretai o ddyn, nac ar farch, nac ar draed.

The old Trotter, he never found a man who could keep pace with him, nor on a horse, nor on foot. *[H. Cuthrech—Mabinogion.]*

Cyfrediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfred) A running together; a concurrence, coincidence.

Cyfred, a. (rhed) Of equal thickness; as thick.

Arched yr yngnau i'r lliwed dyngu i'r crair, rywled o hono y lleidr hwnw liw dydd golau, a'i enwi ef, ac y lleidrad a ddywawd yr hawlwr, yn gyfiliw ag y dywawd, ac yn gymaint, ac yn gyfred, ac yr haul yn uchel yn ecbdywynu, ac ef yn ei arddelw.

Let the judge desire the accuser to be sworn to the relic that he had seen such a thief by the clear daylight, and naming him, having the theft mentioned by the claimant, of the same colour as he describes, and of the same size, and being of the same thickness, the sun being high and shining, and he observing him. *[Welsh Laws.]*

Cyfreidiad, s. m. (cyfraid) Necessitation.

Cyfreidiaw, v. a. (cyfraid) To make necessary.

Cyfreidiawl, a. (cyfraid) Necessary, needful.

O'th drugaredd, Arglwydd Dad,
Rho iml rad cyfreidiawl.

Through thy mercy, Lord the Father, give me the grace *that is*
needful. T. Ll. D. ab Hywel.

Cyfreidrwydd, s. m. (cyfraid) A necessary.

Cyfreion, s. pl. aggr. (cyfrae) Couplers, bracers.

Mal cwn gan gyfreion.

Like dogs in the couplets.

Adage.

Cyfreithgar, a. (cyfraith) Litigious, quarrelsome.

Cyfreithgarwch, s. m. (cyfreithgar) Litigiousness.

Cyfreithiad, s. m. (cyfraith) Litigation.

Cyfreithiaw, v. a. (cyfraith) To conjure, or combine under an oath; to go to law.

Cyfreithiawl, a. (cyfraith) Litigant, legal.

Cyfreithioldeb, s. m. (cyfreithiawl) Legality.

Cyfreithioli, v. a. (cyfreithiawl) To legalize.

Cyfreithiolrwydd, s. m. (cyfreithiawl) Legalness.

Cyfreithiwr, s. m.—pl. cyfreithwyr (cyfraith—gwr) A practitioner of the law; a litigant.

Cyfreithlawn, a. (cyfraith) Lawful, or legal.

Cyfreithlondeb, s. m. (cyfreithlawn) Lawfulness.

Cyfreithlonedd, s. m. (cyfreithlawn) Legality.

Cyfreithloni, v. a. (cyfreithlawn) To render legal.

Cyfreithlonrwydd, s. m. (cyfreithlawn) Legalness.

Cyfreithus, a. (cyfraith) Lawful, or legal.

Cyfreithwra, v. a. (cyfreithiwr) To follow the profession of the law.

Oni bai ni a'n llied a'n cynnen tuagat eu gilydd—ef a allai llawer
gwr yn byw wrth y gyfraith fyned i glori, ac o's mynal i fwyara
yn lle ei gyfreithwra.

If it were not for us, with our hatred and dissention towards
one another it might be possible for many a man living by the law
to go a gathering of earth nuts, and if he choose to gather black-
berries, instead of his following the law. I. D. Rhys.

Cyfreithydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyfraith) A lawyer.

Cyfreithyddu, v. a. (cyfreithydd) To follow law.

Cyfreinin, s. m. (cyfran) A sharing together.

a. Participant; mutually sharing.

Mi a wna fi Aneurin,
Ys gwyr Taliesin,
Ofeg cyfreinin,
Neu chynnyg Ododin
Cyn gwawr dydd diin.

I Aneurin will make what Taliesin knows, a song of participa-
tion which will be offered by Gododin before the dawn of the day
of toil. Aneurin.

Ffreuer wên brodyr a'th fu
Pan glywynt gyfreinin llu
Ni echfyddai sydd ganthu.

Fair Freuer to thee there were brothers, who when they heard
the coming together of an army, would not suffer the abode of rest
to stand over them. Llywarch Hên.

Cyfras, s. f.—pl. t. au (rhes) Contexture, texture.

Cyfrestr, s. m.—pl. cyfrestrau (rhestr) Range.

Cyfrestrawg, a. (cyfrestr) Being interwoven.

Cyfrestrawl, a. (cyfrestr) Being ranged together.

Cyfrestriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfrestr) Intertexture, contexture.

Cyfrestru, v. a. (cyfrestr) To interweave; to work together; to knit, fold, or wrap together.

Cae o frys, rhwym cyfrwys rodd,
Cyfrwysdra ei cyfrestriodd.

A wreath of haste, it was a crafty band, it was craftiness that
wove it together. D. ab Edmwnd.

Cyfrestrwr, s. m.—pl. cyfrestrwyr (cyfrestr—gwr) One who interweaves, or ranges together.

Cyfrestrydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyfrestr) A marshal, one who ranges in order.

Cyfrgain, a. (cyfor—cain) Very fair or elegant.

Arddwyraef hael hwyl cyfrgain y' nghan,
Hwrodd gleiffau feiddiad, flaid cyfwyrain.

I will magnify the generous one whose course is altogether
splendid in the battle, the darer of the thrust of blades, the ex-
alted wolf. Bleddyn Fardd, i O. Goch.

Cyfrglod, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyfor—clod) Perfect fame. a. Of complete fame.

Am Owain, gyfrgain, gyfrglod elldaw,
Am aerwalch haelfalch hawdd i'm wylaw!

For Owain altogether fair, possessing unsullied fame, for the
nobly-generous hawk of slaughter it is easy for me to weep.
Bleddyn Fardd.

Cyfrgoll, s. f. (cyfor—coll) Perdition, total loss. Mab y gyfrgoll, the son of perdition.

Cefais win cyfrgain, nid cyfrgoll
O fedd, o fuedin oll.

I had wine superlatively fine, without any loss of mead, and
all from the buffalo horn. Cynddelw.

Cyfrgolladwy, a. (cyfrgoll) That may be lost.

Cyfrgolledig, a. (cyfrgoll) Being lost, or undone.

Cyfrgolladigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfrgolledig) The state of being totally lost; total loss.

Cyfrgolli, v. a. (cyfrgoll) To lose utterly.

Cyfrgron, a. (cyfor—cron) Spheric, globular.

Cyfrgrwn, a. (cyfor—crwn) Perfectly round.

Cyfri, s. m.—pl. t. au (bri) Honour, or glory.

Rheufedd teyrnedd ti biau, y drais,
A'r draws-falch gyfriau.

The possessions of princes are thine, the conquest, and the aro-
gantly-proud pre-eminences. Ll. P. Moch.

Cyfriawg, a. (cyfri) Honourable, illustrious.

Llywelyn llary rwyf rwyf cyfriawg,
Llywyddai beri rhi ruddfawg.

Llywelyn the mild leader with the band of honour, the spears of
the ruddy stained chief would prosper. Ll. P. Moch, i L. ab Iorwerth.

Cyfriawl, a. (cyfri) Tending to honour, or dignify.

Cyfrif, s. m.—pl. t. on (rhif) An account, a reckoning; a number.

Cyfrif, v. a. (rhif) To count, or reckon up.

Cyfrifadwy, a. (cyfrif) That may be reckoned.

Cyfrifawl, a. (cyfrif) Being accounted, or re-puted; of account; of good esteem, respected.

Cyfrifawr, s. m.—pl. cyfriforion (cyfrif) Accountant, a reckoner.

Pan fych yn dri cyfrifawr,
O'r tri i'r un y troi'r awr.

When thou shalt be the three numerists, from the three to the
one thou wilt at the instant turn. Dr. S. Cent.

Cyfrifed, s. m. (cyfrif) Numerosity, plenty.

Cyfrifedig, a. (cyfrif) Being reckoned, esteemed.

Cyfrifedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfrifedig) The act, or art of reckoning.

Cyfrifedigawl, a. (cyfrifedig) Numerary; imputative, that may be esteemed, or imputed.

Cyfrifiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfrif) A reckoning, or calculation, a counting; esteem.

Cyfrifiant, s. m. (cyfrif) A reckoning; account.

Can rychedwis—
Ar aur a ched,
A chyfrifed,
A chyfrifiant.

Since he had supported with gold and treasure, and plenty, and
esteem. Taliesin.

Cyfrifus, a. (cyfrif) Numerical, or numeral.

Cyfrifwr, s. m.—pl. cyfrifwyr (cyfrif—gwr) A reckoner; a numberer, or one who counts.

Cyfrifydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyfrif) Accountant.

Cyfrifyddiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfrifydd) Numeration, the art, or act of numbering.

Cyfrin, s. f.—pl. t. ion (rhin) One who is privy to, or in the secret; a confidant.

A glyweisti a gant y gegin:
Bydd lew, na fydd diathrin;
Na fid dy wraig dy gyfrin.

Hast thou heard what the kitchen sang: Be cunning, be not void
of employ; let not thy wife be thy confidant. Engl. y Clywed.

Cyfrin, a. (rhin) Privy to, or in the secret; con-scious. Ni wn fy mod yn gyfrin o bechawd.

Cyfrin pen a chalon.

Privy is the head with the heart.

Adage.

Cyfrinach, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfrin) A secret.

Nid cyfrinach ond rhwng dau.

It is no secret except it is between two.

Adage.

Cyfrinachawl, *a.* (cyfrinach) Privy, or private.

Cyfrinachiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfrinach) A making a secret of, a talking of secrets.

Cyfrinachu, *v. a.* (cyfrinach) To talk of secrets.

Cyfrinachwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cyfrinachwyr* (cyfrinach—*gwr*) One who talks, or deals in secrets.

Cyfrinfa, *s. f.*—*pl. t. on* (cyfrin—*ma*) A privacy, a place of private communication.

Cyfringynghor, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfrin—*cynghor*) A privy-council.

Cyfriniad, *s. m.* (cyfrin) A making mystic.

Cyfriniaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfrin) Mystery.

Cyfriniaw, *v. a.* (cyfrin) To mysticize; to secrete.

Cyfriniawl, *a.* (cyfrin) Mystical, mysterious.

Cyfrith, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (rhith) Image; shew, colour, or pretence. *Cyfrith duwioldeb*, the shew of godliness.

Can ddamegawl—ei hamcan yw adrawdd dygwydd o grebwyll a dychymyg ar gyfrith hanes.

The allegoric poem, its design is to describe an event of fancy and imagination under the colour of history.

Barddas.

Cyfrithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfrith) A seeming.

Cyfrithiant, *s. m.* (cyfrith) Appearance, shew.

Cyfrithiaw, *v. n.* (cyfrith) To appear, or shew.

Cyfrithiawl, *a.* (cyfrith) Imaginary, specious.

Cyfrithiedig, *a.* (cyfrith) Being made to seem.

Cyfrodaidd, *a.* (cyfrawd) Concurrent, uniting.

Cyfrogawl, *a.* (cyfrawd) Tending to concur.

Cyfrogedd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. an* (cyfrawd) A concurrent state. *a.* Being twisted together. *Lliain main cyfrogedd*, fine twined linen.

Cadarnach yw yr edafyn gyfrogedd nog yn ungorn.

Stronger is the thread being twisted together than single.

Adage.

Cyfrogeddawg, *a.* (cyfrogedd) Having a twist.

Cyfrogeddawl, *a.* (cyfrogedd) Twining together.

Cyfrogeddedig, *a.* (cyfrogedd) That is twisted.

Cyfrogeddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfrogedd) A twisting, twining, or going together.

Cyfrogeddig, *a.* (cyfrogedd) Being intertwined.

Cyfrogeddu, *v. a.* (cyfrogedd) To twist together.

Cyfrogdd, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (rhodd) A mutual gift.

Cyfrogddawl, *a.* (cyfrogdd) Contributory; aiding.

Cyfrogddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfrogdd) A contributing; a mutually giving or contributing.

Cyfrogddwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cyfrogddwyr* (cyfrogdd—*gwr*) One who contributes, a contributor.

Cyfrudd, *a.* (rhudd) Being altogether ruddy.

Gwiraf a haelaf ehelaeth fudd,
Gwir-faeth arfaeth arfau cyfrudd.

The truest, most liberal and ample gain, the properly forming the muse of the crimson tinted weapons.

Einion Offeiriad.

Cyfrugl, *a.* (rhugl) That is rubbing together.

Cyfruglaw, *v. a.* (cyfrugl) To rub together.

Cyfrugliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfrugl) Confrication; a rubbing together.

Cyfrwch, *s. m.*—*pl. cyfrychau* (rhwch) A meeting.

Tri chyfrwch dirgel a ddyly brenin eu caffael, heb ei frawdwr;
gyd a'i wraig, a chyd a'i offeiriad, a chyd a'i feddyg.

Three private interviews the king ought to have, without his judge; with his wife, and with his priest, and with his physician.

Welsh Laws.

Efi i fryn, i freiniawg cyfrwch;
Chwi i bant, difant dyfrydych.

He to the hill, to the privileged meeting, you to the bottom, a consuming state of longing.

Lt. P. Moch.

Cyfrwch, *v. a.* (rhwch) To meet, to encounter.

Dos i gyfawch a'r dyn rhaco.

Go to meet the man yonder.

H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.

Cyfrwnt, *a.* (brwnt) Being dirty, vile, or mean.
Cyfrynted bryfed, such vile reptiles.

Cyfrwng, *s. m.*—*pl. cyfryngau* (rhwng) An intermedium; a space of time, or place.

Bynag pa amser y dyweto Tad yr ysbrydoedd y gair hwn, Dychwelwch, feibion dynion, yr holl gyfryngau ac y moddion ac a feidr celfyddyd dyn eu chwiliaw allan ni thalant ddim.

At whatsoever time the Father of spirits shall say this word, return, sons of men, all the intervention, and means, which the art of man is capable of finding out they will avail nothing.

Ier Owain.

Cyfrwng, *prep.* (rhwng) Between, or amongst.

Yn y lle y bo amryson cyfrwng awdurdodwyr am ddeallu dwy gyfraith—

Where there is a dispute between men of authority about the import of two laws.

Welsh Laws.

Cyfrwy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhwy) A saddle. *Cyfrwy untuawg*, a side saddle.

Mwy no'r cyfrwy i'r hwch.

More than the saddle for the sow.

Adage.

Cyfrwyaw, *v. a.* (cyfrwy) To put on a saddle.

Cyfrwyawg, *a.* (cyfrwy) Having a saddle.

Cyfrwydd, *a.* (rhwydd) Expeditious, prosperous.

Cyfrwyddaw, *v. a.* (cyfrwydd) To expedite; to clear the way, to make prosperous.

Cyfarchaf i Dduw dwywawl weint,
Cyfarchwel a ddel i ddaioni;
Cyfeiriw, cyfrwydd,
Cyfred a'm hawydd,
Cyfarwydda'm llwydd
Yn llwyr deithi.

I will greet God with devout service, penance that will come to good; it will direct, it will expedite, it will concur with my desire, it will lay open my success to my complete perfections.

Gwalchmai.

Cyfrwyddawd, *s. m.*—*pl. cyfrwyddodau* (cyfrwydd) A facilitating, or making clear.

Cyfrwyddawl, *a.* (cyfrwydd) Tending to facilitate.

Cyfrwyddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfrwydd) A making clear, or easy to do; a prospering.

Cyfrwyddwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cyfrwyddwyr* (cyfrwydd—*gwr*) One who facilitates, or expedites.

Cyfrwyddyd, *s. m.* (cyfrwydd) Expedition.

Cyfrwym, *s. m.*—*pl. t. an* (rhwym) A bandage.

Cyfrwymaw, *v. a.* (cyfrwym) To connect.

Parwyddyd elfydd—
Cadwynau dyrys—
Pwy namyn cyfrwys
A'u cyfrwyma.

The partitions of the elements—perplexed chains—who but a skilful one could have connected them.

Ion. Mynwy.

Cyfrwymawl, *a.* (cyfrwym) Tending to connect.

Cyfrwymiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfrwym) A bracing together; a ligature; a constriction.

Cyfrwymydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyfrwym) A bracer.

Cyfrwymyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfrwym) A bracer.

Cyfrwys, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyfor—*gwys*) A general summons, or citation; a full invitation.

Cyfrwys, *a.* (rhwys) Cunning, crafty, subtle.

Nid cyfrwys ond epa,
Nid dichellgar ond llwynawg.

None so crafty as the ape, none so inventive as the fox.

Adage.

Cyfrwysaw, *v. a.* (cyfrwys) To make more knowing; to become crafty, to grow more cunning.

Cyfrwysdra, *s. m.* (cyfrwys) Craftiness, subtilty.

Cyfrwysdro, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyfrwys—*tro*) A quirk, or quiddity.

Cyfrwysddrwg, *a.* (cyfrwys—*drwg*) Craftily bad.

Cyfrwysgryf, *a.* (cyfrwys—*cryf*) Craftily strong.

Llawer achaws twyll sy rhwng y tri phen cyfrwysgryf hyn a'u gilydd.

Many causes of deceit there are between these three wily strong heads and each other.

Eiis Wyn, B. Cwsg.

Cyfrwyslym, *a.* (cyfrwys—*llym*) Craftily sharp.

Cyfrwystr, *s. m.* (rwystr) A let, or hinderance.

Cyfrwystri, s. m. (cyfrwystri) Obstruction, let.

Archwn—
Ein dwyn trwy bob cyfrwystri.

We beseech to be brought through every obstruction. *Catwg.*

Cyfrwyswaith, s. m. (cyfrwys—gwaith) Crafty work, or cunning work.

Cyfrwywr, s. m. pl. cyfrwywyr (cyfrwy—gwr) A saddler, a dealer in saddles.

Cyfrwydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyfrwy) A saddler.

Cyfrychawl, a. (cyfrwch) Congressive, meeting.

Cyfrychiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfrwch) A meeting.

Cyfrychu, v. a. (cyfrwch) To meet, to come together.

Ac erchi a orug i'r genad ymchwelyd drachefu tra cyfrychai llyth-
au a Phriaf am hyny.

And she desired of the messenger to return back again whilst
she herself should meet with Priam respecting that.

Daret—Mabinogion.

Cyfyrd, s. m. (bryd) Unanimity. *a. Of one mind.*

Cyfydd, a. (rhydd) Altogether free or at liberty.

Cyfyrfel, s. m. (rhyfel) Mutual warfare.

Cylchwy cyfyrfel cyfraith Ordden rwyf,
Cynnygu glwyf glod urdden.

The shield of the combined war is the chief of the universal law,
the wounder of the foe, of honourable fame.

Cynddelw, i O. Cyfelliawg.

Cyfrym, s. m. (grym) Equality of force.

Cyfrymus, a. (cyfrym) Equipollent.

Cyfryngaid, a. (cyfrwng) Apt to intervene.

Cyfryngawl, a. (cyfrwng) Intermediate, mediate.

Cyfryngdafl, s. m. (cyfrwng—tafl) Interjection.

Cyfryngdawl, s. m.—pl. cyfryngdodau (cyfrwng)
Mediation, interposition.

Cyfryngedig, a. (cyfrwng) Intermediate, mediate.

Cyfryngedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfryngedig)
The act of going between, intermediacy.

Cyfryngedigawl, a. (cyfryngedig) Intercedent.

Cyfryngfarn, s. m. (cyfrwng—barn) An umpire's
award.

Cyfryngiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfrwng) Interven-
tion; a mediating, or interposing.

Cydwylbod yw gwreiddyn cyfryngiad.

Conscience is the root of mediation. *Triodd Dyfawol.*

Cyfryngrydd, s. m. (cyfrwng) Mean state.

Cyfryngu, v. a. (cyfrwng) To mediate.

**Cyfryngwr, s. m.—pl. cyfryngwyr (cyfrwng—
gwr)** A mediator, or intercessor; an umpire.

Cyfryngwriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfryngwr)
Mediatorship, the office of a mediator.

Cyfryngydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyfrwng) A mediator.

Cyfryngyddawl, a. (cyfryngydd) Mediatorial.

Cyfryngyddes, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyfryngydd) Me-
diatrix.

Cyfryngyddiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfryngydd)
Mediatorship; the office of an umpire.

Cyfrys, a. (rhys) That rushes, or comes in contact.

Cyfrysawl, a. (cyfrys) Apt to rush together.

Cyfrysedd, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfrys) Contention.

Cyfrysedd Gwenhwyfar a Gwenhwyfach a barai y gad camlan.

The contention of Gwenhwyfar and Gwenhwyfach caused the
battle of Camlan. *Triodd.*

Cyfrisiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfrys) A striving to-
gether; a quarelling, or wrangling.

Cyfryw, a. (rhyw) Homogeneous, similar, like.

Cyfrwyd, s. m. (cyfryw) Assimilation.

Cyfrwyiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfryw) Homogeny.

Cyfrwyiaw, v. a. (cyfryw) To make homoge-
neous; to become of the same nature.

Cyfrwyawl, a. (cyfryw) Homogeneous.

Cyfu, v. a. (cyf) To accord, or fit together.

Ni chyfyd diriaid a da.

The wicked was not made to match with the good. *Adage.*

Cyfueth, s. m. (cy—much) Gloom; darkness.

Cyfuch, a. (uch) Of equal height. *adv. Equally
high.*

Cyfuchiad, s. m. (cyfuch) A making equally high,
or of equal altitude.

Cyfuchiaw, v. a. (cyfuch) To make of one height.

Cyfun, a. (un) United, agreeing, accordant.

Cyfunaw, v. a. (cyfun) To unite together; to
agree, accord, or consent; to combine.

Pob rhyw gyfraith ysgrifenedig ar ni bo gwrthwyneb iddi yn
ysgrifenedig a ddylir ei chadw hyd pan gyfunont y pendeig a'i
wlad i ddileu hono.

Every sort of written law, to which there is no opposition writ-
ten, should be kept in force, until the sovereign and his country
shall consent to abrogate it. *Welsh Laws.*

Cyfunawd, s. m. (cyfun) Accordance, agreement.

Cyfunawl, a. (cyfun) Tending to unite, agreeable.

Cyfunbwys, a. (cyfun—pwys) Of equal weight.

Cyfundawd, s. m.—pl. cyfundodau (cyfun) Con-
cord, or agreement, unity.

Ef oedd—

Dibech, doeth, cyfoeth cyfundawd.

He was sinless, wise, and the concord of the common-weal.

Cynddelw.

Cyfundeb, s. m. (cyfun) Unity, confederacy.

Cyfundon, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyfun—ton) Sympho-
ny. *a. Having unity of, or agreeing in sound.*

Cyfunedig, a. (cyfun) That is made to accord.

Cyfunedd, s. m. (cyfun) Unity, connection.

Cyfunhyd, s. m. (cyfun—hyd) Equal length.
a. Of equal length.

Cyfunhydfan, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfunhyd—ban) A
verse of equal length with another. *a. Having
lines of equal length.*

Cyfuniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfun) A joining, or
uniting together; connection, or conjunction.

Tri nod priodoldeb celfyddyd; iawn achaws, iawn ymdrefn, ac
iawn gyfuniad.

The three marks of propriety of an art: just cause, just arrange-
ment, and just connection. *Barddas.*

Cyfunllef, s. m. (cyfun—llef) Unity of sound.

a. Agreeing in sound; symphonious.

Cyfunryw, a. (cyfun—rhyw) Homogeneous.

Cyfunawdd, a. (cyfun—awdd) Agreeing in qua-
lity; of the same nature.

Cyfunwedd, a. (cyfun—gwedd) Uniform, equal.

Dylai fod un gyfunwedd athrylith yn treiddlenwl y gerdd, ac un
brif-awcan yn dwyn oll o'r ddychymyg arni.

There ought to be one uniform idea filling and pervading the
piece, and one leading design attracting to itself the whole of the
invention. *Barddas.*

Cyfurdd, a. (urdd) Equal in rank, quality, or order.

Cyfurddator, ger. (cyfurdd) Equally honouring.

A'th gyfeirch cerddwr cyfurddator,
A'th gyfarchaf well pell peritor.

So shall greet thee the minstrel in mutually honouring, so shall
I greet thee well, far to be caused to reach. *Cynddelw, i O. Gwynedd.*

Cyfurddaw, v. a. (cyfurdd) To make equal in rank.

Cyfurddawg, a. (cyfurdd) Holding equal rank.

Cyfurddawl, a. (cyfurdd) Of equal rank or esteem.

Cyfurddolion o gysefin ansawdd y bernir y naw gorchan.

The nine primary canons are deemed coequal ones in rank ori-
ginal in their nature. *Barddas.*

Cyfurddawr, s. m.—pl. cyfurddorion (cyfurdd)

A compeer, or one of equal rank; also a peer.

Cyfurddedig, a. (cyfurdd) Being of equal rank.

Cyfurddedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfurddedig)

Co-equality of rank, order, quality, or condition.

Cyfurddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfurdd) A levelling.

Cyfurddoldeb, s. m. (cyfurddawl) Coequality of
rank, or order.

Cyfurddores, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyfurddawr) A fe-
male of coequal rank; a peeress.

Cyfurddoriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfurddawr) Coequality of rank, or honour; also peerage.
Cyfuwch, a. (uwch) Of equal height; so high.

Cofier nad oes neb cyfuwch.
 Nid oes radd nad yw syr uwch.

Let it be remembered that there is none equal in height, there is not a degree but he is higher.
Goronw Owain.

Cyfuwchder, s. m. (cyfuwch) Equality of height.
Cyfwasg, a. (gwasg) Being squeezed together.
Cyfwasgawl, a. (cyfwasg) Compressive; apt to close to.
Cyfwasgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfwasg) Compression; a closing or pressing together.
Cyfwasgu, v. a. (cyfwasg) To press together.

Weithiau e ellir cyfwasgu dwy sill yn un.

Sometimes two syllables may be compressed into one.
Gr. Roberts.

Cyfwedd, s. f. (gwedd) Consimilarity.
Cyfweddawl, a. (cyfwedd) Being of joint likeness.
Cyfweddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfwedd) A comparison; a mutually resembling.
Cyfweddu, v. (cyfwedd) To resemble each other.
Cyfweddus, a. (cyfwedd) Tending to conform; meet, or suitable.
Cyfwerth, a. (gwerth) Equivalent, equal in value.
Cyfwerthedd, s. m. (cyfwerth) An equivalence.
Cyfwerthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfwerth) A rendering equivalent or of equal value.
Cyfwerthu, v. a. (cyfwerth) To make of equal value.
Cyfwlch, a. (bwlch) Intersecant, fitting, used to a breach; suitable, convenient, commodious.

I'm hyfryd yn cym'ryd cylch
 Gan llyw cyfodd, llew cyfwlch—

For my pleasure taking a circuit with the chief of feasts, the lion familiar with the breach.
Cynddelw.

Cyfwng, s. m.—pl. cyfyngau (wng) Intermediate space, intersection, intervention; separation.
Cyfwrdd, a. (gwrdd) Of equal power or dignity.

Hywel, ar y gwynt cyntaf a gafas, a ddoal i—ynys Prydain; ac oddiyna Arthur a'i harfolles o'r enrhydedd y gweddai arfoll gwr cyfwrdd a hwnw.

Hywel, with the first wind he got, came to the isle of Britain; and then Arthur received him with that honour suitable in receiving a person of such dignity as him.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Cyfwriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bwriad) A jointly projecting, a mutually designing.
Cyfwriadu, v. (cyfwriad) To combine together.
Cyfwrw, v. a. (bwrw) To cast, or project together.
Cyfwyl, s. m. (gwyl) Presence. *a. Opposite.*
Cyfwyneb, a. (gwyneb) Face to face, confronted.
Cyfwynebawl, a. (cyfwyneb) Being confronted.
Cyfwynebiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfwyneb) Confrontation, a coming face to face.
Cyfwynebu, v. a. (cyfwyneb) To confront.
Cyfwyrain, s. m. (gwyrain) A rising up together.

Dy ganred, dy ged, dy gyfwyrain,
 Dy gynnif, dylif dedlid gymain'.

Thy company, thy bounty, thine universal exaltation, thy flowing anxiety how much it is assuaged.
Gwalchmai.

Cyfwyrain, v. a. (gwyrain) To rise up together.

Aeleu flam lydan
 Cyfwyrain mawr-dan.

A terrific spreading flame the mighty fire sends on high together.
Taliesin.

Cyfwyre, s. m. (gwyre) A rising up altogether.

Pan ddigynwys Owain—
 Rhag pedrydan dandde,
 Rhag cadarn gyfwyre,
 Cychwedl a'm doddyw.

When Owain descended before the four-way-spreading conflagration, before the mighty rising, a rumour visited me.
Taliesin.

Cyfychwin, s. m. (mychwin) Universal light.

Gwr a wnaeth llewych o'r gorllewin,
 Haul, a lloer addoer, addel iesin,
 A'm gwnef radd uchel, rwyf cyfychwin,
 Cyflawn awen awydd Fyrdin.

Him that made reflection blushing from the west, the sun, and chilling moon, in splendid orbs, I crave to make me, high the rank, to be a guide of intellectual light, and full of that high flown muse which fired Myrdin's rage.
D. Benfras.

Cyfyfed, s. m. (yfed) A drinking together.

Cyfyfed, v. a. (yfed) To drink together.

Addwyn nyfed nwy gomedd gogyffred;
 Arall addwyn i am gorn cyfyfed.

Pleasing is the joy that doth not hinder the mental exertion; again, pleasing round the horn to be drinking together.
Taliesin.

Cyfyl, s. m. (byl) Contiguity. *a. Nigh, or near to; hard by, over against, or in presence of.*
Ni bu efe ar ei chyfyl, he has not been near her.

Dygychwyn, genad, cyfyl mordwy gwyrdd,
 Gorddyar ei gylchwy,
 Dywan er traean-tramwy,
 Dywed y down Ardudwy.

Hie thee, messenger, towards the green laving sea, with tumultuous limit; separate for the sake of making a third less the journey, say we shall traverse Ardudwy.
Owain Cyfeiliawg.

Cyfylchig, a. (cyfwlch) In the form of a gap.

Cyfyflin, s. m.—pl. t. au (gylfin) A beak that is even, or equal. *a. Having an even beak.*

Cyfymborth, s. m. (ymborth) Joint messing.

Cyfymborthawl, a. (cyfymborth) Jointly messing.

Cyfymborthi, v. n. (cyfymborth) To mess together.

Cyfymbwyll, s. m. (ymbwyll) Mutual counsel.

Cyfymbwyllaw, v. a. (cyfymbwyll) To reason together; to reason mutually.

Na chais gyfymbwyll ond â doethion.

Seek not mutually to reason but with the wise. *Catwg.*

Cyfymbwys, s. m. (ymbwys) Correspondence.

Cyfymbwysaw, v. a. (cyfymbwys) To equiponderate; to become an equipoise.

Cyfymbwysawl, a. (cyfymbwys) Correspondent.

Cyfymdanc, s. m. (ymdanc) A joining mutually in amity. *v. a. To join in mutual amity.*

Cyfymdrech, s. m. (ymdrech) A mutual struggle.

Cyfymdrechawl, a. (cyfymdrech) Apt to strive together; mutually contending.

Cyfymdrechiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfymdrech) Collocation; a mutually striving.

Cyfymdrechu, v. a. (cyfymdrech) To colluctate, to strive together.

Cyfymglo, a. (ymglo) Mutually closing.

Yn mysg cyseiniad cyfymglo ni wasanaetha i'r un fod heb ei chymares.

Amongst consonants that mutually connect together it will not serve for one to be without its fellow.
Gr. Roberts.

Cyfymglöad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfymglo) Interjunction; a mutually closing.

Cyfymgloi, v. a. (cyfymglo) To interjoin.

Cyfymgydiaw, v. a. (ymgydiaw) To become mutually joined or connected.

Cyfymgyrch, s. m. (ymgyrch) Mutual attraction.

Cyfymgyrchawl, a. (cyfymgyrch) Attractive.

Cyfymgyrchiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfymgyrch) Mutual attraction.

Cyfymgyrchu, v. a. (cyfymgyrch) To attract.

Cyfymliw, v. a. (ymliw) To expostulate mutually; mutually to upbraid.

Cyfymliwiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfymliw) Mutually chiding, accusing, or upbraiding.

Cyfymliwiaw, v. a. (cyfymliw) To chide mutually; to upbraid mutually.

Cyfymliwiawl, a. (cyfymliw) Apt to chide, charge, or upbraid each other.

Cyfymliwied, v. a. (cyfymliw) To upbraid each other mutually.

Cyfymlyn, a. (ymlyn) Mutually adherent.

Cyfymlynawl, *a.* (cyfymlyn) Mutually adherent.

Cyfymlyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfymlyn) A cleaving mutually; a following each other.

Cyfymlynu, *v.* (cyfymlyn) To adhere together.

Cyfymran, *a.* (ymran) Having equal share.

Cyfymranawl, *a.* (cyfymran) Proportionate.

Cyfymraniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfymran) A proportioning, or adjusting equally.

Cyfymranu, *v. a.* (cyfymran) To proportionate.

Cyfyng, *a.* (cyfwng) Narrow, strait, or close.

Cyfyngawl, *a.* (cyfwng) Apt to straiten.

Cyfyngder, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfyng) Narrowness, straitness; a strait, or difficulty; perplexity.

Yn mhob dewys y mae cyfyngder.

In every choice there is *perplexity*.

Adage.

Cyfyngedig, *a.* (cyfyng) That is narrowed.

Cyfyngfor, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oedd* (cyfyng—mor) A strait, or narrow sea.

Cyfyng-gynghor, *s. m.* (cyfyng—cynghor) A distraction, or perplexity of mind, a quandary.

Cyfyngiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfyng) A narrowing, contraction.

Cyfyngu, *v. a.* (cyfyng) To make narrow.

Cyfyngwedd, *a.* (cyfyng—gwedd) Of a narrow form, or appearance.

Crist Celi, bwyf celfydd a gwar
Cyn diwedd gyfyngwedd gyfar.

Christ the mysterious One, may I be instructed and meek, before I am consigned to the *narrow-seeming* acre. *D. Benfras.*

Cyfyrdder, *s. m.*—*pl. cyfyrdyr* (cyfer—dar) A second cousin.

Nid cenedlawg ond cyfyrdyr.

No tribe so numerous as *cousins*.

Adage.

Cyfyrdderw, *s. m.*—*pl. cyfyrdyrw* (cyfyrdder) A second cousin.

Cyfys, *s. m.* (ys) A universal devouring or eating.

Llathrai lasn o'i law ar gyfys
Llathar glaer yn aer yn dyrys.

The blade would gleam from his hand on the *havoc*, splendidly bright in the slaughter daring onward.

Cynddelw, i H. ab Owain.

Cyfys, *a.* (ys) Devouring, voracious, gnawing.

Wythfed locust
Llydan eu clust
Flodau cyfys

The eighth the broad eared flower *devouring* locusts.

Taliesin, i'r deg pla.

Cyfysawl, *a.* (cyfys) Devouring; corrosive.

Cyfysedig, *a.* (cyfys) That is devoured.

Cyfysgwn, *a.* (ysgwn) Mutually rising up.

Cyfysgwr, *a.* (ysgwr) Covered, or encircled.

Ni fy cyfysgwr heb noeth,
Nid oes rith nad fo penaeth.

The *covered with armour* will not flee without the naked, there is no law where there is no head. *Llefred.*

Cyfysgyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfysgwn) A universal or joint rising up, a mutual rising up.

Piau y bedd dan y bryn?
Bedd gwr gwidd y'ng hyfysgyn;
Bedd Cynon mab Clydno Eiddyn.

Whose grave that below the hill? the grave of a man mighty in the *mutual uplifting*; the grave of Cynon the son of Clydno Eiddyn. *Beddau y Mitwyr.*

Cyfysgynawl, *a.* (cyfysgyn) That rise together.

Cyfysgyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfysgyn) A rising, ascending, or uplifting together.

Cyfysiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfys) A devouring, or eating; corrosion.

Cyfysolrwydd, *s. m.* (cyfysawl) Corrosiveness.

Cyfystlys, *a.* (ystlys) Equilateral, collateral.

Cyfystlysawl, *a.* (cyfystlys) Being side by side.

Cyfystlysiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfystlys) A placing collaterally, or side by side.

Cyfystlysu, *v. a.* (cyfystlys) To place collaterally.

Cyfystrawd, *s. m.*—*pl. cyfystrodau* (ystrawd) A saddle with its furniture.

Rhwydd ym rhodded—

Cyfystrawd eurgalch mygr-falch myged,
Mygedawg farchawg feirch yn ebed.

Freely to me was given the gold-covered *saddle*, gaily proud and honourable, by the honoured knight of the flying steeds.

Cynddelw, m. Cadwallawn.

Cyfystyr, *a.* (ystyr) Being of like meaning.

Tair ffordd yr amlair iaith: amryfelu geiriau cyfystyr, amryfodd gylmeiriau, ac amryddull ymadrawdd.

Three ways may a language be made copious: by diversifying *synonymous* words, by a variety of compound epithets, and a multiformity of expressions. *Barddas.*

Cyfystyriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfystyr) A becoming of like import; sameness of meaning.

Cyfystyriaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfystyr) A sameness, or likeness of import.

Cyfystyriaw, *v. a.* (cyfystyr) To synonymise.

Cyfystyriawl, *a.* (cyfystyr) Of the like meaning.

Cyfysu, *v. a.* (cyfys) To devour; to consume.

Cyff, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cy—yff) A stock, stem, trunk, or body; a stump. *Cyff pren*, a stump of a tree; *cyff pandu*, the box for fulling cloth; *cyff gwenyn*, a bee hive; *cyff cler*, a butt of ridicule; *cyff elusen*, a poor's box; *cyffion*, stocks; *cyff cenedl*, the stock of a tribe; *cyff cynnalawdr*, the same as *gwelygordd*, the stock of him that holds tenure, which signifies the original possessor of land, and being such as the parties who are at law for a real estate dispute their claim of descent from.

Nid tan heb gyff.

It is no fire without a *block*.

Adage.

Cyffaid, *s. m.* (cyff) The quantity of cloth that fills the box of a fulling mill, which in quantity of wool is 7 *pwys cyfelin*, or 7 stones.

Cyffaith, *s. m.*—*pl. cyffeithiau* (ffaith) A confect, or mixture of enriching liquids, or substances; manure; also preparations for dressing leather.

Cyffawd, *s. m.* (ffawd) Mutual pleasure, or joy.

Cyffeithdy, *s. m.* (cyffaith—ty) A confectionery.

Cyffeithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyffaith) An enriching confection; a confecting, or preserving.

Cyffeithiaw, *v. a.* (cyffaith) To enrich, or to cultivate; to conserve, or preserve fruits, or the like. *Cyffeithiaw crwyn*, to dress skins; *cyffeithiaw tir*, to manure land.

Cyffeithiawl, *a.* (cyffaith) Tending to enrich, or cultivate; being conserved, or candied.

Cyffeithiedig, *a.* (cyffaith) Being enriched.

Cyffeithiedydd, *s. m.* (cyffeithiad) A confectioner.

Cyffeithiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cyffeithwyr* (cyffaith—gwr) One who prepares, dresses, or cultivates; a confectioner.

Cyffeithydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyffaith) A cultivator; a confectioner.

Cyffelyb, *s. m.* (cyfal) Something that is like, *a.* Like, or similar.

Pob cyffelyb à ymgais.

Every thing like will strive.

Adage.

Cyffelybiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyffelyb) A comparison; a comparing, or likening.

Cyffelybiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyffelyb) Similitude, likeness.

Cyffelybiaethawl, *a.* (cyffelybiaeth) Parabolical.

Cyffelybiaethiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyffelybiaeth) A drawing a comparison, or simile.

Cyffelybiaethu, *v. a.* (cyffelybiaeth) To draw a simile; to form a comparison.

Cyffelybrwydd, *s. m.* (cyffelyb) Similitude.

Cyffelybu, *v. a.* (cyffelyb) To compare, to liken.

- Cyffelybwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* *cyffelybwyr* (*cyffelyb—gwr*) A comparer, one who makes a comparison.
- Cyfferi**, *s. pl. aggr.* (*ffer*) Confects; medicines.
- Cyfferiaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cyfferi*) Pharmacopeia.
- Cyfferiwr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* *cyfferiwr* (*cyfferi—gwr*) One who mixes, or prepares medicines.
- Cyffes**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (*ffes*) Confession, or acknowledgment. *Ym cyffes a ddygaf iti*, I confess to thee.
- Cyffesawl**, *a.* (*cyffes*) Tending to, or relating to confession, acknowledgment, or owning.
- Cyffesfa**, *s. f.*—*pl.* *cyffesfeydd* (*cyffes—ma*) A confessional.
- Cyffesgell**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oedd* (*cyffes—cell*) A confessional, or place for confession.
- Cyffesiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cyffes*) A confessing.
- Cyffesu**, *v.* (*cyffes*) To confess, to acknowledge.
- Cyffeswr**, *s. m.*—*pl.* *cyffeswyr* (*cyffes—gwr*) One who acknowledges; a confessor.
- Cyffiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cyff*) A becoming rigid.
- Cyffiaw**, *v. a.* (*cyff*) To benumb, or become torpid.
- Cyffiawl**, *a.* (*cyff*) Torpent; of benumbing quality.
- Cyffiedydd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (*cyffiad*) The torpedo.
- Cyffin**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (*ffin*) A confine, or limit; the marches, or frontier of a country.
- Cyffini**, *s. m.* (*cyffin*) Limitation, or bound.
- Cyffiniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cyffin*) A bounding upon.
- Cyffiniaw**, *v.* (*cyffin*) To bound, abut, or limit.
- Cyffiniawl**, *a.* (*cyffin*) Adjacent, bounding, or bordering. *Cyffinollion*, abutments, or limits.
- Cyffinid**, *s. m.* (*cyffin*) Abutment; a boundary.
- Cyffiniden**, *s. f.* (*cyffinid*) A spider; a cobweb.
- Cyffinydd**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (*cyffin*) A confine.
- Cyffoden**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (*cyffawd*) A concubine.

Collais heb glod gyffoden;
Ni cholodd a gafodd gwen.

I have lost, without credit, a mistress, the fair one has not lost what she got.
G. ab I. ab Ll. Fychan.

- Cyffodiad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cyffawd*) Mutual happiness; a becoming mutually fortunate.
- Cyffodiaw**, *v.* (*cyffawd*) To happen fortunately.
- Cyffodiawg**, *a.* (*cyffawd*) Mutually prosperous.
- Cyffraw**, *s. m.*—*pl.* *cyffröau* (*ffraw*) Concussion, agitations, commotion; a motion; a stir. *Cornor y cyffraw*, the leader of a faction.

Tri chyffraw dial y sydd; diaspedain caresau, gweled elawr eu car, a gweled bedd eu car heb ymddifwyn.

The three instigations to revenge; the howling of female relatives their seeing the bier of their kin, and seeing the grave of their kin without having been avenged.
Welsh Laws.

- Cyffrawd**, *s. m.* (*ffrawd*) Impulse, influence, motion.
a. Having impulse, or activity.

Manred Gymined, mor fu defawd
A gafas Cynddylan cynran cyffrawd.

Cymined, of gentle pace, how great the disposition which Cynddylan had, the active chieftain.
Meigant.

- Cyffrawd**, *s. m.* (*ffrawd*) Activity, impulse.

Graid gyffred gyffrawd, nawdd gywir,
Gryd gyffred gyffrawd ni ffoir.

The fiery cause of activity, faithful in giving refuge, a defence in battle whose rage cannot be escaped from.
Cynddelw, i H. ab Owain.

- Cyffre**, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oedd* (*ffre*) Pervasion, a blending together. *a.* Pervasive, pervading.

Astrus chwedl—
Ail yrth, ail syrth se,
Ail gawdd gnegnawd gyffre.

A woeful tale! like the shock, like the fall of stars, like the repelling of light wont to be pervasive.
Gwalchmai.

- Cyffred**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (*ffred*) Comprehension; cause, or reason; a whole, entirety, or fulness.
Trwy gyffred y flwyddyn, through the whole

course of the year; *trwy gyffred einioes*, through the whole course of life.

Gruffudd a orfu rhag llu gwyth-rydd,
Cad rhag Castell Mon mor digerydd;
Dybu o'i gyffred gwared bedydd.

Gruffudd overcame before the wrathful host; the battle against the castle of Mon how free from blame; there was by reason of him the deliverance of faith.
Meilyr.

Cynan cad gyffred
A'm anlofes ged.

Cynan the cause of battle bestowed on me treasure. *Taliesin.*

- Cyffred**, *v. a.* (*ffred*) To comprehend, to comprise.
- Cyffred**, *a.* (*ffred*) Universal; whole. *Yngyffred*, together, all under one, at once; *trwy y dydd cyffred*, through the whole day.

- Cyffredadwy**, *a.* (*cyffred*) Comprehensible.
- Cyffredawl**, *a.* (*cyffred*) Universal, whole, entire.
- Cyffrededig**, *a.* (*cyffred*) That is comprehended.
- Cyffrediad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cyffred*) Comprehension, inclusion.

- Cyffrediaith**, *s. f.* (*cyffred—iaith*) Communication.
- Cyffredin**, *a.* (*cyffred*) Universal, common; impartial; regular. *Y cyffredin* the commonality, the common people; *arglwydd gwir cyffredin*, the lord of universal truth.

Cas cyffredin heb gyfraith.

Odious is a rabble without law.

Adage.

- Cyffredinaw**, *v. a.* (*cyffredin*) To make universal, or general; to publish, or to proclaim.

Mae yn dardfod i ni, y Prydeiniaid, fal na chyffredino neb gyda ni, nag ar fwyd, nac ar ddiaid, na chynghor.

It is become necessary for us, the Britons, that none should have communications with us, nor in meat, nor in drink, nor in advice.
Caradawg.

- Cyffredinawl**, *a.* (*cyffredin*) Universal, or general.
- Cyffredinder**, *s. m.* (*cyffredin*) Universality.
- Cyffredinedd**, *s. m.* (*cyffredin*) Universality.
- Cyffrediniad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cyffredin*) A rendering universal.

- Cyffrediniaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cyffredin*) Generality; universality.
- Cyffredinolder**, *s. m.* (*cyffredinawl*) Commonness.
- Cyffredinolrwydd**, *s. m.* (*cyffredinawl*) Generalness.

- Cyffredinrwydd**, *s. m.* (*cyffredin*) Universality, commonness. *Cyffredinrwydd y saint*, communion of saints.

- Cyffredinwch**, *s. m.* (*cyffredin*) Commonness; generality.

O daw pleidiau i ateb, gater iddynt; a herwydd yr hawl ac yr ateb barnar cyffredinwch, a chosber y neb a ddygwyddo.

If parties shall come to answer, let them be suffered; with respect to the complaint and the answer let a general verdict be judged and let him that is cast be punished. *Statute of Rhuddlan.*

- Cyffreuad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cyffre*) A flowing together, a communication.

- Cyffreuedig**, *a.* (*cyffre*) That is made to pervade.
- Cyffreuedigaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cyffreuedig*) Communication.

- Cyffröad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cyffraw*) A concussing, a stirring, moving, agitating, or disturbing.

- Cyffröadwy**, *a.* (*cyffraw*) That may be agitated.
- Cyffröawl**, *a.* (*cyffraw*) Impulsive, moving.

- Cyffröedig**, *a.* (*cyffraw*) That is agitated, moved, or actuated; disturbed. *Da cyffröedig ac anghyffröedig*, moveable, and immoveable goods.

- Cyffröedigaeth**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cyffröedig*) Agitation, or stir.

Gan gyffröedigaeth y gwynt e a gwypai un o'r dail crinlon o flaen y pren tu a'r ddaiar.

With the agitation of the wind there fell one of the withered leaves from the top of the tree towards the ground. *Damegion.*

- Cyffröedigawl**, *a.* (*cyffröedig*) Tending to move.

Cyffröi, v. a. (cyffraw) To concuss, agitate, move, or stir; to disturb, or trouble; to ruffle, to flurry; to be moved; to be troubled.

Pwy bynag a fyddo gyffröi hawl am dir a daiar, cyffröed pan fydd o nawfed dydd Calan gauaf allan, neu o nawfed dydd Mai; canys yn yr amseroedd hyn y bydd egored cyfraith am dir a daiar.

Whoever that may want to commence a suit for landed property, let him commence it when he likes from the ninth day of November forwards, or from the ninth day of May; for on those times the law is open for landed property. *Welsh Laws.*

Cyffröwr, s. m.—pl. cyffröwyr (cyffraw—gwr) An agitator, mover, or stirrer; a disturber.

Cyffröydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyffraw) An agitator.

Cyffrwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (ffrwy) A mutual aid.

Cyffrwyaw, v. a. (cyffrwy) To conduce, to produce

Addfwyn Gaer y sydd ai cyffrwy cedau,
Oedd maw ei rhyddau a ddewiswn.

A pleasant town there is that is supported with gifts, gentle were its fords, which I should love. *Taliesin.*

Cyffrwyawl, a. (cyffrwy) Conducive, bringing on:

Cyffrwyth, s. m.—pl. t. au (ffrwyth) Produce.

Cyffryd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ffryd) Protection.

Cyffrydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyffryd) A protecting

Cyffrydiawl, a. (cyffryd) Defensive, protecting.

Cyffrydiwr, s. m.—pl. cyffrydwyr (cyffryd—gwr) A protector, or a defender.

Tafawd un arawd Aneurin gwawd-glaer
Teg cyffrydiwr aer tai cyffredin.

A tongue of the same eloquence as Aneurin of splendid song, the fair protector in battle of the common houses. *Rhisiertyn.*

Cyffrydu, v. a. (cyffryd) To defend or protect.

Cyffryn, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyff—rhyn) Agitation.

Cyffrynawl, a. (cyffryn) Apt to tremble or shake

Cyffurf, a. (ffurf) Conform, of the same form.

Cyffurfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyffurf) Configuration

Cyffurfiaw, v. a. (cyffurf) To configurate.

Cyffylawg, s. m.—pl. cyffyllogod (cy—byl) A woodcock. *Cyffylawg y mor*, the fin-footed runner.

Nid wrth ei big y mae prynu cyffylawg.

The woodcock is not to be bought by its bill. *Adage.*

Nid llechiad ond cyffylawg.

There is no such skulker as the woodcock. *Adage.*

Cyffyloca, v. a. (cyffylawg) To catch woodcocks.

Cyffylliawg, a. (ffylliawg) Abounding with wilds.

Cyffyr, s. m.—pl. t. iau (ffyr) Substance, matter; ingredient.

Cygly, s. m. (cly) The sense of hearing.

Cyglyu, v. a. (cygly) To hear, to hearken.

A phan gyglyu y ferch yr amadroddion hyn ywlaw a orug.

And when the maid heard those sayings she wept. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Cygnawg, a. (cwgn) Full of knobs, knotty.

Cygnöi, v. a. (cnoi) To devour, or to consume.

All cygnöes
Ffrwyth coed a maes.

Next there was devoured the fruit of the trees and the field. *Taliesin, y deg pla.*

Cygydiaw, v. a. (cydiaw) To conjoin; to fasten together.

Cyhafal, a. (hafal) Similar, like, or resembling.

Pwy bynag a fai arafach, ac ychydig nes i garu gwirionedd, hwnw, megis gelyn ynys Prydain a ddistrywid! ac o'r diwedd pob peth or a garai Dduw, ei gasau o gyhafal frawd y gwneyn, ond bod yn garuach ganddynt yr hyn a gasai Duw.

Whoever that should be more gentle, and a little nearer to love the truth, him, as the enemy of the isle of Britain was destroyed; and at length every thing which God loved, they would hate in the like manner, except that what God should hate was more lovely with them. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Cyhafalâad, s. m. (cyhafal) A making similar.

Cyhafalau, v. a. (cyhafal) To make similar, or like; to compare, or to liken, to resemble.

Cyhefelydd, s. m. (cyhafal) A ressembler; a type.

Gorffamlw cywiw cyhefelydd,
Goblyg rawd wenyg ryd Derwenydd.

Of the pure tint of the dazzling flame the twirling course of the wave of the ford of Derwenydd was the resemblance. *Iorwerth Fychan.*

Cyhoedd, a. (hoedd) Public. Ar gyhoedd, public-ly. s. m. The public.

Os cyfarsengid ef y gan ei elynion, efelly y cywilyddyd cyffredin gyhoedd Rhufain.

Should he have been vanquished by his enemies, thus would the whole Roman Public have been shamed. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Cyhoeddadwy, a. (cyhoedd) That may be published.

Cyhoeddawg, a. (cyhoedd) That is made public.

Cyhoeddawl, a. (cyhoedd) Public, manifest, open

Cyhoeddedig, a. (cyhoedd) That is published.

Cyhoeddedigaeath, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyhoeddedig) A publication, announcement, proclamation.

Cyhoeddi, v. a. (cyhoedd) To publish, divulge, or disclose; to proclaim, to declare.

Cyhoeddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyhoedd) A publishing, or announcing; a publication.

Cyhoeddogrwydd, s. m. (cyhoeddawg) Publicness

Cyhoeddogrwydd phryf, the face of the community.

Cyhoeddwr, s. m.—pl. cyhoeddwyr (cyhoedd—gwr) A publisher; a proclaimer.

Cyhudd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (hudd) An impeachment.

Cyhuddadwy, a. (cyhudd) That may be accused.

Cyhuddaw, v. a. (cyhudd) To accuse, to impeach.

Ys ef a ladd a gyhudd.

He that will kill will impeach. *Adage.*

Car yn cyhuddaw arall!
Hawdd i'r llaw gyhuddo'r llall.

A friend accusing another! It is easy for one hand to accuse the other. *T. Aled.*

Cyhuddawg, a. (cyhudd) Apt to impeach.

Bid gyhuddawg celsiad, bid gynifiad gwyd,
A bid gynnwys ddillad:
A garo bardd bid hardd roddiad.

Let the bailiff be apt to impeach, let evil be a tormentor, and let garments be easy: he that loves a bard let him be a handsome giver. *Llywarch Hen.*

Cyhuddawl, a. (cyhudd) Accusative.

Cyhudded, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyhudd) An accusation.

Cyhuddedig, a. (cyhudd) That is accused:

Cyhuddedigaeath, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyhuddedig) Accusation, impeachment, crimination.

Cyhuddgar, a. (cyhudd) Apt to impeach, accusing

Gwell pren cyhuddiad no dyn cyhuddgar.

The tree of accusation is better than an accusing person. *Adage.*

Cyhuddgarwch, s. m. (cyhuddgar) Aptness to accuse.

Cyhuddgwyn, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cyhudd—cwyn) An indictment.

Cyhuddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyhudd) Accusation, crimination, or arraignment; an accuser.

Boddawg ei rodawg i rodaw torfoedd,
Twrf cyhoedd cyhuddiad.

Pleased is his car to range through the hosts of the public tumult of the accuser. *Cynddelw, i O. Cyfeiliawg.*

Cyhuddiant, s. m. (cyhudd) Arraignment, charge.

Cyhuddrwydd, s. m. (cyhudd) A denouncement.

Y seren—
Yn arwydd cyhuddrwydd ced,
Geni'r Brenin gogoned.

The star a token of the announcement of a treasure, the birth of the King of glory. *Iolo Goch.*

Cyhuddwr, s. m.—pl. cyhuddwyr (cyhudd—gwr) An accuser, or informer.

Cyhwrrdd, s. m.—pl. cyhyrddau (hwrdd) A meeting

Cyhwrrdd, v. a. (hwrdd) To come in contact, to touch, or to hit; to meet.

Cynt y cyhwrrdd dau ddyn no dau fynydd.

Sooner two men will meet than two mountains. Adage.

Cyhyd, a. (hyd) Of equal length; so long.

Cyhydedd, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyhyd) Equal length, or coextension; the equator; also metricity, a term in prosody. *Cyfraith cyhydedd*, the law of equation, or equal division; this took place when the weight of evidence, damages or trespasses, on both sides were equal; for in such cases the verdict, directed the cause of action to be equally divided between the plaintiff and the defendant. *Tir cyhydedd*, land of equal value; also land divided equally amongst relatives of the third descent.

Ni ddylly neb gychwynu o'i dyddyn cyfreithiawl o geill gaffael cyhydedd am dano o dir arall.

None ought to depart from his lawful tenement if he should be able to get an equivalent for it of other land. Welsh Laws.

Naw cyhydedd y sydd, ac ynddynt y gwreiddia holl golofnau cerdd dafawd: sef yw cyhydedd, y rhif a'r sillau a rodder mewn ban, neu fraich o bennill er gwneuthur ei hyd.

There are nine metricities, and in them all the canons of vocal song have their origin: the metricity implies the number of syllables that are put in a verse, or line of a stanza to form its length. Barddas.

Cyhydeddawl, a. (cyhydedd) Equatorial.

Cyhydeddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyhydedd) Coextension; a rendering of equal length.

Cyhydeddu, v. a. (cyhydedd) To coextend; to divide equally, or into equal portions.

Ni ddylly na nai, nag ewythr, na rhanu, nag adranu, na chyhydeddu.

Neither nephew, nor uncle ought to divide, nor to subdivide, or to coextend. Welsh Laws.

Cyhydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyhyd) A coextension.

Cyhydiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyhyd) The paromoion, a term in prosody.

Cyhydr, a. (hydr) Of equal power or strength.

Ydoedd—

Ym ged gyhydr gad hydr hy.

There was to me a treasure of equal might of the daring intrepid battle. Ll. P. Moch.

Cyhydrawl, a. (cyhydr) Apt to strive together.

Cyhydreg, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyhydr) A striving together; a coming in contact.

*Oedd terwyn Owain tyrfa rheg eurfudd
Cyn oer-fedd gyhydreg.*

Fierce was Owain that gave the golden gift to the multitude before the coming to the cold grave.

Prydydd Bychan, m. O. ab Gruffudd.

Cyhydreg, v. a. (cyhydr) To rencounter, to come together, to meet, or come in contact.

O bydd i ddyn iselfruint gyhydreg â dyn uchelfruint, o gwna yr uchelfruint waed ar yr iselfruint, ni ddylly ei ddifwyn, am na ddylai gyhydreg ag un uch ei fruint nag ef.

If a man of low degree shall encounter with a man of high degree, if he of high degree shall bring blood on him of low degree, he ought not to have his satisfaction, because he should not encounter with one of a higher order than himself. Welsh Laws.

Cyhydriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyhydr) Contention.

Cyhydr, v. a. (cyhydr) To contend together.

Ac wedi gwled o Feli nad oedd neb yn y deyrnas a gyhydrai ag ef, nag a wrthwynebai iddo, namyn bod yn eiddaw ef yr holl ynys o'r mor pwygilydd, ef a gadarnaws yna y cyfreithiau ar a wnaeth-oedd ei dad.

And when Beli had seen that there was none in the kingdom that could cope with him, or that could oppose him, but that the whole island was his from one sea to the other, he then strengthened the laws which his father had made. Gr. ab Arthur.

Cyhydu, v. (cyhyd) To make of equal length.

Cyhynt, a. (hynt) Of the same course. *Cyhynt ei glod*, concomitant is his fame.

Cyhyr, s. m.—pl. t. au (hyr) The muscular flesh.

Cyhyraeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyhyr) The muscular system. *Cyhyraeth o ddyn*, a man that is a mere skin and bones.

Cyhyrawg, a. (cyhyr) Abounding with muscles, muscular. *Y cyhyrawg*, the brawn.

Cyhyrawl, a. (cyhyr) Muscular, or musculous.

Cyhyrddawl, a. (cyhwrrdd) Contiguous, touching.

Cyhyrddedig, a. (cyhwrrdd) That touches, touching.

Cyhyrddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyhwrrdd) A contact, a mutually touching.

Cyhyrddoldeb, s. m. (cyhyrddawl) Contiguity.

Cyhyrddu, v. a. (cyhwrrdd) To come together.

Cyhyredd, s. m. (cyhyr) Muscularity, brawniness.

Cyhyrogrwydd, s. m. (cyhyrawg) A brawniness.

Cyhyrwaew, s. m. (cyhyr—gwaew) Muscular pain.

Ni's lladd—

Na chyhyrwaew, na chwareu.

Nor pain in the muscles, nor plague will kill him. Adage.

Cyhyrwch, s. m. (cyhyr) Brawniness; firmness.

Cyhyryn, s. m. dim. (cyhyr) A piece of lean flesh

Cyhyryn canastr yw cig lledrad a ddel hyd y ganfed law.

A piece of flesh of a hundred recurrences is stolen flesh that shall come to the hundredth hand. Welsh Laws.

Cyhys, a. (hys) That jointly stirs, or strives.

Cyhysaidd, a. (cyhys) Of a contentious nature.

Cyhysed, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cyhys) Contention.

*Post Prydain urddain wrdd gyhysed,
Peniadur llafn-ddur llaw egored.*

The honoured pillar of Britain mighty in the contention, the chieftain with the steely blade, and open-handed. Llygad Gwr.

Cyhysedd, s. m. (cyhys) Contention, debate.

*Ys mi a fellaer o'r gyhysedd,
Gweryd i'r gwag-feirdd y gwag-hoffedd.*

If I shall be disgraced from the contention, the grave to the empty bards of vain desires. Phylip Brydydd.

Cyhyseiddiaw, v. (cyhysaidd) To be contentious.

Cyhyseiddiawg, a. (cyhysaidd) Contentious.

Cyl, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cy—yl) What surrounds, encloses, or hems in; a kiln, a furnace.

*Dewisynt tri chant yn Carthago eu bwrw i gyl poeth yn hytrach
nog aberthu i eulun.*

Three hundred chose, in Carthage, to be thrown into a hot furnace, rather than sacrifice to an image. C. Edwards, H. y Ffydd.

Cylafaredd, s. m.—pl. t. au (llafaredd) A parley for settling differences; a conciliation.

Cylafareddadwy, a. (cylafaredd) Able to reconcile.

Cylafareddawl, a. (cylafaredd) Conciliatory.

Cylafareddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cylafaredd) Djudication, or the decision of a difference.

Cylafareddu, v. a. (cylafaredd) To parley, or to discourse together; to reconcile a difference.

Cylafareddus, a. (cylafaredd) Conciliatory.

Cylafareddwr, s. m.—pl. cylafareddwyr (cylafaredd—gwr) A peace-maker, an arbitrator.

Cylch, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyl) A circle, zone, cycle, or round; a compass, or brim; a hoop; a circuit; a course, or turn. *Cylch yr haul*, the cycle of the sun; *tri chylch hanfod*, the three circles of existences; *cylch clera*, the circuit of the peregrination of the minstrels, every three years; *cylch-ynad*, a judge of a circuit. In the Laws the *cylch* signifies a yearly custom of provision, or other things, paid to the king's officers, or servants, by those who held land under him; such were the *cylch dyfrgwn*, *cylch hebogyddion*, and *cylch ystalon*. In the extent of Anglesea the terms *cylch-rhaglawn*, and *cylch-rhaglwd* occur, which seemingly implied a court leet.

Cylch, prep. (cyl) About, round, with respect to, or concerning. *Cylch ty Dduw*, about the house of God; *ynghylch tair blynedd*, about three

years; *y' nghylch y wlad*, all round the country; *cylch o gylch*, round about; *yn fy nghylch*, round about me.

Gwisgaf i'm cylch rhag asgen
Groes Duw—

I will wear about me against harm the cross of God.

H. Daf.

Cylchaid, *a. (cylch)* Circular, or of a round form.
Cylchanfon, *v. a. (cylch—anfon)* To send round.
Cylcharwain, *v. (cylch—arwain)* To lead about.
Cylchawg, *a. (cylch)* Having circles; having hoops.
Cylchawl, *a. (cylch)* Circular; periodical.

Cylchdaith, *s. f.—pl. cylchdeithiau (cylch—taith)*
A round journey; a circuit.

Cylchdeithiaw, *v. a. (cylchdaith)* To go a circuit.

Cylchdor, *s. m. (cylch—tor)* A circular cut.

Cylchdoriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (cylchdor)* A circum-
cision: it is also called *blaendoriad*.

Cylchdro, *s. m.—pl. t. ion (cylch—tro)* A circular
motion, or revolution.

Cylchdröad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (cylchdro)* A turning
round; a circumvolution.

Cylchdröawl, *a. (cylchdro)* Circumrotatory.

Cylchdroi, *v. a. (cylchdro)* To circumvolve.

Cylchdroiawg, *a. (cylchdroi)* Full of turns.

Cylched, *s. f.—pl. t. au (cylch)* A circumference;
what goes round, or encloses; a bound; a vest-
ment. *Gwely a'i gylchedau*, a bed and its fur-
nitures; *fy nghylched groenen gafr*, my gar-
ment the skin of a goat.

Pan gysgo pawb ar gylched,
Ni chwsig Duw pan rydd gwared.

When all shall sleep on the rampart, God will not sleep when he
gives deliverance.

Adage.

Cylchedlen, *s. f.—pl. t. i (cylched—llen)* A curtain

Cylchedydd, *s. m. (cylched)* Circumferentor.

Cylchedd, *s. m. (cylch)* Circumference, or circuit

Cylcheiddrwydd, *s. m. (cylchaid)* Circularity.

Cylchen, *s. f.—pl. t. au (cylch)* A circuit, or com-
pass. *Ynghylchen tair blynedd*, in the compass
of three years.

Cylchfrith, *a. (cylch—brith)* Ring-streaked.

Gwartheg cylchfrithion, ring-streaked cattle.

Cylchgrwydr, *s. m.—pl. t. au (cylch—crwydr)* A
wandering round.

Cylchgrwydrai, *s. m.—pl. cylchgrwydreion (cylch-
grwydr)* A circuiteer; one who wanders about.

Ellef ac Eidal diysig alltudion,
Cenawon cylchgrwydrai;
Mecid Meibion Meigen meirch mai.

Ellef and Eidal foreigners free from frailty, the progeny of the
wanderer; the sons of Meigen reared the steeds of battle.

Beddau y Mlwydr.

Cylchgrwydraw, *v. a. (cylchgrwydr)* To wander.

Cylchgrwydrawl, *a. (cylchgrwydr)* Apt to wan-
der about, circumvagrant.

Cylchgyfarchwyl, *s. m.—pl. t. ion (cylch—cyf-
archwyl)* A surveying all round; a patrolling.

Cylchgyfarchwyliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (cylchgyfarch-
wyl)* A surveying, or watching all round.

Cylchig, *s. f. dim. (cylch)* A circlet, small circle.

Cylchlif, *s. m. (cylch—llif)* A circling flood.

Cylchlifawl, *a. (cylchlif)* Circumfluent.

Cylchlifairiant, *s. m. (cylch—llifeiriant)* A flow-
ing round, circumfluency.

Cylchlifairiaw, *v. a. (cylch—llifeiriaw)* To flow
round, to circulate.

Cylchlifairawl, *a. (cylch—llifeiriawl)* Circumflu-
ous; tending to surround with water.

Cylchlifant, *s. m. (cylchlif)* A circumfluency.

Cylchlwybr, *s. m.—pl. t. au (cylch—llwybr)* A
path of revolution; an orbit.

Cylcholrwydd, *s. m. (cylchawl)* Circularness.

Cylcholwg, *s. m.—pl. cylcholygion (cylch—golwg)*
A circular view, or prospect.

Cylcholygiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (cylcholwg)* A view-
ing round.

Cylcholygu, *v. a. (cylcholwg)* To take a circular
view; to patrol, to look about.

Cylchred, *s. f.—pl. t. ion (cylch)* A circular course

Cylchredawl, *a. (cylchred)* Circumambient.

Cylchredeg, *v. a. (cylchred)* To run round.

Cylchrediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (cylchred)* Circum-
volution.

Cylchu, *v. a. (cylch)* To compass about, encircle,
or encompass; to form a ring; to hoop.

Cylchwr, *s. m.—pl. cylchwyr (cylch—gwr)* Hooper

Cylchwy, *s. f.—pl. t. on (cylch)* A circle, a round;
a circumference; a border; a shield.

Gorwyn ffawd tafawd ger Teifi gylchwy,
Goronwy ardwy aerdorf sengl.

Splendid the prosperity of the tongue by the border of the Teifi,
Goronwy's protection that tramples the host of slaughter.

Gr. ab M. ab Dafydd.

Llachar fy nghleddyf, lluch ydd ardwy glew,
Llewychedig aur ar fy nghylchwy.

Gleaming is my sword, swift as lightning it protects the brave,
glittering is the gold on my round shield.

Gwalchmai.

Cylchwyl, *s. f.—pl. t. iau (cylch—gwyl)* A circuit
feast; an anniversary.

Cylchyn, *s. m.—pl. t. au (cylch)* A circlet; a circle.
Yn nghylchyn, in a circle; *i'w gylchyn*, about
him, or it.

A dyddwg i Raffudd waewrudd-elyn,
Gwin a gwydr golau yn ei gylchyn.

And bear to Gruffudd the foe with the ruddy spear, the wine with
clear glass in its compass.

O. Cyfeiliawg.

Dewr yth wnaeth un Duw yn un dyn haelaf
Hyd aeth haul o'i gylchyn.

Happily did the only God make thee one man most generous as
far as the sun hath gone round about him.

Ll. P. Mech, i L. ab Iorwerth.

Cylchynawl, *a. (cylchyn)* Circuitous; periodical.

Cylchynedig, *a. cylchyn* That is circumscribed
or surrounded; circumambient, encompassing.

Cylchyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au (cylchyn)* Circumiti-
on; circumambiency, a surrounding.

Cylchynoldeb, *s. m. (cylchynawl)* Circularness,
circularity; roundness.

Cylchynu, *v. a. (cylchyn)* To encompass.

Sef a wna iwl Caisar cylchynu y mynydd a'i lu, a mynu gwar-
chau Caswallawn yn y lle hwnw.

What did Julius Caesar do was encompassing the mountain with
his army, and causing Caswallon to be besieged in that place.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Cylchynwr, *s. m.—pl. cylchynwyr (cylchyn—gwr)*
A circumscriber, one who surrounds.

Cylchysawl, *a. (cylch—ysawl)* Consuming round.

Cylchysu, *v. a. (cylch—ysu)* To eat all round.

Cylion, *s. pl. aggr. (cwl)* Flies in general; gnats.
Cylion paradwys, cantharides. Beelzebub is
called *duw y cylion*, in *Buchedd S. Margaret*.

Ymwthynt i bob man hyfryd, megis haid o gyllon gwancus yn
tyru i badell o ddwfr a mel, ac yn soddi ynddo.

They obtruded themselves into every pleasant spot, like a swarm
of voracious flies gathering into a pan of water and honey, and
sinking in it.

Parch. Theo. Evans.

Cylionawg, *a. (cylion)* Abounding with flies.

Cylionen, *s. f. (cylion)* A fly; also a gnat.

Y gyllonen gynt oedd yn ehedeg dan ganu gan ystlys mur, a hi
arganfu yr adrgop yn ei lochwes.

Once on a time the gnat was flying and singing along the side
of a wall, and she beheld the spider in her retreat.

Dammegion.

Cylionwr, *s. m.—pl. cylionwyr (cylion—gwr)*
Fly-catcher.

Gwylia yno gyllionwr.

Take care there of a fly-catcher.

D. ab Gwilym.

Cylionyn, *s. m. (cylion)* A gnat; a wasp.

Cylmael, s. f.—pl. cylmaelïau (cwl—ael) The joining of the eyebrows, the brow; the forehead.

Llawer gwaith y rhoes (hawddamawr ior hael)
Eurawg helm ar y cylmael.

Many a time did he place (prosperity to the generous chief)
the golden helmet on the brow. *Iolo Goch.*

Cylmair, s. m.—pl. cylmeiriau (cwl—gair) A compound word, a compound epithet.

Cylmu, v. a. (cwl) To tie, to form a knot.

Cylor, s. pl. aggr. (llor) Bunium, earth nuts.

Cylora, v. a. (cylor) To gather earth nuts.

Cylu, v. a. (cwl) To vex; to find fault, to blame.

Cylus, a. (cwl) Culpable, or blameworthy.

Cylusrwydd, s. m. (cylus) Culpableness.

Cylymiad, s. m. (cwlwm) A tying together.

Cylymu, v. a. (cwlwm) To tie, to knot.

Cylyn, s. m.—pl. t. od (cyl) A kiln, a furnace.

Cylla, s. m.—pl. t. on (cwl) The maw; the stomach. *Cylla gwyn*, the pannich.

Cyllaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwl—æth) Melancholy, grief, or sorrow.

Cyllagwst, s. m. (cylla—gwst) Pain or griping of the stomach.

Cyllaig, s. m.—pl. cylleigiau (cwl—aig) A stag in season.

Ni bydd golwython cyfreithawl yn bydd brenin, namyn o wyl
Guryg hyd galan gauaf; ac ni bydd cyllaig brenin yntau, namyn
tra fo y golwython breiniawl ynddo.

There are no lawful pieces in a king's stag, but from the feast of
Guryg, the sixteenth of June, to the first of November; neither is
it also a king's stag in season, but whilst it has in it prime pieces.
Welsh Laws.

Cyllell, s. f.—pl. cyllyll (cwl) A knife. *Cyllell glun*, a dagger; *cadw wrth fin y gyllell*, to keep on short allowance.

Cyllellaidd, a. (cyllell) In the form of a knife.

Cyllellawd, s. m. (cyllell) A cut with a knife.

Cyllellawg, a. (cyllell) Carrying a knife.

Cyllellawr, s. m.—pl. cyllellorion (cyllell) Knife-man, or one who uses a knife.

Ni wan cyllellawr cleddyfawr meiwyr.

The swords of the men of conflict will not stab the puny dagger drawer. *Taliesin.*

Cyllellbren, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyllellpren) Cutting woods; probably two flat pieces of wood put together in the form of tweezers.

Ni ellir mwyniant â barf Dillus onld ac ef yn fyw y tynir o'i farf,
a'i gnithlaw a chyllell brenau.

The beard of Dillus cannot answer except it can be plucked and
he being alive, and that he be twitched with wooden tweezers.
H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.

Cyllelliad, s. m. (cyllell) A cutting with a knife.

Cyllellu, v. a. (cyllell) To cut with a knife.

Y neb a gyllellu anifel marw i ddyn arall taled anifel unrhwy ac
un werth ag ef drosto, a thair bu camlwrw i'r brenin.

He that cuts up a dead beast of another man let him pay a beast
of the same sort and same value for it, and three cows as a fine to
the king. *Welsh Laws.*

Cyllellwr, s. m.—pl. cyllellwyr (cyllell—gwr) A cuttler, or a dealer in knives.

Cyllen, s. f.—pl. t. au (cwl) A chopper.

Cyllestr, s. m.—pl. t. au (callestr) Fire-stone.

Cyllestrawl, a. (cyllestr) Flinty or siliceous.

Cyllestrig, a. (cyllestr) Flinty, or siliceous.

Ergrynafl cyllestrig cæen,
Gan wledig gwlad anorphen.

I will dread the flinty covering, from the sovereign of boundless
space. *Taliesin.*

Cyllestrigawl, a. (cyllestrig) Of a siliceous quality.

Arglwydd Dad nam gad gyllestrigawl dan
Yno mae poeth-fan peth ufferawl.

Lord the Father leave me not to the flinty fire, where there is
the scorching place of the infernal matter. *Bleddyn Fardd.*

Cyllid, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwl) A contribution of provision; income, rent, or tax.

Cyllidaw, v. a. (cyllid) To pay rent, to pay tax.

Pwy bynag a dalo dir y'ngalanas, cyllided drosto i'r arglwydd;
cansys rhydd y dyly y tir fod i'r neb y taler iddo.

Whosoever that shall part with land in satisfaction for murder
let him pay tax for it to the lord; for the land ought to be free to
whom it shall be given up. *Welsh Laws.*

Cyllidawg, a. (cyllid) Having income, or revenue; having a large income, wealthy.

Cyllidus, a. (cyllid) That pays rent, or tax. *Tir cyllidus*, land liable to pay rent.

Cyllidwr, s. m.—pl. cyllidwyr (cyllid—gwr) A tax gatherer; a rent gatherer; a collector.

Cyllidydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyllid) A collector of a tax; a collector of custom duties.

Cyllig, a. (cwl) Separating, or parting.

Colli cun cyllig Gwynedd.
Call a glew, cull ei gledd!

Losing the separating chief of Gwynedd, prudent and courage-
ous, whose sword was destructive. *Iolo Goch.*

Cylliso, s. m. (cwl—iso) A shroud, burial cloth.

Cylltawr, s. m.—pl. cylltorion (cwl) A coulter; a plough-share.

Cylltrawg, a. (cwltr) Having a coulter.

Cywyll tir gwydd rhwydd yrhawg
Call-drem urddedig cylltrawg.

It will long till the free arable land with its oblique and coulters
form. *Iolo Goch, i'r aradr.*

Cyllu, v. a. (cwl) To make a separation.

Cym, a prefix in composition (cy) It is commutable with *CYF*, the change depending on the connection which either has with the succeeding letter, productive of harmony; and, like *CYF*, it gives that force to words which denotes a mutual act, quality, or effect.

Cyma, adv. (yma) Here; lo here, look here.

Cymaeth, a. (maeth) Nourished, or fed together;

Cymaethadwy, a. (cymaeth) That may be jointly nourished, reared, or brought up.

Cymaethawl, a. (cymaeth) Connutritious.

Cymaethedig, a. (cymaeth) Being fed together.

Cymaethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymaeth) Connutrition, a nourishing together.

Cymaethlu, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (cymaeth—llu) A family reared together.

Cymain, a. (cymaint) Of equal bigness; as much.

Dy ganred, dy ged, dy gyfwrain,
Dy gynnif dylif dedlid gymain—
Dymgorllwydd.

Thy pursuit, thy treasure, thy exaltation, thy flowing wrath, so
many that appease, it will insure my success. *Gwalchmai, i R. ab Owain.*

Cymaint, a. (maint) Of equal bigness, quantity, or number, as big; so great, so much, so many. *Nid oes yma gymaint ag un*, there is here not so much as one.

Nid cymaint Bleddyn a'i drwst.

Bleddyn is not so great as his noise doth indicate. *Adage.*

Cymal, s. m.—pl. t. au (mal) A joint; a knuckle. *Cryd cymalau*, the rheumatism.

Cymalaidd, a. (cymal) Like a joint; like a knot.

Cymalawg, a. (cymal) Having a joint, full of joints, jointed; knotty; large-limbed.

Cymaledig, a. (cymal) That is jointed.

Cymaliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymal) Articulation, a jointing, or forming joints.

Cymalu, v. a. (cymal) To joint, to be jointed; to join, or connect with joints.

Cymalus, a. (cymal) Tending to joint.

Cymalwst, s. f. (cymal—gwst) Pain of the joints; rheumatism.

Cymalwstawg, a. (cymalwst) Having pain of the joints; athritical; rheumatic.

Cyman, a. (man) Complete, perfect, or entire.

Yn gymhen, yn gyman yngnaid
Y gwnaeth Daw deifufawg ar bonaid.

Eloquently and completely a judge, hath God made the curber
of assurance. *Ll. P. Moch, i R. ab Owain.*

Cymanfa, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (cyman—ma) A congregation, assembly, or meeting.

Cymanfâawl, a. (cymanfa) Congregational.

Cymath, a. (math) Of the same sort; similar.

Cymathadwy, a. (cymath) Assortable.

Cymathawl, a. (cymath) Apt to assimilate.

Cymathedig, a. (cymath) That is assimilated.

Cymathiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymath) Assortment, assimilation.

Cymathu, v. a. (cymath) To assimilate.

Cymaws, s. m. (maws) Complacency. **a. Mutually affable, kind, or complacent.**

Ef yn myd, yn mawrfryd yn Mon,
N' Nghemais y' nghymaws deon.

He in life, in magnanimity in Mon, in Cemais in the complacency
of the deity. *Ll. P. Moch, i D. ab Owain.*

Cymdaith, s. m.—pl. cymdeithion (cy—ymdaith) That bears company, or sojourns with. **Cymdeithion da**, good companions.

Cymdeithas, s. f.—pl. t. au (cymdaith) Society.

Cymdeithasawg, a. (cymdeithas) Consociate.

Cymdeithasawl, a. (cymdeithas) Sociable, social.

Cymdeithasgar, a. (cymdeithas) Sociable, of a friendly disposition.

Cymdeithasgarwch, s. m. (cymdeithasgar) Sociableness; neighbourly disposition.

Cymdeithasiad, s. f.—pl. t. au (cymdeithas) Association; a being sociable.

Cymdeithasrwydd, s. m. (cymdeithas) Sociableness.

Cymdeithasu, v. a. (cymdeithas) To associate.

Cymdeithaswr, s. m.—pl. cymdeithaswyr (cymdeithas—gwr) One who joins in society.

Cymdeithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymdaith) Consociation, a joining, or associating together.

Cymdeithiaidd, a. (cymdaith) Apt to associate.

Cymdeithiaw, v. a. (cymdaith) To consociate.

Cymdeithiawg, a. (cymdaith) Having a mate.

Cymdeithiawl, a. (cymdaith) Jointly sojourning.

Cymdeithiogi, v. (cymdeithiawg) To associate.

Ni thâl dim gwraig a gymdeithioco â phob gwr.

A woman that associates with every man is good for nothing.
Adage.

Cymdeithiwr, s. m.—pl. cymdeithwyr (cymdaith—gwr) A consociate, an associate.

Cymdeithwraig, s. f.—pl. cymdeithwreigedd (cymdaith—gwraig) A female companion.

Cymdeithydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cymdaith) Companion; a consociate.

Cymediw, s. m.—pl. t. au (mediw) A compliment, a token of respect; a present; a yearly custom, or gift, presented by a tenant to his landlord. **a. Complimentary.**

Cymedru, v. a. (cymedr) To quadrature; to regulate, to direct, conduct, or guide.

Gofwyodd y tywyn-haul o'r uchelder, i dywynu i'r rhai a eisteddant mewn tywyllwch, ac y'ngwasgawd angeu, er cymedru ein traed i ffordd tangnefedd.

The day-spring from on high hath visited us, to give light to them that sit in darkness, and in the shadow of death, to guide our feet into the way of peace. *W. Salisbury.*

Cymedrawl, a. (cymedr) That is suited, or in due proportion; competent; moderate.

Cymedredd, s. m. (cymedr) Proportionateness.

Cymedriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymedr) A proportioning, or adjusting; a regulation.

Cymedrolaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymedrawl) Proportionality, adjustment, orderly state.

Creaduriau nef nawdd diolaeth saint
Cyrreifiant, gymaint gymedrolaeth!

Creatures of heaven the refuge of separation of the saints of forgiveness, how great the regularity!
Ll. P. Moch.

Cymedroldeb, s. m. (cymedrawl) Moderation.

Cymedrollder, s. m. (cymedrawl) Moderation.

Cymedroled, s. m. (cymedrawl) Moderateness.

Cymedroli, v. a. (cymedrawl) To moderate, to proportion; to adapt. **Cymedroli dilledyn**, to fit a garment.

Gwr doeth—
Y draul a gymedrola.

A wise man, the expence that will moderate. *H. Daf.*

Cymedrolwr, s. m.—pl. cymedrolwyr (cymedrawl—gwr) A moderator; or regulator.

Cymedr, s. m.—pl. cymedroedd (medr) Commensurability; knowledge, or skill. **Cael cymedr ar beth**, to attain the knowledge of a thing. **a. Quadrate; commensurate; fit.**

Ac yn gymedr ag y canfu yr ysbryd ef, ei drylliai, ac ef a gwmpai i'r llawr ar y ddaiar.

And directly as the spirit saw him, he tore him, and he fell downward on the earth. *W. Salisbury.*

Cymeiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymain) A making of equal magnitude; a proportioning.

Cymeiniaw, v. a. (cymain) To equalize. In the Laws, it is the partition of real estate the third time, or amongst relatives in the fourth degree.

Cymeiniawg, a. (cymain) Being of the same quantity, magnitude, or number.

Tri chymeiniawg gyllid; amobrwy, ac ebediw, a gobrwy estyn: y fal y bo naill y bydd pob un, lle taler.

The three taxes that are of equal magnitude: maiden commutation, heriot, and fee of seisin: as one is so shall every one be where it shall be paid. *Welsh Laws.*

Cymeiniawl, a. (cymain) Proportionate.

Cymeintawl, a. (cymaint) Proportionate.

Cymeintiolaeth, s. m. (cymeintawl) Evenness of proportion; equalization; proportionality.

Cymeintoli, s. m. (cymeintawl) Proportionateness; sameness, or equality of magnitude.

Cymer, s. m.—pl. t. au (mer) A mutual taking, or receiving; a junction; a confluence. **Cymer deu-ddwfr**, a confluence of two waters. Several places in Wales have this appellation, from their situation on the junction of rivers.

Pan ladder Saeson y'ngymer trin,
Gwyn eu byd hwy Gymary werin.

When the Saxons shall be slain in the meeting of battle, happy their condition, the Welsh populace. *Myrddin.*

Cymeradwy, a. (cymer) Acceptable; esteemable, worthy of regard. **Arian cymeradwy**, current money.

Myfi wyf oll yn oll cyda'r engylion; myfi wyf gymeradwy gyda gwyr dalonus; hebof fi ni wnair dim yn y nef, a hebof fi ni ellir gwneuthur dim daiont ar y ddaiar.

I am all in all with the angels; I am acceptable with good men; without me nothing is done in heaven, and without me no good can be accomplished on earth. *Marchawg Crwydrad.*

Cymeradwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymeradwy) A making acceptable, or suitable; acceptance.

Cymeradwyaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymeradwy) The act of making acceptable; estimation.

Cymeradwyaw, v. a. (cymeradwy) To make acceptable, or suitable; to qualify.

Cymeradwyawl, a. (cymeradwy) Tending to qualify, adapt, or to make acceptable.

Cymeradwyedig, a. (cymeradwy) Qualified.

Cymeradwyoldeb, s. m. (cymeradwyawl) Acceptableness, or suitableness for reception.

Cymeredig, a. (cymer) That is received.

Cymeredigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymeredig) Reception, acceptance, or the act of taking.

Yr hwn a ddiwreiddia ansawdd yr holl dda, sef yw hwnw cas gwirionedd, ynghyd a'i amddisynwyr cariad celwydd, a thwyll, a brad, cymeredigaeth drwg tros dda.

This that would eradicate the quality of every good, namely the hatred of truth, together with its supporters, the love of falsehood, deception, and treachery—the acceptance of evil for good.

Marchawg Crwydrad.

Cymeredigawl, a. (cymeredig) Receptive.

Cymeriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymer) A taking, or receiving; acceptance, acceptance, or reception; reputation, or esteem; also a term in prosody, for the repetition of words, or letters, at the beginning of several verses with the same letter—the *Acromonogrammaticum*. *Cymeriad-au cyfreithlawn*, lawful undertakings; *mae hi mewn cymeriad mawr*, she is in great esteem.

Cymeriadawl, a. (cymeriad) Receptive.

Cymeriadoldeb, s. m. (cymeriadawl) Receptibility; fitness for acceptance.

Cymeriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymer) The act of taking to, or receiving; undertaking.

Prynu ei ddysg—

A gwedi'n wir gwadu a wnaeth
Y mor a'i holl gymeriaeth.

Purchasing his instruction, and then afterwards truly he disowned the sea, and all his undertaking.

Tho. Pry.

Cymeryd, v. a. (cymer) To take, to accept, or to receive.

Nid oes o ddim ond fal y cymerer.

There is of nothing but as it is taken.

Adage.

Cymes, s. m.—pl. t. au (mes) A mean, medium, or mediocrity.

Rhodri—

A rydd budd i bawb ei gymes.

Rhodri will give benefit to every one his sufficiency. *Li. P. Moch.*

—Pedr

Porthawr a gymedr gymes deithl.

Peter a door keeper that will regulate the medium of qualifications.

Meilyr.

Cymesawl, a. (cymes) Commensurate, equal.

Cymesur, a. (cymes) Suitable, proper, meet.

Cymesuradwy, a. (cymesur) Commensurable.

Cymesuraw, v. a. (cymesur) To proportion; to adjust, to suit, or to fit; to make suitable.

Cymesurawl, a. (cymesur) Commensurate.

Cymesuredig, a. (cymesur) Commensurate.

Cymesuredigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymesuredig) Commensurableness, equal proportion.

Cymesuriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymesur) Commensuration; a fitting, or adapting.

Cymesurrwydd, s. m. (cymesur) Mediocrity, moderation; a suitable quantity; sufficiency.

Cymgres, a. (ymgres) Being combined together.

Cymhar, s. m.—pl. t. ion (par) A partner.

Pob edn a edwyn ei gymhar.

Every bird knows his partner.

Adage.

Cymharawg, a. (cymhar) Having a fellow.

Cymharawl, a. (cymhar) Being coupled.

Cymhares, s. f.—pl. t. au (cymhar) A partner.

Cymhariad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymhar) A coupling together; a comparison.

Cymhariaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymhar) A being coupled, or assorted together; a comparison.

Cymhariaethawl, a. (cymhariaeth) Comparative.

Cymharu, v. a. (cymhar) To make even or equal, to couple together; to compare.

Cymeriad llythyrenawl yw cymharu y llythyren ddechreuawl ag un o'i rhyw yn nghysefn pob braich.

Literal accipency is to couple the initial letter with one of its sorts in the beginning of every verse.

W. Middleton.

Cymharwr, s. m.—pl. cymharwyr (cymhar—gwr) A comparer, one who assort; a coupler.

Cymbedeirranu, v. a. (pedeirranu) To quarter mutually.

Cymhelri, s. m. (pelri) Perturbation, trouble.

Gward di Gymmry y'ng hymhelri;
Tair cenedl, gwythlawn o iawn deithi;
Gwyddyl, a Brython, a Rhomani,
A wahan dyhedd a dyfysgi.

Deliver thou the Welsh in tribulation: three nations, cruel from true dispositions, the Gwyddelians, and Britons, and Romans, shall separate tranquillity and tumult.

Taliesin.

Cymhell, s. m.—pl. t. au (pell) Constraint, an offer; in law, the distress, or seizure of goods; also an instigation; an offer.

A fyno gymhell bid glaf.

He that would have an offer let him seem sick.

Adage.

Cymhell, v. a. (pell) To compel, constrain, or force; to instigate; to offer.

Y mor yssydd yn ein cymhell ni ar an gelynion i'r tir i yn lladd, ac yn gelynion a'n cymhellasant i'r mor i an boddi.

The sea is driving us upon our enemies to the land to be slain, and our enemies have driven us to the sea to be drowned.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Cymhelladwy, a. (cymhell) Compellable, that may be instigated.

Cymhellai, s. f.—pl. cymbelleion (cymhell) A spur; it is also called *yspardun*.

Cymhellawl, a. (cymhell) Compulsive, impulsive.

Cymhelledig, a. (cymhell) That is instigated.

Cymhelliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymhell) An instigation; an impelling, or urging; a spur.

Cymhellwr, s. m.—pl. cymhellwyr (cymhell—gwr) One who impels; an instigator.

Cymhen, a. (pen) Complete; finished; eloquent, pert in discourse.

Ni bydd cymhen neb, oni fo ynyd cysefin.

No body will be pert—except he be the principal fool.

Adage.

Cymhenawl, a. (cymhen) Apt to be pert or saucy.

Cymhendawd, s. m. (cymhen) Eloquence; pertness

Ymryson cymhendawd, to contend in witticisms

Cymhendraws, a. (cymhen—traws) Cynical.

Cymhenddoeth, a. (cymhen—doeth) Smartly acute

Cymheniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymhen) A completion; a finishing; a being smart; an adornment

Cymhenrwydd, s. m. (cymhen) Smartness.

Cymhennu, v. a. (cymhen) To complete, to finish; to trim, deck, or set off; to discourse smartly; to rail at, or detract.

Llwyd yw awyr y dwyrain

Llwyd fydd dechreu lleuad fain—

Ac am hyn a gymhenwyd,

Nid gwiw gwneuthur lliw ond llwyd.

Grey is the sky of the east, grey is the beginning of the slender moon; and after all this that has been said, it is of no use to make any colour but grey.

R. Goch Eryri, i'w Farf.

Cymhenus, a. (cymhen) Apt to be smart or pert.

Cymhenwr, s. m.—pl. cymhenwyr (cymhen—gwr) One who adorns, or sets off; a wit.

Cymhercyn, a. (hercyn) That is tottering; feeble.

Cymherchen, a. (perchen) That jointly holds.

Cymherchenawl, a. (cymherchen) Jointly owning

Cymherchenig, a. (cymherchen) Jointly possessive.—*Rhagenwau cymherchenig*, reciprocally possessive pronouns. *Gr. Roberts.*

Cymherfedd, s. m.—pl. t. au (perfedd) A centre

Ydd oedd y brenin yn ei le yn y cymherfedd.

The king was in his place in the centre.

H. Car. Mag—Mabinogion.

Cymherfedd, a. (perfedd) Concentrical.

Lletty y brenin y fydd y ty cymherfeddaf yn y dref.

The king's lodging shall be the most central house in the town.

Welsh Laws.

Cymherfeddawl, a. (cymherfedd) Concentrical.

Cymherfeddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymherfedd) A concentrating; a making central.

Cymherthynas, s. m.—pl. t. au (perthynas) Mutual connection, or correspondence.

Cymhibau, s. pl. aggr. (pib) The windpipe and the liver. These were reckoned one of the twelve parts of a stag in season. The hemorrhage is sometimes called *Cymhibau*.

Cymhibiawg, a. (cymhibau) Having tubes joined together; abounding with pipes.

Myned a orug y mab ar orwydd—a ffwyn aur-gymhibiawg yn ei ben, a chyfrwy aur-anllawdd y dano.

The youth went on a horse with a golden *interlinked* bridle in his mouth, and a saddle richly adorned with gold under him.
H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.

Cymhill, s. m. (cy—pill) Joint aid, or convergence. *Clud gymhill*, a convergent movement.

Cymhlanfa, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (planfa) A nursery for plants, or trees, a plantation.

Cymhle gyd, s. m. (plegyd) A cause, concern, or respect for. *prep.* concerning, because of.

Differ fi, fy Rhi, Rhwyf ysbrydawl,
Dewr Arglwydd hylwydd hael buddygawl,
Difai Dad, rhag brad breuawl gymhle gyd
Dygyn enbyd benyd boen uffernawl.

Protect me, my King, spiritual Leader, powerful Lord, the prosperous triumphant gracious one of the perfect Father, from consuming destruction as to the severely awful penance of the infernal torment.
Gwalchmai.

Cymhleth, s. f.—pl. t. ion (pleth) Intertexture. *a.* complicated, twisted, or weaved together.

Cymhlethadwy, a. (cymhleth) That may be entwined; that may be interwoven.

Cymhlethawg, a. (cymhleth) Complicate.

Cymhlethedig, a. (cymhleth) Being interwoven.

Cymhlethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymhleth) An interweaving, or twisting together; a folding together; a complication.

Cymhlethu, v. a. (cymhleth) To entwine together.

Cymhlith, a. (plith) That is blended together.

Cymhlithadwy, a. (cymhlith) That may be blended, mixed together, or combined.

Cymhlithaw, v. a. (cymhlith) To blend together.

Cymhlithawl, a. (cymhlith) Tending to combine.

Cymblithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymhlith) A combining, blending, or mingling together.

Cymhlyg, a. (plyg) Complex; folded together.

Cymhlygadwy, a. (cymhlyg) That may be interwolved, folded, or doubled together.

Cymhlygawl, a. (cymhlyg) Apt to fold together.

Cymhlygedig, a. (cymhlyg) That is interwolved.

Cymhlygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymhlyg) Complication, or a folding together.

Cymhlygiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymhlyg) Complicity; the state of being folded together.

Cymhlygu, v. a. (cymhlyg) To complicate, to fold.

Cymhorth, s. m.—pl. t. au (porth) Assistance, aid, or succour. *Cwrw cymhorth*, ale of contribution. It is customary for poor people, in Wales, to brew ale, or to provide any other entertainment, and invite the neighbourhood to partake, when a collection is made on the occasion; and they have a *priodas gymhorth*, or marriage of contribution, to which every guest brings a present of some sort of provision, or money, to enable the new couple to begin the world.

Cymhorth, v. a. (porth) To assist or support.

Cymhortha, v. a. (cymhorth) To beg the assistance of the neighbourhood by contribution.

Cymhorthadwy, a. (cymhorth) That may be aided.

Cymhorthaid, a. (cymhorth) Tending to assist.

Cymhorthawl, a. (cymhorth) Tending to aid.

Cymhorthawr, s. m.—pl. cymhorthawyr (cymhorth—gwr) One who seeks aid, or help, a petitioner.

Llawen fyddai gwan pob gwr
Wrth Ddeio gymhorthawr.

Pleasant used to be the smile of every one to Deio, the *seeker* after gifts.

Cymhorthedig, a. (cymhorth) That is assisted.

Cymhorthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymhorth) A succouring, assisting, or helping; assistance.

Cymhorthus, a. (cymhorth) Apt to assist or aid.

Cymhorthwr, s. m.—pl. cymhorthwyr (cymhorth—gwr) A supporter, helper, or succourer.

Cymhorthydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cymhorth) An aider, or succourer.

Ymborth ar dy gymhorthydd,
I'th galon, drwy ffyddlon ffydd.

Live on thy *supporter*, with all thy heart, through perfect faith.
H. D. ab Ifan.

Cymhraff, a. (praff) Of equal thickness, as thick:

Cymhraffder, s. m. (cymhraff) Equal thickness.

Cymhrain, s. f. aggr. (prain) A family, or society.

Pasgatur cymhrain Prydain briawd,
Handoedd gad gyffraw o Anarawd.

The nourisher of the peculiar *community* of Britain, the mover of the battle is descended from Anarawd.
Meilyr.

Cymhrudd, a. (prudd) Universally dejected.

Rhag Geraint, gelyn dyhad,
Gwelais i feirch cymhrudd o gad.

Before Geraint, the terrifier of the foe, I saw steeds *altogether* dejected from the battle.
Llywarch Hen.

Cymhrwy, s. m.—pl. t. au (prwy) A general advantage or benefit.

Cymhrwyaw, v. a. (cymhrwy) To cause general benefit.

Pan gymhrwy ryfel rhyhoffir,
Pan gymer glewder yd glywir.

When war *affords general good* it is over valued, when gallantry secures hold it is heard.
Cynddelw.

Cymhryd, a. (pryd) Of equal beauty, as fair.

Cymhryder, s. m.—pl. t. au (pryder) Anxiety.

Cymhryderawl, a. (cymhryder) Jointly anxious.

Cymhryderu, v. (cymhryder) To care mutually.

Cymhryderus, a. (cymhryder) Mutually anxious.

Cymhwy, s. m.—pl. t. au (pwy) Affliction.

Crist a ddyoddefodd—
Trwy gethrau, a chrau, a chymhwy.

Christ hath suffered by the nails, and spilling of blood, and *affliction*.
Cynddelw.

Digon o gymhwy a gofid sydd ar y gwr briwedig.

There is enough of *affliction* and pain on the wounded man.
H. Geraint—Mabinogion.

Cymhwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymhwy) A beating or pounding together; a troubling, or vexing.

Cymhwyadwy, a. (cymhwy) That may be vexed.

Cymhwyaw, v. a. (cymhwy) To afflict; to vex.

Cymhwyawg, a. (cymhwy) That is irritated.

A Chenau mab Coel, byddai cymhwyawg lew,
Cyd attalal o wystl nebawd.

And Cenau the son of Coel, he would be a *tormented* lion ere he would give a pledge to any one.
Taliesin.

Cymhwyawl, a. (cymhwy) Afflictive, vexations.

Cymhwyedig, a. (cymhwy) That is afflicted.

Cymhwyedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymhwyedig) Vexation, affliction, the act of tormenting.

Cymhwyedd, s. m. (cymhwy) Vexatiousness.

Pelled son Saeson sail cywrysedd
A'r Brython haelon, hil cymhwyedd!

How far the Saxons proclaim the cause of strife with the generous Britons, the sons of trouble?
Myrddin.

Cymhwywr, s. m.—pl. cymhwywyr (cymhwy—gwr) A vexer, afflicter, or tormentor.

Cymhwyll, s. m.—pl. t. ion (pwyll) Argument, or reason; a discourse; a mention; principle.

A glyweisti a gant Huail
Mab Caw, cymhwyll arall:
Mynych y syrth mef o gesail.

Hast thou heard what was sung by Huail the son of Caw, whose argument was just: often will an ill wish drop from the bosom.
Englynion y Clywed.

Cymhwyll, v. a. (pwyll) To argue, or to reason; to discourse; to intimate, or call to mind.

Di gam yw Duw o'i gymhwyll,
Dechreu'r byd, diocbr ei bwyll.

Without a turning is God should he be contemplated, the origin of the world, of unbiassed discernment.
Dr. S. Cent.

Cymhwyllad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymhwyll) A reasoning, or arguing; a discoursing.

Cymhwyllaw, v. a. (cymhwyll) To argue, to reason, to ratiocinate; to discourse; to declare the mind, or will, to intimate; to make mention.

Gwyr a aeth Gattræth feddfaeth feddwn,
Ffyrffirwythlawn; oedd cam na's cymhwyllwn;
Y am lafnawr coch gorfawr gwrnwn,
Dwys dengyn ydd ymleddyn' aergwn.

Men went to Cattræth drunk by the feasting on mead, potent and fruitful; it was a fault that I should mention them not; around the mighty murky crimson blades, incessantly and fiercely the dogs of war would fight.
Aneurin.

Cymhwyllawg, a. (cymhwyll) Argumental.

Cymhwyllawl, a. (cymhwyll) Argumentative.

Cymhwyllawr, s. m.—pl. cymhwyllorion (cymhwyll) One who mutually reasons.

Cymhwylledig, a. (cymhwyll) That is treated of.

Cymhwyllyad, s. m.—pl. cymhwyllyaid (cymhwyll) A reasoner, or arguer; a discourser.

Ef gogel gogan cymhwyllyaid,
Ef gogawn glyw cammawn ceintaid,
Ef gogwydd galon—

He avoids the satire of the reasoners, the director of the conflict satisfies the minstrels, he overthrows the foes.
Lt. P. Moch, i R. ab Owain.

Cymhwyllyant, s. m. (cymhwyll) Ratiocination.

Cymhwyllyus, a. (cymhwyll) Ratiocinative.

Cymhwyllywr, s. m.—pl. cymhwyllywyr (cymhwyll—gwr) A reasoner, or arguer; a discourser.

Cymhwyllywriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymhwyllywr) The deduction of a reasoner.

Can elyw, can cenyw cymhwyllywriaeth
Cain Lywiawdr Creawdr, credwn rywnaeth;
Cant cadwant present preswyliaeth a'u hydr,
Canys brau mal gwydr hydr hudoliaeth.

Since ratiocination hears, since it sees the magnificent Governor and Creator, let us believe in what he has done; hundreds keep the present fleeting habitation as their dependance, but brittle as glass is the reliance on delusion.
Lt. P. Moch.

Cymhwyllydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cymhwyll) A co-reasoner; a reasoner.

Cymhwyllyddiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymhwyllydd) The deduction of a reasoner.

Cymhwys, a. (pwys) Proper, suitable, meet, convenient. *Cymaint cymhwys*, of the same quantity and weight.

Byw'n gymhwys, heb hen gamau,
A bair i hil gwr barhau.

Living suitably without the old going on; will cause the offspring of a man to continue.
W. Llyn.

Cymhwysaw, v. a. (cymhwys) To suit, to adapt.

Nid hawdd cymhwysaw pren ar ol iddo dyfu dros hir amser yn gam, yr un gyffelyb yw deall dyn.

It is not easy to adjust a tree after it has grown for a long time crooked, similar to that is the understanding of man.
Ed. Dafydd.

Cymhwysawl, a. (cymhwys) Tending to adapt.

Cymhwysedig, a. (cymhwys) That is adapted, or fitted.

Cymhwysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymhwys) Adjustment; a fitting, regulation, disposition.

Cymichdan, v. a. (michdan) To squeal, or squeak.

Cymid, a. (mid) Darting or moving together.

Llas Asser, aerlew aerlid ofellar,
Aerbair bar baedd erfid;
Llyw glyw glew-draws y'ngosid,
Llew torf tarian aer gymid.

Asser has been slain, the lion of slaughter with the fire's destructive wrath, whose spear caused the death of the blustering boar; the leading chief courageously arrogant in the toil, the lion of host with a shield moving about in battle.
Cynddelw, m. O. Gwynedd.

Cyminad, s. m.—pl. t. au (min) A contaction.

Cyminawd, s. m. (min) A contaction; a striking edges together; a cutting at each other.

Cyminawg, a. (min) Having edges together; s. m. What is in contact, a confine.

Am gylch cyminawg cymynai Saeson,
Ar swydd Wynogion yd gwynygal.

Around the confine he would hew down the Saxons, on the district of Gwynogion his wrath would kindle.
Cynddelw, m. Cadwallawn.

Cyminedd, s. f.—pl. t. au (min) Conjuncture.

Cyminedd, s. m. (min) A contact; a junction of the edges of weapons; a conflict, or battle.

Gwlydd wrth wlydd wrth wlad gyfannedd,
Garw wrth arw wrth awr gyminedd.

Mild to the mild in the social country, fierce to the fierce in the hour of conflict.
Cynddelw, m. O. Gwynedd.

Cymmaran, a. (baran) Opposite one another.

Cyn na phar cyfwyrain
Cymmaran taraw,
Gwas y drws gwrndaw,
Py drwst, ai dalar a gryd,
Ai mor a ddygyn!

Since the rising up will not cause a striking fronting one another, porter do thou listen what should be the din! is it the earth that quakes, or is it the sea that swells?
Taliesin.

Cymmed, s. f.—pl. t. au (bed) A stile over a hedge; also called *esguten* and *camfa*.

Cymmerw, a. (berw) That boils up together.

Cymmerwad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmerw) Concoction; elixation.

Cymmerwedig, a. (cymmerw) Boiling together.

Alban hagen o wres cymmerwedig cardawd a gymera! Amphibal Cyffeswr o law y rhai a'i lladdai.

Alban then, from a fervent zeal of charity, took Amphibalus the Confessor out of the hands of those that would have slain him.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Cymmerwi, v. a. (cymmerw) To concoct, or to boil together.

Yr oedd yr afon yn cymmerwi megys tan.

The river was boiling together like fire. *Breuddwyd Pawl.*

Cymmlawdd, a. (blawdd) Mutually active.

Cynneddf i Bowys, hen ymadrawd gwyr
Uch gwirawd aer gymmlawdd,
Yn neb llys, yn neb lle anhawdd,
Nad ef daw ar eu llaw lledgawdd.

It is the disposition of Powys, whose men are first in discourse over the beverage of the mutually active conflict, that in every court, in every difficult place, there should not come on their hands a stint.
Cynddelw.

Cymmle, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (ble) A common field.

Cymmod, s. m.—pl. t. au (bod) Concord, agreement; peace; reconciliation, or reconciliation.

Llaw ar gledd, arall ar groes,
Gogel pawb ei einioes:
Gau Gyndaf cymmod nid oes.

A hand on a sword, another on a cross, let every one seek to save his life: reconciliation with Gyndaf there is not. *Myrddin.*

Cymmod, v. n. (bod) To be agreeable with, or reconciled. *Ni chymmu ef â mi*, he did not become reconciled with me.

Ni chymmydd dedwydd a dadlau.

The prudent will not be reconciled to disputes. *Adage.*

Cymmodadwy, a. (cymmod) Reconcilable.

Cymmodawg, a. (cymmod) Tending to reconcile.

Cymmodawl, a. (cymmod) Apt to reconcile.

Cymmodedig, a. (cymmod) That is reconciled.

Cymmodi, v. a. (cymmod) To reconcile, to be appeased, or to be pacified.

Cymmodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmod) A reconciling, or appeasing; reconciliation.

Cymmodlon, a. (cymmod) Contented; agreeable

Cymmodlonawl, a. (cymmodlon) Appeasing.

Cymmodlondeb, s. m. (cymmodlon) Contentedness.

Cymmodlonedd, s. m. (cymmodlon) Complacency, affability; reconcilment.

Cymmodloni, v. a. (cymmodlon) To reconcile.

Cymmodloniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmodlon) Pacification, reconcilment; an appeasing.

Cymmodlonrwydd, s. m. (cymmodlon) Contentedness; reconciledness.

Cymmodlonus, a. (cymmodlon) Apt to compose.

Cymmodlonwr, s. m.—pl. cymmodlonwyr (cymmodlon—gwr) A pacifier, or reconciler.

Cymmodoldeb, s. m. (cymmodawl) Amicableness

Cymmodolrwydd, s. m. (cymmodawl) Reconcilableness; a pacified state.

Cymmodroddawl, a. (cymmod—rhoddawl) Appeasing, pacificatory.

Cymmodroddi, v. a. (cymmod—rhoddi) To endeavour to reconcile, pacify, or appease.

Cymmodroddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmod—rhoddiad) An endeavouring to reconcile.

Cymmodroddwr, s. m.—pl. cymmodroddwyr (cymmod—rhoddwr) A reconciler, or mediator.

Cymmodwr, s. m.—pl. cymmodwyr (cymmod—gwr) A reconciler, appeaser, or mediator.

Cymon, a. (mon) Compact, in good order; regular. *Mae o yn gymon iawn*, it is in very good order. *Sil.*

Cymondeb, s. m. (cymon) Stability; order.

Cymonedig, a. (cymon) That is adjusted.

Cymonedd, s. m. (cymon) Stability; regularity.

Cymones, s. f.—pl. t. au (cymon) A mistress.

Cymoni, v. a. (cymon) To dispose, or set in order; to put together; to make compact.

Cymoniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymon) A making compact; a putting together in order.

Cymonwr, s. m.—pl. cymonwyr (cymon—gwr) A disposer, regulator or arranger.

Cymmradd, s. m.—pl. t. au (brad) A conspiracy.

Cymmraddw, a. (cymmradd) Perishable; faded, decayed.

*Bu gymmri a chymmrwyn,
A chymmraddw, a hir-gadw hir-gwyn!*

There was honour under affliction, and the consuming and long keeping of lingering grief. *Gwalchmai.*

Cymmraddwch, s. m. (cymmradd) Perishableness.

Cymmraddwy, a. (cymmradd) Ruinous, demolished.

Cymmraeg, s. f. (Cymmru) The Welsh language.

Cymmraes, s. f.—pl. t. au (Cymmro) A Welsh-woman.

Cymmrant, s. m.—pl. cymmreintiau (braint) Equal of privilege. *a. Having equal privilege.*

O derfydd ymderfynu rhwng deu-wyr gymmrant am dir, ac y naill yn terfynu hyd rhacw, ac y llall hyd yma, a thyngu o bob plaid, llyna y trydydd lle y rhan cyfraith yn ddau hanner.

If there should be a fixing of bounds between two men of equal rank with respect to land, and one bounding as far as there, and the other as far as here, and each party swearing, this is the third instance where the law divides in half. *Welsh Laws.*

Cymmraig, a. (braisg) Coequal in size; potent.

*Oedd cymmraig, oedd Cymmry dylaith,
Oedd ysgwn, oedd twn talaith ei darian,
Oedd cadarn cyfarwaith.*

He was great, he was the sword of the Welsh, he was exalted, the front of his shield was broken, he was the mighty of conflict. *D. Ll. Mew, i O. Gwynedd.*

Cymmraw, s. m. (braw) Consternation, terror.

A phan welynt y Ffrainc hyny, cymmraw a chythrudd a ai ynddynt, o debyg fod fwy nog ydd oedd y llu.

And when the French saw that, consternation and dismay filled them, supposing the army to be greater than it was. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Cymmrawd, s. m.—pl. cymmrodion (brawd) A confrere; a consociate, or fellow; a compact; a polity. *a. Social.*

*Mawr o gwyn cymmrwyn er dwyn cymmrawd draig
Drwy geniad y Drindawd.*

Great is the cry of affliction for taking away the dragon's co-equal, by the permission of the Trinity. *Ll. P. Moch.*

Cymmrawd, s. m. (brawd) Confabulation.

Cymmrawiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmraw) A mutually, or universally terrifying.

Cymmrawu, v. a. (cymmraw) To terrify; to be in consternation, to be affrighted or terrified.

Cymmre, s. f.—pl. t. ydd (bre) A hill joined to another.

*Eddewis eur-was clas cymmrëydd
Cenawon Mordai, mynogi rydd,
Dyddwyrëo Owain.*

The gay wight of the region of connected mountains promised the sons of Mordai, of liberal manners, that Owain should be raised up. *Meilyr.*

Cymmreig, a. (cymmraeg) Welsh, Welsh-like.

Cymmreigiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmreig) A wallicising.

Cymmreigiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmreig) A wallicism.

Cymmreigiaidd, a. (cymmraeg) Welshified.

Cymmreigiaw, v. a. (cymmraeg) To render in Welsh.

Cymmreigiawl, a. (cymmraeg) Welshified.

Cymmreigieiddiaw, v. a. (cymmreigiaidd) To wallicise.

Cymmreigiwr, s. m.—pl. cymmreigwyr (cymmraeg—gwr) A critic, one skilled in the Welsh.

Cymmreigydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cymmraeg) A critic in the Welsh.

Cymmri, s. m.—pl. t. au (bri) Repute. *a. honourable, having universal regard.*

*Mor yw gwael eu golöi,
A gwlad Gymmru mor gymri;
Nid modd mau dewi heb houl pwy oeddynt;
Prynesynt eu moli.*

How pitiable that they should be overwhelmed, and the country of Wales so honourable; it is not my nature to be silent without declaring who they were: they merited to be praised. *Gwalchmai.*

Cymmriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmri) A dignifying; reputation.

Cymmriaw, v. a. (cymmri) To make of high privilege, or honourable.

Cymmriawl, a. (cymmri) Honorary; that is honourable, or of high privilege.

Cymmriw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (briw) A contusion.

Nid oes arnaf fi ofn cael cymmriw; nag archollau yn mhlith hyn o nifer.

I have no fear of getting a contusion or wounds among such a number. *H. Pwyll—Mabinogion.*

Cymmriwaw, v. a. (cymmriw) To bruise together; to render or become broken.

*Hwn a ddug ragor rhagoch, wyr Cymmru,
Cymmriwal ddur fochföch,
Pan fu lew Lloegrwys toloch,
Pan oedd lli Ceiriawg lliw coch.*

This one bore superiority over you, men of Cymmru, he was wont to bruise the steel edge to edge, when the havoc of the Lloegrans was gallant, when the flood of Ceiriog was of a ruddy hue. *Ll. P. Moch, i R. ab Hywel.*

Cymmriwawl, a. (cymmriw) Tending to bruise.

Cymmriwel, s. f. (cymmriw) A mortar.

Cymmriwiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmriw) A bruising together.

Cymmro, s. m.—pl. Cymmry (bro) That is original with the country: au aboriginal native; a Welshman.

Cymmröaidd, a. (Cymmro) Relating to Wales.

Cymmröaidd, a. (cymmrawd) Of a social nature; pacific. *Y cymmröaiddiaf o'r dynion*, the most pacific of men.

Cymmrodawl, a. (cymmrawd) Apt to be social.
Cymmrodawr, s. m.—pl. cymmrodorion (cymmrawd) A consociate, associate, or fellow.
Cymmrodedd, s. m. (cymmrawd) Arbitration; reconciliation, or pacification; concord.

Ni chais Sais i drais ei droedfedd o'i fro,
 Nid oes o Gymmro ei gymmrodedd.

A Saxon will not get into possession his foot's length of his country; there is not of a Welshman his fellow.

Llygad Gwr, i L. ab Gruffudd.

Cymmrodeddawl, a. (cymmrodedd) Conciliatory.
Cymmrodeddu, v. a. (cymmrodedd) To arbitrate, or settle differences; to reconcile, or to pacify.
Cymmrodeddus, a. (cymmrodedd) Of social nature
Cymmrodeddwr, s. m.—pl. cymmrodeddwyr (cymmrodedd—gwr) An arbitrator.
Cymmrodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmrawd) Consociation, confederation.
Cymmrodial, v. a. (cymmrawd) To consociate.
Cymmrodoriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmrodawr) consociation, or confederacy, affiliation.
Cymmrodoriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmrodawr) Confraternity; a civil community.
Cymmru, s. f. (cym—bru) The land of Cymmru, or Wales.
Cymmruid, a. (Cymmru) Being like Wales.
Cymmruid, a. (Cymmru) Having a Welsh character
Cymmrwd, s. m. (brwd) A mortar, or plaster.
Cymmrwyn, a. (brwyn) Altogether grievous.

Beunydd y cerddwn i'm cymmrwyn dristwedd.

Daily would I be going in my grievous sad appearance.

Dafydd Ddu.

Cymmrwynawl, a. (cymmrwyn) Apt to grieve.
Cymmrwyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmrwyn) A grieving, or afflicting universally; vexation.
Cymmrwyniant, s. m. (cymmrwyn) Compunction.
Cymmrwys, s. m.—pl. t. au (brwys) A universal luxuriancy or abundance. *a. Very luxuriant.*

Y'ngorphowys lan rychedwys
 Parch a chymmrwys, a medd meueddwys.

In the tranquillity of the circle he did uphold honour and general plenty, and the precious mead.

Taliesin.

Cymmrwysaw, v. (cymmrwys) To yield greatly.
Cymmrwysawg, a. (cymmrwys) Abundant.
Cymmrwysawl, a. (cymmrwys) Apt to yield.
Cymmrwysg, a. (brwysg) Enormous; overbearing

Ef oedd—
 Cymmrwysg rhwysg rhwyf gawr.

He was of gigantic course, the leader of the shout.

Cynddelw.

Cymmrwysgaw, v. a. (cymmrwysg) To bear down, to overwhelm.
Cymmrwysgawl, a. (cymmrwysg) Tending to bear down or overwhelm.
Cymmrwysgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmrwysg) A bearing down, or an overwhelming.
Cymmrwysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmrwys) A becoming, or rendering luxuriant.
Cymmryd, a. (bryd) Unanimous, of one mind.
Cymmrydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmrwd) A plastering, daubing, or mixing with mortar.
Cymmrydu, v. a. (cymmrwd) To plaster.
Cymmrydwr, s. m.—pl. cymmrydwyr (cymmrwd gwr) A plasterer; one who mixes mortar.
Cymmrys, a. (brys) Altogether hasty, or quick.

Hyfro Gymmro gymmrys ei bar,
 Hyfrwydr, aergrwydr ergryd amfar.

A patriotic Welshman whose spear is mutually hasty, panting for battle, stalking through slaughter, terribly encompassed with wrath.

Einion Offeiriad.

Cymmurthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (burthiad) A mutually disturbing, or molesting; a molestation.

Cymmurthiaw, v. a. (burthiaw) To attack; to disturb mutually.

Cymmurthiawl, a. (burthiawl) Apt to disturb.
Cymmurthiwr, s. m.—pl. cymmurthwyr (burthiwr) One who jointly attacks, or molests.
Cymmŵedd, s. m.—pl. t. au (bw) A jesting.

Maddeu—
 Ein cam ehud,
 A'n cymmŵedd.

Forgive our sickle error, and our scoffing. *Gr. Gryg.*

Cymmŵedd, v. a. (bw) To jest, to joke; to scoff.
Cymmwyd, a. (bwyd) Living or eating together.

Cilydd mab Celyddon Wledig a fynai wraig cymmwyd ag ef; sef gwraig a fynai Goleuddydd.

Cilydd the son of Celyddon Wledig would have a wife jointly eating with him: namely the wife that he took was Goleuddydd.

H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.

Cymmydawl, a. (cymmwd) Neighbourly.
Cymmydaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymmwd) Vicinage.
Cymmydiaw, v. a. (bydiaw) To live together.
Cymwd, s. m.—pl. cymydau (mwd) A subdivision of a hundred; a wapentake.
Cymweddi, s. m. (ymweddi) Mutual affiance.
Cymwyn, a. (mwyn) Yielding enjoyment; productive, or profitable. *Dafad gymwyn, an ewe big with lamb.*

Arnaf ernywed—
 A hir-guro'i ddolur ei ddwyn;
 Ac i Dduw o'i ddawn
 Ydd archaf fi arch iawn,
 Awdl ffrwythlawn ffrwyth gymwyn.

I am under affliction, and lasting smart of pain that he should be taken away; and to God from his bounty I will crave a just request, a muse fruitful of fruit yielding contentment.

Gwalchmai, i Padawg.

Cymwynas, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymwyn) Kindness, good turn.

Yr aelwyd hon neus cudd drain!
 Mwy gorddyfnasai ei chynghrain
 Cymwynas cyweithas Owain.

This hearth, is it not obscured by brambles? more congenial would have been its being visited by the endearment of the society of Owain.

Llywarch Hen.

Cymwynasgar, a. (cymwynas) Apt to do a kindness, good natured, courteous.
Cymwynasgarwch, s. m. (cymwynasgar) Courteousness, kindness, or complaisance.
Cymwynasiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymwynas) A rendering courteous, or complaisant.
Cymwynasu, v. a. (cymwynas) to act kindly.
Cymwynaswr, s. m.—pl. cymwynaswyr (cymwynas—gwr) One who is complaisant, or civil.
Cymwyth, a. (mwyth) Mutually complacent.
Cymwythach, s. m. (cymwyth) Mutual flattery.
Cymwythaw, v. a. (cymwyth) To flatter mutually.
Cymwythawl, a. (cymwyth) Apt to flatter.
Cymwythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymwyth) A flattering, or being mutually over civil.
Cymydai, s. c.—pl. cymydeion (cymwd) A neighbour; a companion or associate.
Cymydawg, a. (cymwd) That has a common home. *s. m.—pl. Cymydogion, a neighbour.*

Ychydig o'rh gymydeion; a'th geraint, i'r maint a'th gereynt a thi yn fyw yn y byd, a fai yn hawdd ganddynt edrych arnat i heddyw.

Few of thy companions, and relatives, how much soever they may have loved thee and thou alive in the world, would be ready to look upon thee this day.

Ymddiddan yr Enaid a'r Corff.

Cymydeithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymydaeth) A rendering neighbourly; a dwelling together.

Bei traethai dafawd a wypai cendawd
 Ni byddai gymydawg neb rhai.

If the tongue was to relate what the bosom knew not many would be as neighbours.

Adage.

Cymydeithiaw, v. a. (cymydaeth) To become a neighbour.

Cymydeithiawl, a. (cymydaeth) Neighbourly.
Cymydeithiwr, s. m.—pl. cymydeithwyr (cymydaeth—gwr) A male companion.
Cymydeithwraig, s. f. (cymydaeth—gwraig) A female neighbour or partner.

Creoedd Duw gymydeithwraig i Adda o hono, ac ei gelwis Efa.

God created a female companion for Adam from himself, and did call her Eve.
Delw y Byd.

Cymydiaw, v. a. (bydiaw) To live together.
Cymydogaeath, s. f.—pl. t. au (cymydawg) Neighbourhood.
Cymydogaeathawl, a. (cymydogaeath) Relating to a neighbourhood.
Cymydogaid, a. (cymydawg) Neighbourly.
Cymydogawl, a. (cymydawg) Neighbourly.
Cymydoges, s. f.—pl. t. au (cymydawg) A female neighbour.

Cymydu, v. a. (cymwd) To associate together.
Cymyg, s. f.—pl. t. ion (myg) Fancy; an enigma.

*Rhedaint gorwydd, rhwydd pob traeth,
 Cymyg mynawg marchogaeth.*

Fleet is the steed, free from obstruction is every beach, the fancy of the gentle is chivalry.
Llefoed.

Cymygawl, a. (cymyg) Enigmatical; fanciful.
Cymygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymyg) A rendering enigmatical; a fancying.
Cymygwr, s. m.—pl. cymygwyr (cymyg—gwr) One who is skilled in enigmas.
Cymyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (myn) A bequest.

O bydd ymryson rhwng dau am gymyn da, a dywedyd o'r naill, i mi y cymyuoedd, a'r liall, i minnau y cymyuoedd—

If there should be a dispute between two for the bequest of goods, and one saying, to me he bequeathed, and the other saying, to me he bequeathed—
Welsh Laws.

Cymynaeth, s. f.—pl. t. au (cymyn) A bequeathing; a testament.
Cymynai, s. m.—pl. cymyneion (cymyn) One who commends to, or bequeaths; a testator.
Cymynawl, a. (cymyn) That is bequeathed.
Cymynedig, a. (cymyn) That is enjoined.
Cymynedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymynedig) The act of willing, or enjoining; a testament.
Cymynediw, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymyn) A behest.

Rhydd yw yr yngnad llys o bob cymynediw y gan ei arglwydd.

The judge of the palace is free from every demand by his lord.
Welsh Laws.

Brysiaw, a orugynt, a gwisgaw pawb ei arfau am dano, ac ufyddau i gymynediw, ac i orchymyn Dyfrig.

They hastened, and each of them put on his armour and obeyed the injunction and command of Dyfrig.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Cymyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymyn) An injunction; a bequeathing.

Cymynu, v. a. (cymyn) To commend; to bequeath, or leave by will. *Yr Arglwydd a gymynws ei ddefaid i Bedr, The Lord commended his sheep to Peter.*

*Cymynaf dy gorf adref,
 I'r nen, a'ih enaid i'r nef.*

I commend thy body home to the roof, and thy soul to heaven.
D. ab Gwilym.

Cymynwr, s. m.—pl. cymynwyr (cymyn—gwr) One who commends, or enjoins; a bequeather.

Cymyr, s. m.—pl. t. ion (myr) Confidence.
Cymyraeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymyr) A state of confiding; estimation.

Cymyred, s. f.—pl. t. au (cymyr) Estimation, respect.

*Cwn pob parth ai cyfarthai,
 Cymyred a ched ni chaf.*

The dogs of every place would bark at him, esteem or gift he would not receive.
D. ab Gwilym, i R. Meigen.

Cymyredd, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymyr) Esteem.

*A'm rhoddes rudd aur gymyredd,
 A'i rhoddy Trindawd trugaredd!*

He that gave me the honourable gift of ruddy gold, may the Trinity give him mercy.
Cynddelw, m. O. Gwynedd.

Cymyreddawl, a. (cymyredd) Being respected.
Cymyreddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymyredd) A respecting; a confiding, or trusting in.
Cymyreddu, v. a. (cymyredd) To honour.
Cymyreddus, a. (cymyredd) Causing respect, or trust; acceptable; arrogant, or assuming.

Sef a orug Cordeila—cymeryd amllder o aur ac arian, ac anfon yn llaw y genad, ac erchi myned a'i thad oddyno—a chymeryd ato dri ugain marchawg, ac eu cyweiriau yu hardd gymyreddus o feirch, a dillad, ac arfau.

What Cordeila did was the taking a profusion of gold and silver, and send in the hand of the messenger, and command to take her father from thence, and that he should take to him three score horsemen, and furnish them elegantly superb as to horses, garments, and arms.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Cymyreddusrwydd, s. m. (cymyreddus) Estimableness, respectableness.

Cymyru, v. a. (cymyr) To confide; to esteem.

*Cymyrws ei hoedl i hyder
 Yngorwydd glas-fre rhag glas-fer—*

He trusted his life to a dependance in a steed of the green hill from the blue spear.
Cynddelw.

Cymysg, s. m.—pl. t. ion (mysg) A mixture, a mixt, or compound. *Cymysg-fab*, a son of a native woman by a foreigner.

Cymysgadwy, a. (cymysg) Compoundable.

Cymysgawl, a. (cymysg) Tending to compound or mix together.

Cymysgedig, a. (cymysg) That is compounded.

Cymysgedd, s. m. (cymysg) A commixture.

Cymysgetor, ger. (cymysg) Being in mixture.

Cymysgfa, s. f.—pl. cymysgfeydd (cymysg) A place of confusion; a chaos.

Trwy y gymysgfa fawr arswydus ni a dorem o'r diwedd allan i'r llaw chwith.

Through the huge frightful chaos we at length broke out to the left hand.
Elis Wyn, Bardd Cusg.

Cymysgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymysg) Commixion; mixture; a blending together.

Cymysgliw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cymysg—lliw) A motley colour.

Cymysgraith, s. f.—pl. cymysgreithiau (cymysg—rhaith) A mixt, or party jury, part natives, and part foreigners.

Cymysgryw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cymysg—rhyw) A mongrel breed. a. mongrel, of a mixed breed.

Cymysgu, v. a. (cymysg) To compound, or mix together.

Cymysgwr, s. m.—pl. cymysgwyr (cymysg—gwr) A compounder, or mixer.

Cymmro, s. m.—pl. Cymmry (cy—bro) A Welshman. *Cymmry* is the universal appellation by which the Welsh call themselves, and every other people of the same race, and language wheresoever situated; and the name is undoubtedly the origin of the *Cimbri*, and *Cimmeri*, in ancient authors.

Cymru, s. f. (cym—bru) Wales. The name might be written three ways, agreeable to so many different derivations; as *Cymru*, from *Cy* and *bru*; *Cymmru*, from *cym* and *bru*; and *Cymru*, from *cyn* and *bru*. The import of all the names is nearly the same, namely the *common or first place of existence, or country*.

Cymu, v. a. (cym) To close together; to accord.

Cymun, s. m.—pl. t. au (cy—ymun) Communion.

Cymunaw, v. a. (cymun) To communicate, to administer, or to receive the sacrament.

*Ni chymeraf gymun gan esgymun fenaich
 Ac eu twygau ar eu clun:
 A'm cymuno—Daw e hun.*

I will not receive a sacrament from the detested monks, with their gowns on their haunches; may I be administered the communion by God himself.
Myrddin.

Cymundeb, s. m. (cymun) Communion; concord.

Cymuniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymun) Communion.
Cymunwr, s. m.—pl. cymunwyr (cymun—gwr)
 A communicant, that receives the sacrament.
Cymwaew, a. (cym—gwaew) That teems with
 pain or throbbing.

Cyn bum cain faglwg bum eirian,
 Oedd gymwaew fy mhar.

Ere I appeared on crutches I was comely, my lance was tem-
 pered with pain. *Llywarch Hen.*

Cymwawd, s. f.—pl. t. au (cy—ymwawd) A comedy.
Cymwedd, s. f.—pl. t. au (ymwedd) A blending
 of habits, or natures; a connexion; a mar-
 riage of a native with a foreigner.
Cymwedd, v. a. (ymwedd) To unite together.

Canys ydlw henaint yn cymwedd a thi.

For that old age is uniting itself with thee. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Cymweddawl, a. (cymwedd) Conjunctive; united.
Cymweddedig, a. (cymwedd) Conjoined in habit.
Cymweddi, s. f. (cymwedd) A union of habits.
Cymweddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymwedd) A unit-
 ing together; consociation; conjunction.
Cymweddu, v. a. (cymwedd) To assimilate or to
 blend together.

I mae henaint yn cymwedd â mi
 O'm gwallt i'm daint.

Old age doth connect itself with me from my hair to my teeth.
Llywarch Hen.

Cymweddus, a. (cymwedd) Mutually assimilative.
Cymwl, s. m.—pl. cymylau (cym—gwl) A cloud.
Cymwyd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cym—gwyd) Mutual,
 or joint sin; being mutually guilty.

Garw gymwyd gywlad
 Yn cyfladd yn mhlymwyd.

Terrible the mutual guilt of a country destroying itself by
 slaughter. *Cynddelw.*

Cymylawg, a. (cymwl) Cloudy; overcast.
Cymyliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymwl) A clouding.
Cymylogrwydd, s. m. (cymylawg) Cloudiness.
Cymylu, v. a. (cymwl) To become cloudy.
Cymyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (cy—myn) A cut, or excision.

Dirper ei angad—
 Braw dachwedd gymynedd gymyn.

His grasp will cause the fearful end of the cutting off by the con-
 flict of edges. *Cynddelw.*

Cymynad, s. f.—pl. t. au (cymyn) The stroke of
 an axe; a hewing, felling, or cutting down.

Pan gryslai Garadawg i gad,
 Mai baedd coed trychwn trychiad
 Tarw byddin yn nhrin gymynad,
 E lithiai wyddgwn o'i angad.

When Caradawg to the battle bled, like the sylvan boar's savage
 tearing was the havoc of the bull of war in conflict, he enticed the
 wild dogs by his grasp. *Aneurin.*

Cymynai, s. f.—pl. cymyneion (cymyn) A hatchet.
Cymynawg, a. (cymyn) Striking with a hatchet.
s. m. he that cuts with a hatchet or battle axe.

Tri chyfarf rhag tarf, rhag torf haelon,
 Tri chloddan gwalch-lan, gweilch frodorion,
 Golchynt eu deurudd, dewr weision, o gad,
 Gwastad gymynad gymynogion.

Three with arms united against flight before a host of generous
 ones, three high famed ones of the embattled fields, comrades of
 heroes, they were used to wash their cheeks coming from battle,
 gallant youths! regular the reaping of the destroying ones.
Cynddelw, i feib. Cadwallon.

Cymynedd, s. m. (cymyn) Excision, destruction.

Eur-ddwrn oedd ei lasn yn ei loffen,
 Eur gledd cymynedd cymynai ben.

Golden-hilted was his blade in his hand, with the golden sword
 of destruction he would fell a head. *Cynddelw, i Riryd.*

Cymyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymyn) A hewer.

Ef flawdd cyfriaen, ef fleiddiad yn nygn,
 Ef gynnygn gymyniad.

He the activity of confederated chiefs, he a ravager in difficulty,
 he the feller of the adversary. *Lt. P. Moch, i D. ab Owain.*

Cymynian, v. a. (cymyn) To hew, or cut down.

Cymynu, v. a. (cymyn) To cut, or to hew; to fell.

Brwysg lasnau y' nghrau y' nghral celanedd
 Cyminedd cymynai;
 Gwrdd heli Teifi tewychai,
 Gwaedlan gwyr a llyr ei llanwai!
 Gwyach rudd gorfudd gorolwai,
 Ar doniar gwyar gonohai!

Sullen blades in crimson fluid in the heat of the carnage of the
 meeting of edges he would reap; the overwhelming salt stream of
 Teifi he would thicken, the streaming gore of men and the ocean
 would fill it; the ruddy sea-mew for a festive treasure loudly
 screams, swimming with difficulty on a wave of blood.
Cynddelw, m. O. Gwynedd.

Cymynwr, s. m.—pl. cymynwyr (cymyn—gwr)
 A hewer, one who fells, or cuts down.

Cymynydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cymyn) A cutter.

CYN, s. m. r.—pl. t. au. The first, or foremost
 part. **a.** first, chief, or foremost. **prep.** before.
adv. before, ere, sooner than. It is used also
 as a prefix to words, implying first, chief,
 excellent, singular, and the like; as *Cyncad*,
 the front of battle; *Cynllan*, a prototype.

Oftn yr wyf y bydd Beirdd, a Chymmreigyddion y wlad, yn hir
 cyn delont i weled gwirionedd a chytiawnder yr addysg a roddir yn
 hyn o lyfr.

I am afraid that the Bards, and Welsh Critics in the country,
 will be long before they come to see the truth and justness of the
 instruction that is given in this book. *Ed. Dafydd.*

Cyn, a prefix in composition, being the mutation
 of *Cyd*. It only occurs in words the other com-
 ponent parts of which begin with *N*, or with *D*,
 and *T*, the *N*, being commutable with those let-
 ters; as for example, *cynnadlu*, to debate toge-
 ther, is from *cyd* and *dadlu*; and *cynnhesu* to
 grow warm, is from *cyd* and *tesu*. But *Cy* is
 a better prefix for words beginning with *T*, as
cynhesu.

Cyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cy—yn) A wedge; a chisel.

Gyrn y cyn a gerddo.

To drive the wedge that will go. *Adage.*

Cyna, v. a. (ci) To go after or follow the dogs,
 as a salt bitch doth.

Cynaber, s. m.—pl. cynebyr (cyn—aber) The
 head of a stream.

Cynach, s. m. (cyn—ach) A seedling plant or tree.

Cynad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwn) A projection; a
 rising of a hill, or ascent. *Ty ar y cynad*, a
 house on the ascent. *Sil.*

Cynaid, a. (cyn) Cuneal, or like a wedge.

Cynâig, a. (cyna) Apt to follow dogs, salt.

Cynair, s. m.—pl. cyneiriau (cyn—gair) Etymon.

Cynall, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (cyn—gall) The first, or
 primary power; first principle.

Dylid gynall a nerth awen drynwyl ar bethau a wnelont, o gyf-
 lawn berthynas, amryfel ranau y gerdd, o barth son, a nwyf, a
 dyfaliad; eithr cynall yw eithaf purder ac eglurder y gwirionedd
 diffuant.

There ought to be the primary principle, and strength of a
 thoroughly vigorous genius as to things that shall produce, from
 just analogy, various parts in a song, as to sound, spirit, and de-
 scription; but the primary principle is the utmost purity, and
 clearness of the unerring truth. *Barddas.*

Cynallu, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (cynall) First power.

Cynamser, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (cyn—amser) Anti-
 quity; the first or primary time.

Cynamserawl, a. (cynamser) Primeval, primitive.

Cynan, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyn—an) A speech.

Arthur ardderchawg cynan,
 O myni o fudd gaffael rhan,
 Wrth gadarn gobaith gwan.

Arthur of illustrious speech, if thou wouldst obtain a share of
 good, from the mighty, let thy hope be weak.
Ymdd. Arthur ac Elisedd.

Cynanawl, a. (cynan) Relating to utterance.

Cynaniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynan) Enunciation,
 utterance, prolation, or pre-nunciation.

Cynansawdd, s. m.—pl. cynansoddion (ansawdd)
 First principle.

Cynansoddawl, a. (cynansawdd) Relating to first principle.

Cynanu, v. a. (cynan) To prelate, to speak.

Nid ydyw yn fyw,
Ni daw ni doddyw,
Ni chynan, ni chlyw,
Ni chlod molawd.

He is not alive, he will not come, he is not come, he will not speak, he will not hear, that will not gather fame.

Gwalchmai, i Fad. ab Meredudd.

Cynar, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (cyn—ar) First ploughing.

Cynaraeth, s. f.—pl. cynareithiau (cyn—araeth) Prolegomena, or preface.

Cynarawd, s. f.—pl. cynarodion (cynarawd) An exordium, a preface, or prelude.

Cynarbed, v. a. (cyn—arbed) To spare, or put by beforehand.

Cynarbedawl, a. (cynarbed) Sparing beforehand.

Cynarbediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynarbed) A sparing beforehand.

Cynarch, s. f.—pl. cyneirchion (cyn—arch) Pre-requisite; a primary request.

Cynarchwaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyn—archwaeth) Foretaste.

Cynarchwaethawl, a. (cynarchwaeth) Pregustable

Cynarchwaethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynarchwaeth) Pregustation, a tasting before.

Cynarchwaethu, v. a. (cynarchwaeth) To fore-taste

Cynarddelw, v. a. (cyn—arddelw) To affirm beforehand; to warrant primarily.

Cynarddelwad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynarddelw) A vouching, affirming, or claiming beforehand.

Cynaraethiad, s. f.—pl. t. au (cynaraeth) A speaking by way of exordium or introduction.

Cynareithiaw, v. a. (cynaraeth) To prelude.

Cynareithiawl, a. (cynaraeth) Prelusive.

Cynareithiwr, s. m.—pl. cynareithwyr (cynaraeth—gwr) A prefacer, one who prefaces.

Cynarfaeth, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cyn—arfaeth) Premeditation, a first intention.

Cynarfaethawl, a. (cynarfaeth) Premeditative.

Cynarfaethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynarfaeth) A pre-meditating; a predisposing.

Cynarfaethu, v. a. (cynarfaeth) To premeditate.

Cynarfer, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cyn—arfer) Original or primary usage.

Cynarfod, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyn—arfod) An opportunity beforehand.

Cynarmerth, s. m. (cyn—armerth) Provision.

Cynarmerthawl, a. (cynarmerth) Forecasting.

Cynarmerthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynarmerth) A providing, or preparing beforehand.

Cynarmerthu, v. a. (cynarmerth) To preconcert.

Cynarpar, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyn—arpar) A first preparation.

Cynarparawl, a. (cynarpar) Pre-established.

Cynarpariad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynarpar) Predisposition; a concerting or preparing beforehand

Cynarparu, v. a. (cynarpar) To predispose.

Cynauaf, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyn—gauaf) Autumn, harvest time. *Mae yn fawr ei gynauaf*, he is full of bustle.

Cynauafa, v. a. (cynauaf) To get in harvest. *Cynauafa gwair*, to make hay.

Cynauafiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynauaf) A harvest getting; a harvesting.

Cynauafu, v. a. (cynauaf) To gather in harvest.

Cynauafwr, s. m.—pl. cynauafwyr (cynauaf—gwr) A harvest gatherer, or a harvester.

Cynawg, a. (cwn) That is superior. *s. m.* a chief.

Cynawl, a. (cwn) Rising; apt to rise; prime.

Cynawr, s. m.—pl. cynorion (cwn) A dog trainer; a hunter with dogs.

Cynbech, s. m. (cyn—pech) A first sin or crime.

Cynbechawd, s. m.—pl. cynbechodau (cynbech) Original sin.

Cynbechawl, a. (cynbech) Relating to original sin.

Cynbechu, v. a. (cynbech) To transgress first.

Cynblant, s. pl. aggr. (cyn—plant) The first born

Cynblant y tlodion a ymborthant, ac y rhai anghenus aforweddant mewn diogelwch.

The firstborn of the poor shall feed themselves, and those that are necessitous shall lie down in safety. Isaiah xiv. 30.

Cynblanta, v. (cynblant) To produce a firstborn.

Cynblentyn, s. m.—pl. cynblant (cyn—plentyn) A first-born child.

Cynbrawf, s. m.—pl. cynbrofion (cyn—prawf) Rudiment; a first essay.

Cynbryd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyn—pryd) A prototype; a model.

Aed y byd, braw gynbryd gan, lldo reg o ddarogan.

Let the world go, a pale emblem of disgust, with the curse of fate. Iolo Goch.

Cynbwyll, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyn—pwyll) A pre-conception, forethought.

Cynbwyllaw, v. a. (cynbwyll) To preconceive.

Cynbwyllawg, a. (cynbwyll) Having a foresight.

Cynbwylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynbwyll) A pre-conceiving, precogitation.

Cynbwyllus, a. (cynbwyll) Precogitative.

Cyncad, s. f. (cyncad) The front of battle.

Ergyr waew cyncad ar feirch cynan, Erlyniad feiniad, flaidd cynfaran.

He doth push the spear of the front of battle on whiteheaded steeds, the foremost pursuer, the wolf of the front rank. Cynddelw, i F. ab Meredudd.

Cyncan, a. (can) White-headed, white-fronted.

Mwyn ofydd ei feirdd, ei faith goelfain ran Meirch mygr-fan cyncan cain.

Amiable the discipline of his bards, a part of his ample bounty is the splendid fairly reared whiteheaded steeds. Cynddelw, i O. Cyfeiliawg.

Cyndad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyn—tad) First parent.

Cyndaeth, s. m.—pl. cyndeithi (cyn—taeth) The first essence.

Cyndardd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyn—tardd) A first spring or shoot.

Cyndarddawl, a. (cyndardd) Shooting of first buds.

Cyndarddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyndardd) A first springing; a first budding.

Cyndarddu, v. (cyndardd) To shoot the first buds

Cyndawd, s. m. (cyn) Antecedence, or priority.

Cydeb, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyn—teb) A prototype.

Cydeyrn, s. m.—pl. t. edd (cyn—teyrn) A chief.

Cyndrwech, s. m.—pl. cyndrychion (cyn—trwech) First cut, slab, or slice

Cyndrychawl, a. (cyndrwech) Precident, cut off.

Cyndrychiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyndrwech) A fore cutting.

Cyndrychu, v. a. (cyndrwech) To precind.

Cyndwf, s. m.—pl. cyndyfion (cyn—twf) A first, or early growth.

Ef a wnaeth dalar, cyndwf ei bron, Fry o nef yn canfu.

He made earth, whose bosom is covered with early growth, high from heaven he surveys. Elidyr Sais.

Cyndy, s. m.—pl. t. au (ci—ty) A dog kennel.

Cyndyn, a. (tyu) Obstinate, stubborn, perverse.

Dynion cyndynion diuerth, Hyllion, erchyllion a cherth.

Men, stubborn ones and void of strength, ugly ones, frightful ones and dangerous. L. G. Cothi.

Cyndyniaw, v. n. (cyndyn) To become obstinate.

Cyndyniawg, a. (cyndyn) Contumacious, stubborn

Tri chyndyniawg Ynys Prydain; Eiddilig Gŵr, a gweirgwryd Fawr, a Thrystan.

The three contumacious ones of the isle of Britain; Eiddilig the dwarf, Gweirgwryd the great, and Trystan. *Triodd.*

Cyndyniawl, a. (cyndyn) Apt to be obstinate.

Cyndynrwydd, s. m. (cyndyn) Stubbornness.

Cynddadgan, v. a. (dadgan) To recite beforehand.

Cynddadganiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynddadgan) A primary recital.

Cynddadgudd, a. (dadgudd) Revealed beforehand

Cynddadguddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynddadgudd) A predisclosing; a revealing before hand.

Cynddadguddiaw, v. a. (cynddadgudd) To reveal beforehand; to predisclose.

Cynddadl, s. f.—pl. t. au (dadl) A first debate or dispute.

Cynddadliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynddadl) A pre-arguing; a disputing beforehand.

Cynddadlu, v. a. (cynddadl) To debate beforehand.

Cynddail, s. pl. aggr. (dail) The first leaves.

Coed wedi eilliw pob calnc.

Cynddail o wial ieuainc.

A wood with every branch placed in order, the first leaves from young twigs. *D. ab Gwilym, i'r banadl.*

Cynddant, s. m.—pl. cynddaint (dant) First tooth.

Cynddangaws, v. a. (dangaws) To premonstrate; to preominate, to show beforehand.

Cynddangosiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynddangaws) A premonstrating, a foretokening.

Cynddar, a. (cyn—dar) Distracted in the head.

Cynddarbod, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyn—darbod) Forethought, or preconception.

Cynddarbod, v. (cyn—darbod) To preconceive.

Cynddarbodaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynddarbod) A preconception, a preconcerting.

Cynddarbodus, a. (cynddarbod) Apt to provide.

Cynddaredd, s. m. (cynddar) Madness, distraction.

Cynddarmerth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyn—darmerth) A provision, or supply beforehand.

Cynddarmerth, v. a. (cyn—darmerth) To provide, or get sustenance beforehand.

Cynddarmerthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynddarmerth) A providing beforehand, a preconcerting.

Cynddarpar, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyn—darpar) Pre-disposition, a previous regulation, or order.

Cynddarpar, v. a. (cyn—darpar) To predispose.

Cynddarparu, v. a. (cynddarpar) To predispose.

Cynddawd, s. m. (cyn—dawd) A preposition.

Cynddawn, s. m.—pl. cynddoniau (cyn—dawn) An inherent gift, or endowment.

Cynddeall, s. m. (cyn—deall) First knowledge.

Cynddeall, v. a. (cyn—deall) To preconceive.

Cynddealliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynddeall) Pre-conception.

Cynddeddf, s. f.—pl. cynddeddfau (cyn—deddf) an original, or inherent law.

Cynddeddfawl, a. (cynddeddf) Having an instinct

Cynddeddfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynddeddf) An endowing with inherent guide, or instinct.

Cynddefawd, s. f.—pl. cynddefodau (cyn—defawd) A fundamental rule, or precept.

Cynddefnydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyn—defnydd) Original matter, or fundamental principle.

Cynddefnyddawl, a. (cynddefnydd) Relating to first matter, or fundamental principle.

Cynddefodawl, a. (cynddefawd) Preceptial.

Cynddefodi, v. (cynddefawd) To pre-constitute.

Cynddeilliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyn—deilliad) Original derivation, or first proceeding from.

Cynddeilliaw, v. a. (cyndeilliaw) To derive, spring, or proceed from originally.

Cynddeiriawg, a. (cynddar) Mad, rabid; outrageous, furious. *Ci cynddeiriawg, a mad dog.*

Cynddeiriogawl, a. (cynddeiriawg) Tending to enrage or to madden.

Cynddeiriogi, v. a. (cynddeiriawg) To madden.

Cynddeiriogiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynddeiriawg) A raving, a being, or becoming enraged.

Cynddeiriogrwydd, s. m. (cynddeiriawg) Outrageousness, madness.

Cynddelw, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyn—delw) An archetype; a pattern, or model. A proper name of men.

Cynddelwad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynddelw) A prefiguring; a prefiguration; exemplification.

Cynddelwi, v. a. (cynddelw) To prefigure.

Cyndderbyn, v. a. (cyn—derbyn) To receive first.

Cyndderbyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyndderbyn) A first receiving, or accepting.

Cyndderbyniawl, a. (cyndderbyn) First taken.

Cynddethol, v. a. (cyn—dethol) To pre-elect.

Cynddetholiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynddethol) A first choosing, pre-election.

Cynddewis, v. a. (cyn—dewis) To pre-elect.

Cynddewisawl, a. (cynddewis) That is pre-elected

Cynddewisiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynddewis) Pre-election; a primary choosing.

Cynddirnad, s. m. (cyn—dirnad) A presumise.

Cynddirnad, v. a. (cyn—dirnad) To presumise.

Cynddirnadawl, a. (cynddirnad) Presurmised.

Cynddodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynddawd) Preposition.

Cynddoniant, s. m. (cynddawn) Pre-endowment.

Cynddoniaw, v. a. (cynddawn) To pre-endow.

Cynddosbarth, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyn—dosbarth) A premonstration, an illustration beforehand.

Cynddosbarthawl, a. (cynddosbarth) Premonstrative.

Cynddosbarthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynddosbarth) A demonstrating, or illustrating beforehand.

Cynddosbarthu, v. a. (cynddosbarth) To illustrate, or demonstrate beforehand.

Cynddrwg, a. (cyn—drwg) Equally bad, as bad.

Cynddrych, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyn—drych) An object.

Cynddrychedig, a. (cynddrych) That is made to be present; represented.

Cynddrychedigawl, a. (cynddrychedig) Representative.

Cynddrychiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynddrych) Presentment, or representation.

Cynddrychiawl, a. (cynddrych) Present, face to face.

Gwedi clybawd o hono yn ddiau, bod y Trofanweision yn gynddrychawl yn y lle hono, ni orphwysws ef na dydd na nos yn cerdded hyd pan ddyfu hyd yno.

After he had heard with certainty that the Trojans were present in that place, he rested not nor day nor night travelling until he had arrived there. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Cynddrychioddeb, s. m. (cynddrychiawl) Presentialness, presence.

Cynddrychiolder, s. m. (cynddrychiawl) A presentness.

O! pa dal, fy ngharedig ferch, y llyfasaf fi, rhag cywilydd, gyrchu dy gynddrychiolder, o achaws rhyfoni o honaf fi wrthytti.

Oh! what retribution, my beloved daughter, shall I dare for shame to bring into thy presence, because that I have been offended with thee. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Cynddrychioli, v. (cynddrychiawl) To presentiate.

Cynddrychiolydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cynddrychiawl) A representative, or one who represents.

Cynddrygedd, s. m. (cynddrwg) Mischief; discord

Cynddull, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cyn—dull) A first form, or principle. *Cynddullion*, prime figures.

Cynddulliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynddull) Prefiguration; a designing beforehand.

Cynddulliau, *v. a.* (cynddull) To prefigure, to perform, to fore-design, to plan beforehand.

Cynddwl, *s. m.—pl. cynddylau* (cyn—dwl) A first idea, or impression; a fore-notice.

Cynddwyre, *v. a.* (cyn—dwyre) To rise before.

Cynddydd, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (cyn—dydd) The dawn of day, or day break; of old, or old time.

Cynddyl, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyn—dyl) A coat of mail.

Cynddylan, *s. m.* (cynddwl) A premonisher.

Cynddyledd, *s. m.* (cynddwl) Premonition; persuasiveness.

Cynddylig, *a.* (cynddwl) Influential, apt to bias.

Cynddylu, *v. a.* (cynddwl) To persuade.

Cynddyled, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (cyn—dylyed) Original debt, or obligation.

Cynebrwydd, *a.* (cyn—ebrwydd) Equally quick.

Cynechwydd, *s. m.* (cyn—echwydd) The first of evening.

Cynedig, *a.* (cwn) That is exalted, or lifted up.

Cynedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynedig) Exaltation.

Cyneica, *v. a.* (cynaig) To go after dogs.

Cyneifiad, *s. m.—pl. cyneifiad* (cyn) A predecessor, or forerunner.

Cyneigdawd, *s. m.* (cynâig) Saltiness of a bitch.

Cyneirchiad, *s. m.—pl. cyneirchiad* (cynarch) One who pre-requires, or demands beforehand.

Cymmry rhag go-air bréyr, ac unbryn,
Cyneirchiad, cynneilwald, un raith cwynyn',
Un gor, un gynghor, un eu son ynt.

The Welsh against the surmise of a baron, and a prince foremost ones in asking, and examples one law they complain, on meeting, one council, and of one voice they are. *Taliesin.*

Cylenid, *a.* (genid) Primogeneal, first-born.

Cylenidedd, *s. m.* (cylenid) A primogeniture.

Cylenw, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyn—enw) A first name.

Cylenwad, *s. m.* (cylenw) Prenomination.

Cylenwi, *v. a.* (cylenw) To prenominate.

Cynerchi, *v. a.* (cynarch) To pre-require.

Cynesgor, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyn—esgor) First delivery, or the birth of a firstborn child.

Cynethol, *v. a.* (cyn—ethol) To pre-elect.

Cynfab, *s. m.—pl. cynfeibion* (cyn—mab) First son; a first born child.

Yn gynfab, hoew arab had,
Rhoddaf yntau, goreu i gyd.

A first born, of sprightly joyful seed, I will give him also, the best of all. *W. Middleton.*

Cynfaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cyn—maeth) A first nourishment, food, or aliment.

Cynfaethawl, *a.* (cynfaeth) Nourished before.

Cynfaethiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynfaeth) A feeding, or nourishing beforehand.

Cynfaethu, *v. a.* (cynfaeth) To nourish before.

Arwyrain Owain cain cenitor
Arglwydd a'm cynfaeth cyn fy hebgor.

The panegyric of Owain gaily to be singing, a prince shall provide dainties for me rather than be deprived of me. *Cynddelw, i O. Gwynedd.*

Cynfai, *s. m.—pl. cynfeiau* (cyn—bai) Original crime; fault or sin.

Cynfaith, *a.* (cyn—maith) Of great extent.

Cynfalant, *s. m.* (cyn—balant) A first budding.

Cynfam, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cyn—mam) A first mother; a primary mother.

Ni bu fawr, Duw gwawr ai gwyl!
Pa am? Cynfam y cynfyl.

He was but for a little, the God of light perceived it; for why; The first mother of strife. *R. G. Eryri.*

Cynfaran, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyn—baran) The fore front, or appearance; the presence.

Gwrfan gynfaran Gynfelyn angerdd,
Anghudd gerdd, gardd elyn;
Aer derfysg am ei derfyn,
Arfaeth haelionaeith Heilyn.

A most exalted countenance like the fierce Gynvelyn, whose song was not concealed, the chacer of the foe; the tumult of slaughter surrounds his boundary, whose habit of liberality is like Heilyn. *Cynddelw, m. i O. Gwynedd.*

Cynfardd, *s. m.—pl. cynfeirdd* (cyn—bardd) A primitive bard, one of the original bards.

Cynfas, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cyn—mas) A sheet of cloth; a bed sheet.

Nid oedd o ond march cynfas i'r llall.

He was but a stalking-horse for the other. *Adage.*

Cynfebyd, *s. m.* (cyn—mebyd) Early age, youth.

Cyngholli mawr Dduw mor ddybryd i neb;
Cynghall nwy goheb o'i gynfebyd.

To be deprived of the mighty God how dreadful to any one; how prudent is he that seeks him from his early youth. *Cynddelw.*

Cynfedydd, *s. m.* (cyn—bedydd) First baptism.

Cadwallawn gedawl o gynfedydd,
Cynlaig ar gant calan weinydd.

Cadwallon bounteous from early baptism, the foremost distributor at a hundred festivals. *Meilyr.*

Cynfedd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (medd) Original bias; property, or disposition; inclination.

Yn cyflenwi wyllys diawl
Heb un ysbrydawl gynfedd.

We are accomplishing the will of the devil, without one spiritual inclination. *Hop. T. Phylip.*

Cynfeddiannu, *v. a.* (cynfeddiant) To preoccupate.

Cynfeddiannydd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cynfeddiant) A preoccupier; a first possessor.

Cynfeddiant, *s. m.—pl. cynfeddiannau* (cyn—meddiant) Preoccupation, or prepossession.

Cynfeddu, *v. a.* (cyn—meddu) To preoccupy.

Cynfeithawl, *a.* (cynfaith) Of great extent.

Arbëig wledig wlad gynfeithawl,
Arglwydd Dad nam gad gyllestrigawl.

Sovereign ruler of the immensely extensive region, Lord and Father leave me not consuming. *Bleddyn Fardd.*

Cynferth, *a.* (cyn—berth) First in beauty.

Anghlaer ben caer cyfarch trengi,
Cynferth o le anferth terfysgi.

Obscure the top of the wall where ruin meets, the fairest place of unsightly tumult. *Gw. Ddu o Arfon.*

Cynfil, *s. m.—pl. t. od* (cyn—mil) What has not attained animal form, a monster; strife.

Bychan fydd mam y cynfil.

Little is the mother of mischief. *Adage.*

Cynfilaidd, *a.* (cynfil) Deformed, monstrous.

Cynflaen, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cyn—blaen) A point.

Hydr glodrydd gynnydd gynflaen lliwed,
Hygyrch oedd ei lys, les trwydded o'i fudd,
A'i fieddgyrn cyfyled.

Bold and famous the increase of the foremost point of the tribes, much frequented was his court, the benefit of intercourse was his treasure, and his meadhorns of conviviality. *Llygad Gwr, i H. ab Madawg.*

Cynflas, *s. m.* (cyn—blas) A foretaste.

Cynflasu, *v. a.* (cynflas) To pregustate.

Cynflawdd, *a.* (cyn—blawdd) First in activity.

Cynflith, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (cyn—blith) The first milk; a cow in her first calving.

Cynflithed, *s. m.* (cynflith) The forthcoming time of milk, or when a cow is near calving.

Nid iawn daly y teirw o Awst hyd wyl Fair gyntaf, canys yna y bydd terfenydd y cynflithed.

It is not proper to keep hold of the bulls from August to Lady Day following, because then is the season of the forthcoming milk. *Welsh Laws.*

Cynfod, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyn—bod) Pre-existence.

Cynfod, *v. a.* (cyn—bod) To exist beforehand.

Cynfodawl, a. (cynfod) Pre-existent; being before; having pre-existence.

Cynfoes, s. f. (cyn—moes) Primitive manner.

Cynfoesawl, a. (cynfoes) Of simple manners.

Cynfaint, s. m.—pl. cynfreinniau (cyn—braint)
A prerogative. *a. Enjoying prerogative.*

*Difro wyf, heb rwyf, heb roddion,
Heb Owain, hebawg cynfreinion.*

*I am an exile, without a leader, without gifts, without Owain,
the hawk of privileged ones. Hywel Poet.*

Cynfraith, a. (cyn—braith) Of variegated front.

Cynfrawd, s. m.—pl. cynfrodyr (cyn—brawd)
The first brother.

Cynfrith, a. (cyn—brith) Of variegated front.

Cynfro, s. f.—pl. t. ydd (cyn—bro) First country.

Cynfrodawr, s. m.—pl. cynfrodorion (cynfrawd)
A primary associate or inhabitant.

Cynfrwch, a. (cyn—brwch) Blustering, boisterous.

Cynfrwydr, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyn—brwydr) The front of battle.

Oedd—

Brad eur-grwydr gynfrwydr gynfraith ei darian.

Ruin splendidly wandering the front of battle was his front-variegated shield. Cynddelw.

Cynfyd, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (cyn—byd) Old, or former time; the old world, the antediluvian world.

Cynfyl, s. m. (cyn—byl) The first boundary; a native place, home, or habitation.

*Gwna llynges gain o longwyr,
O gynfyl Gwyddyl a Gwyr.*

*Make a fair fleet of seamen, from the confine of the Gwyddelians,
and from Gwyr. Iolo Goch, i O. Glyndyfrdwy.*

Cynffon, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyn—ffon) A tail; a skirt. *Cynffon y gyfraith*, a bum bailiff; *cynffonloni*, to fawn upon; *cynffon y llygoden*, mouse-tail; *cynffon y gath*, cat's tail; *cynffon y ceiliog*, the great wild valerian; herbs so called; *cynffon-wen*, the wheat-ear, a bird so called.

Gyda'r ci y cerdd ei gynffon.

With the dog will go his tail.

Adage.

Cynffonawg, a. (cynffon) Having a tail; long tailed. *Seren gynffonawg*, a comet.

Cynffoni, v. a. (cynffon) To make a tail.

Cynffrwyth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyn—ffrwyth) First fruit, a first produce.

Cynhafad, s. m. (cy—tafad) Aptness to spread about. *a. Common, familiar, apt to delay.*

Cynhafawg, a. (cy—tafawg) Luxuriantly spreading. *Hafcynhafawg*, a richly spreading summer.

Cynhaiawg, a. (cy—taiawg) Altogether blunt.

*Caeawg cynhaiawg man y delai,
Diffun y'nlaen bun medd a dalai.*

*Caeawg the most uncivil wherever he came, without anxiety
before the fair he would distribute the mead. Aneurin.*

Cynhaid, s. f.—pl. cynheidiau (cyn—haid) The first or virgin swarm of bees.

Cynhanfod, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyn—hanfod) Pre-existence, an existence beforehand.

Cynhanfodawl, a. (cynhanfod) Primordial.

Cynhanfodi, v. a. (cynhanfod) To pre-exist.

Cynhas, s. m.—pl. t. au (cy—tas) A mutual tie.

Cynhasawl, a. (cynhas) That is mutually binding.

Cynhasedd, s. m. (cynhas) A mutual bond, or obligation; a present or fine received by the prince on making a grant of land to a person.

*A dalo gynhasedd ni thal ebediw wrth farw; set yw cynhasedd
gobryw estyn.*

*Who pays a mutual obligation fee, pays no heriot at his death;
what is implied by mutual obligation present is a fine of investiture.
Welsh Laws.*

Cynhaw, s. m. (cy—taw) Mutual silence, or calm.

Cynhawel, a. (cynhaw) Universally calm or still.

*Neud aelaf cwynaw, neud cynhawel
O Ferwyn hyd fawr Hirdywei!*

*Is not the lamentation woeful, is it not altogether silent from
Berwyn as far as the great Hirdywei:*

Llygad, Gwr, m. H. ab Madawg.

Cynhawelu, v. a. (cynhawel) To silence totally.

Cynhawelwch, s. m. (cynhawel) Total calmness.

Cynhawr, s. m.—pl. cynhorion (cynt) The first, or chief one.

*Cynnydd y Dref Newydd nen,
Cynhawr gwyr deuta Cenen.*

*The prosperity of Newtown above, and the leader of men about
Cenen. B. T. Bach.*

Cynhebrwng, s. m. (hebrwng) A joint sending; a funeral.

Cynhebryngiad, s. m. (cynhebrwng) A jointly sending; guidance.

Gwybodaeth yw gwreiddyn cynhebryngiad.

Knowledge is the root of guidance. Trioedd Dyfnwal. 1

Cynhebyg, a. (cy—tebyg) Alike, or similar.

Cynhebygawdl, s. f. (cynhebyg—awdl) Homoi-optoton, a figure in rhetoric in which the several parts of a sentence end alike.

Cynhebygawl, a. (cynhebyg) Comparative, or that is capable of comparison.

Cynhebygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynhebyg) Comparison; a comparing.

Cynhebygrwydd, s. m. (cynhebyg) Consimilarity.

Cynhebygu, v. a. (cynhebyg) To compare.

*Dywawd Arthur, na chawsai efe erioed yr ail gwr a kynhebycai
ei nerth i hwnw, er pan fuasai yn ymladd a Rhita Gawr.*

*Arthur said, that he had never found another man whose
strength could be compared to him, since he had been fighting
with Rhita Gawr. Gr. ab Arthur.*

Cynhefin, s. m. (hefin) A growth of a year.

Cynhen, s. f.—pl. t. au (cy—ten) Contention, strife, or variance. *Corn y gynhen*, the leader of a faction.

*O winfaeth a meddfaeth ydd aethant
I gynhen llurygogion, nis gwn llaith lledcynt,
Can llwyred eu lleas dyddarfu;
Rhag Cattraeath oedd ffracth eu llu.*

*From the feast of wine and the feast of mead they went to the
strife of the mail covered men, I know of no slaughter so precipi-
tate, so utterly they were slain; before Cattraeath their host was
eloquent. Aneurin.*

Cynhenaidd, a. (cynhen) Apt to be contentious.

Cynhenawl, a. (cynhen) Tending to quarrel.

Cynhendrwst, s. m. (cynhen—trwst) Bustle of strife; the noise of contention.

Cynhengar, a. (cynhen) Contentious, bickering.

Cynhengarwch, s. m. (cynhengar) Contentiousness.

Cynhenid, a. (cyn—hen) Inbred, natural.

*Dym doddyw edliw ac edlid
Am haelion haelder cynhenid.*

*There is come upon me reproof and hatred for the liberal ones
of native liberality. Ll. P. Mech.*

Cynhenllyd, a. (cynhen) Quarrelsome, apt to wrangle, to dispute, or to contend.

Cynhenu, v. a. (cynhen) To wrangle, to contend.

Cynhenus, a. (cynhen) Contentious, turbulent.

*Pwybynag o'r cynhenusion yn llys a el yn erbyn dadgan brawd-
wr cyn barn, efe a ddyly gaffael cof llys rhyngddo ag ef cyn barno
ddim.*

*Whichever of the contending ones in court shall go against the
declaration of the judge before judgment, he ought to get a record
of court between himself and such before he gives judgment.
Welsh Laws.*

Cynhenusrwydd, s. m. (cynhenus) Contentiousness.

Cynhenwr, s. m.—pl. cynhenwyr (cyhen—gwr)
A contentious or quarrelsome person.

Cynhes, a. (cy—tes) Comfortable, cheering.

Cynhesawl, a. (cynhes) Tending to warm.

Cynhesiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynhes) A warming.

Cynhesrwydd, s. m. (cynhes) Warmth, or heat.

Cynhesu, v. a. (cynhes) To warm; to become warm; to cheer, to comfort.

Cynheswr, s. m.—pl. cynheswyr (cynhes—gwr) A warmer; a cheerer.

Cynheulu, s. m. (cy—teulu) Joint family:

Cynhewi, v. a. (cynhaw) To keep silence.

Cynhewydd, s. m. (cyn—hewydd) Early maturity

*Bendith nawradd nef yn ei drefydd
Gwynfyddedig fro fraint gynhewydd.*

*The blessing of the nine orders of heaven be in his towns, the happy region having the privilege of early maturity.
Llywelyn Fardd, i Gadfan.*

Cynhon, s. f.—pl. t. au (cy—ton) A consonance.

Cynhonedd, s. m. (cynhon) Agreement of sound.

Cynhor, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynt—or) An entrance; or avenue; a porch; a door-way, or door-frame.

*Marchlyffan ar darian dor,
A'i gonyn yn ei gynhor.*

*A great frog on the surface of the door with its tail in the entrance of it.
H. Daf, i'r Clo Pren.*

Cynhorawg, a. (cynhawr) Leading, or principal.

*Caeawg cynhorawg bleiddde maran,
Gwefrawr godrwyawr torchawr am ran.*

*Caeg with the foremost countenance in the rank, with amber twined wreath around his temple.
Ancurin.*

Cynhorawr, s. m. (cynhawr) A principal one.

*Arglwyddi gynhwrf gynhorawr
Yn nhorf, yn nherfysg byddinawr.*

*The principal one of the lords of tumult in the host, in the commotion of battle.
Cynddelw.*

Cynhordy, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynhor—ty) A court-house, or lodge before a house; the dog-house.

Cynhraw, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cy—traw) A conform.

Cynhrawedd, s. m. (cynrhaw) Conformity.

*Trydydd gnawd canrawd cynhrawedd o feirdd
Am ei fwrdd cyfaunedd.*

*Thirdly, it was usual for a hundred parties in connexion of bards to be round his domestic board.
Ll. P. Moch, i R. Gryg.*

Cynhrawiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynhraw) A configuration, or conformation, a forming together.

Cynhrawu, v. a. (cynhraw) To configure.

Cynhrwy, s. m. (trwy) An universal pervasion.

Cynhrwyaw, v. a. (cynhrwy) To pervade or to penetrate universally.

Cynhrwyawl, a. (cynhrwy) Pervading universally; penetrating generally.

Cynhugl, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyn—hugl) Plaited or matted work.

Panel cynhugl ceiniawg a dal; panel lliain dwy geiniawg.

*A panel of plaited work its value is a penny; a panel of canvass two pence.
Welsh Laws.*

Cynhwrf, s. m.—pl. cynhyrfoedd (cy—twrf) Commotion, motion; tumult, disturbance; trouble.

Cynhwyth, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cy—twyth) Mutual spring, or elastic force. a. Springing together.

*Wythfed lwyth, gynhwyth gyn-wan eu deddf,
Eu dewis gyflafan;
Llawen dorf am gorf am gyfrdan,
Llawroddion llofruddiaid garthan.*

*The eighth tribe, a mutual spring and first to pierce was its rule, its choice was carnage; a joyous band round the centre of the hall, and round the place of strife, the liberal handed ones, the slayers in the conflict.
Cynddelw, i Bowys.*

Cynhwythaw, v. a. (cynhwyth) To spring or rebound together.

Cynhwythawl, a. (cynhwyth) Springing together.

Cynhwythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynhwyth) A springing together; a being elastic altogether.

Cynhwythig, a. (cynhwyth) Having elastic quality.

*Gwaew gynwythig cyn-las cynnhais,
Dwfn Dyfnais.*

*A spear thoroughly elastic, blue-tipt and flat-pointed, deep have I sent it.
Taliesin.*

Cynhyrfawl, a. (cynhwrf) Motive; provocative.

Cynhyrfedig, a. (cynhwrf) Agitated, in motion.

Cynhyrfedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynhyrfedig) The act of moving, or agitating; commotion.

Cynhyrfedigawl, a. (cynhyrfedig) Concussionary.

Cynhyrfgar, a. (cynhwrf) Incentive, apt to stir.

Cynhyrfgarwch, s. m. (cynhyrfgar) Agitated state.

Cynhyrriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynhwrf) Agitation, motion, commotion, an incentive or motive.

Cynhyrriadawl, a. (cynhyrriad) Concussionary.

Cynhyrfiedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cynhyrriad) A mover, or agitator; a disturber, one who stirs.

Cynhyrfu, v. a. (cynhwrf) To move or stir; to actuate; to hurry, to convulse, to trouble.

Tair swydd iaith; adrawdd, cynhyrfu, a dyfalu.

*The three offices of language; to relate, to actuate, and to describe.
Barddas.*

Cynhyrfwr, s. m.—pl. cynhyrfwyr (cynhwrf—gwr) An agitator, one who makes a stir.

Cynhywyll, a. (cy—tywyll) Altogether dark.

Cyni, s. m. (cy—gni) Anguish, anxiety, distress.

*Adwaen leferydd cyni:
Pan ddisgynai y'nghyfrdy
Pen gwr, pan gwyn a ddyly.*

*I know the voice of distress; when the chief man should come down to the meeting house a white fur he ought to have.
Llywarch Hen.*

Cyniad, s. m.—pl. cyniaid (cyn) A principal.

*O'r gynnifer anhun a borth cyniaid,
Ni's gwyr namun Duw, ac a'i dywaid.*

*Of the various cares that a leader bears, none is acquainted with but God and he that speaks.
O. Cyfeiliawg.*

Cyniannawl, a. (cyniant) Giving precedence.

Cyniannu, v. a. (cyniant) To take precedence.

Cyniant, s. m. (cyn) Priority, or precedence.

Cyniaw, v. a. (cyn) To wedge, to fasten with a wedge; to work with a chisel.

Cyniawl, a. (cyn) Cuneal, or like a wedge.

Cynlladd, a. (cyn—lladd) Head-chopping, topping.

*Gwaew cyn-llaw cynlladd ei anwyd,
Gwaew cynllawdd cynlladd cynllaen rhwydd.
Gwaew ysgwn esgud yn mblynnwyd.*

*The spear of the foremost lion of head-chopping inclination, a spear the first in activity of the foremost wolf, with a piercing point, a spear uplifted quick in the conflict.
Cynddelw.*

Cynllaeth, s. m. (cyn—llaeth) First milk.

Cynllaith, s. m.—pl. cynlleithion (cyn—llaith)

The source of wet, humidity; vapour. a. Humid, moist.

*Gnawd dydd a thanllwyth ar gynllaith gauaf,
Cynreinion cynrwydd-iaith;
Gnawd aelwyd ddifffydd yn ddifffiaith.*

*Common is the day with a blazing fire in winter's humid season, with the eloquent foremost men of spears; it is common for the hearth of the faithless to be a desert.
Llywarch Hen.*

Cynllewych, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyn—llewych) A first tint, or ray of light.

*Ach llywy o gynllewych huan—
Air yd gyfachiudd.*

*The pedigree of the fair one of the first tint of the brightly setting sun.
Gwalchmai.*

Cynlliw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cyn—lliw) Prime colour, a first tint.

Cynllog, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyn—llog) Common interest.

Cynllun, s. m.—pl. t. iau (cyn—llun) A pattern.

Cynlluniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynllun) A preformation; a first sketching, or fashioning.

Cynlluniaw, v. a. (cynllun) To preform; to sketch, to model.

Cynlluniawl, a. (cynllun) Being fit for a copy.

Cynlluniedig, a. (cynllun) That is preformed.

Cynlluniwr, s. m.—pl. cynllunwyr (cynllun—gwr) One who makes a pattern, a modeller.

Cynllwst, s. m.—pl. cynllystau (cyn—llwst) A dog-kennel.

Gwerth gellgi y brenin deg ar ugain yn ei gynllwst; gwerth cenaw costawg yn ei grewyn dwy gelniawg gota, yn ei gynllwst tair celniawg gota a dal.

The price of the king's mastiff dog is thirty pence in his kennel; the price of a cur's whelp in his litter is two-pence short; in his kennel three-pence short is his value. *Welsh Laws.*

Cynllwyd, a. (cyn—llwyd) Grey, hoary headed.

A'n delud cynllwyd i ar gynghorawr.

Let there come to us a hoary headed one for a counsellor.

Aneurin.

Cynllwyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyn—llwyn) A lying in ambush, a lying in wait, or waylaying; an ambuscade; also a concealed murder.

Llofruddiaeth a fo cynllwyn ynddo, megys cuddiau celain; neu furnwyr, megys lladd dyn heb well, neu yn lledrad liw nos—

A felony wherein there is a waylaying in it, as concealing a corpse, or murder, as killing a man without a wound, or by stealth in the night— *Welsh Laws.*

Cynllwyn, v. a. (cyn—llwyn) To lie in ambush, to waylay; to pursue, or follow after.

Cynllwynaw, v. a. (cyn—llwyn) To lie in wait, to set upon, to waylay.

Cynllwynfa, s. f.—pl. cynllwynfeydd (cynllwyn—ma) An ambuscade, a lurking place.

Cynllwyngi, s. m.—pl. cynllwyngwn (cynllwyn—ci) A dog for a sidelay, in hunting.

Cynllwyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynllwyn) A waylaying; a forming an ambuscade.

Cynllwyniaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynllwyn) Ambuscade; the act of waylaying.

Cynllwyniawg, a. (cynllwyn) Full of ambuscades.

Cynllwynwr, s. m.—pl. (cynllwynwyr (cynllwyn—gwr) A lurker, waylayer, or liar in wait.

Cynllyfan, s. m.—pl. t. au (ci—llyfan) A leash, slip, or leading string for dogs; oppression.

Pan dyngo y pencynydd, tynged i fwyn ei gwn, a'i gyrn, a'i gynllyfanau.

When the chief huntsman swears, let him swear by his dogs, and his horns, and his leashes. *Welsh Laws.*

Cynllyfanu, v. a. (cynllyfan) To lead a dog in a leam or leash, to leash, or hold in.

Dêl i'm rhan gynllyfanu
Gi o'r llys, doed garllaes du.

Let there come to my lot to leash a dog from the hall, let the long-hamned black one come. *H. Reinallt.*

Cynllyfanwr, s. m.—pl. cynllyfanwyr (cynllyfan—gwr) One who leashes, or leads dogs.

Cynna, a. (cyd—da) Of equal goodness: as good.

Duw! mal ef, nef Nêr benaeth
Dyn cynua ni's gwna, ni's gwnaeth.

God! Like him, the Sovereign Lord of heaven a man so good he will not, he has not formed. *Ll. P. Moch.*

Ni ddysfa yma
Gwledig dy gynna.

There came not here a sovereign thy equal in goodness. *Taliesin.*

Cynnadgan, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyn—dadgan) A pre-recital; a prediction.

Gwr a aeth Gatraeth gan ddydd—
Bu truan, gynnadgan gylwydd,
Ei neges efo drachwres dringedydd.

A warrior went to Cattrath with the dawn, miserable, from the prediction of fortune, was his errand from the lusting of ambition. *Aneurin.*

Cynnadgudd, a. (cyn—dadgudd) That is revealed beforehand.

Cynnadguddiauw, v. a. (cynnadgudd) To reveal beforehand.

Cynnadl, s. f.—pl. cynnadlan (cyn—dadl) Colloquy; discourse, converse, intercourse.

Diau cynnadl taiawg o'i dy.

Confident is the discourse of the clown in his house. *Adage.*

E a gerddwys Pwyll parth a'i gynadl, ac a ddoai i Lyn Cuch.

Pwyll journeyed towards his connection, and came to the vale of Cuch. *Adage.*

Cynnadla, v. a. (cynnadl) To converse.

Cynnadlawd, s. f. (cynnadl) A mutual discourse.

Cynnadledd, s. f. (cynnadl) A conference.

Dybydd saith-gan llong o bynt gan wynt gogledd,
Ac yn Aber Daugleddau eu cynnadledd.

There will arrive seven hundred ships from a course by the northern wind, and in Aber Daugleddau their intercourse. *Myrddin.*

Cynnadlfa, s. f.—pl. t. au (cynnadl—ma) A place of conference; an assembly house.

Cynnadliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnadl) A conversing.

Cynnadlu, v. a. (cynnadl) To converse together.

Cynnadlydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cynnadl) A discourser; a negotiator.

Cynnadlyddiaeth, s. f. (cynnadlydd) A dialogue.

Cynnag, adv. (cyn—nag) Soever. Cynnag pwy, whomsoever; cynnag pa beth, whatsoever thing.

Cynnal, v. a. (cyd—dal) To sustain, uphold, support, or bear up; to maintain; to keep up. Cynnal cyfeddach, to keep a feast, or entertainment; cynnal gwyl, to keep a holy day; cynnal pen yr iau, to bear a part of the burden; cynnal baint llys, to maintain the privilege of a court.

Cynnal, heb anwladu,
Crefydd a bedydd y bu.

Supporting, without wavering, religion and the faith he has been. *Ieuan Brydydd Hir.*

Cynnaladwy, a. (cynnal) Maintainable.

Cynnaliad, s. f.—pl. t. au (cynnal) A supporting, sustaining, bearing, or staying up; supportation.

Cynnalïaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnal) Maintenance, sustenance, support.

Tri chynnalïaeth awen; llwyddiant, cydnabyddiaeth, a chanmolïaeth.

The three supports of genius: prosperity, acquaintance, and commendation. *Barðdas.*

Cynnaliawd, s. m. (cynnal) Supportance, support.

Cynnaliawdr, s. m.—pl. t. on (cynnaliawd) A sustainer, supporter, or maintainer.

Cynnaliwr, s. m.—pl. cynnalwyr (cynnal—gwr) A supporter, one who sustains, or holds up.

Cynnar, a. (cyn—dar) Early; also seasonable.

Llunïals wawd—
Lliw eiry cynnar peu Aran,
Lloer bryd, lwys fryd, o Lys Fran.

I composed the praise of her that is of the hue of the early snow on the top of Aran, with the countenance of the moon, with pure mind, of the court of Bran. *H. ab E. Llygise.*

Cynnaraidd, a. (cynnar) Rather early, or soon.

Cynnarnerth, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (cyn—darnerth) A previous supply, provision, or preparation.

Cynnarnerth, v. a. (cyn—darnerth) To provide or supply beforehand.

Cynnarnerthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnarnerth) A providing, or supplying beforehand.

Cynnarpar, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyd—darpar) Mutual preparation, provision, or regulation.

Cynnarpariad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnarpar) A providing beforehand, a preconcerting.

Cynnarparu, v. a. (cynnarpar) To prepare jointly.

Cynnaru, v. a. (cynnar) To be early or forward.

Y dyn—
O cynnara cyn liroes
Ni ddeil yn niwedd ei oes.

The man, if he should become forward before a length of age, he will not hold in the end of his life. *T. Alcu.*

Cynnarwch, s. m. (cynnar) Earliness, seasonableness.

Cynnan, adv. (cynt) Ere now; a little while ago, lately, just now, or not long since.

I lechu, gwadu mae gwen,
I'r neth gynnan wrth gawnen.

To conceal herself (the fair one denies) she went a little while ago, by a bin. *Ieuan Dyfi.*

Cynnawdd, s. m. (cyd—nawdd) Mutual protection

Cyweidiadon cyhoedd nerth oedd nawdd
Cun cynnawdd gynniad.

Compatriots of public strength that were the refuge of the leader, of mutual protection, and foremost toiler. *Gwalchmai, m. M. ab Meredudd.*

Cynnawn, s. m.—pl. cynnoniau (cyn—dawn) A leading endowment, trait or character.

Cynnows, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyn—naws) A prevailing passion, disposition, or inclination.

Trystan gynneddfau eglur,
Cyn cynnows lliaws llafur,
Na wrthawd yn gar Arthur.

Trystan of conspicuous qualities, rather than the forwarded disposition of the multitude of the toil, refuse not Arthur for a friend. *Ymdd. Gwalchmai a Thrystan.*

Cynne, s. m. (cyd—de) Ignition; a fire-blaze.

Am hyn, gwar forwyn llw gwawr fore,
Clywaf fy nghalon ton fal tandde
Yn llosgi erddi ar ddeddf cynne.

For this, gentle maid of the colour of the dawn of morning, I feel my broken heart like the rage of fire burning for her sake, from a kindling nature. *Ll. P. Moch, i Wentliant.*

Cynnead, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynne) A kindling.

Cynneall, s. m. (cyn—deall) Pre-apprehension.

Cynneall, v. a. (cyn—deall) To pre-apprehend.

Cynnechre, s. m. (cyn—dechre) First origin.

Cynnechreud, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnechre) A commencement.

Cynnechreu, s. m. (cynnechre) The first beginning

Cyfarchafi Dduw, ddawn orfoledd,
Cynnechreu doniau, dinam fawredd.

I will greet God, a cause of great gladness, the first cause of graces, of unspotted greatness. *Llygad Gur.*

Cynnechreu, v. a. (cynnechre) To give a beginning

Cynnechreuad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnechre) A giving a beginning, or origin; a first causing.

Cynnechreuawl, a. (cynnechreu) Tending to originate; relating to first cause.

Cynnedwydd, a. (cyd—dedwydd) Causing mutual happiness; universally happy.

Maith arwyrain cain cynnedwydd forwyn,
Main wyf yn gorllwyn gorllewenydd.

Laboured the splendid praise of the maid diffusing general happiness, assiduously I pursue the excess of joy. *Ior. Fychan.*

Cynnedwyddwch, s. m. (cynnedwydd) Mutual happiness, or mutual bliss.

Cynnedd, s. f. (cyd—dedd) Natural quality.

Cynneddf, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyd—deddf) Primary law; natural endowment, quality, habit, disposition; instruction. *Cynneddfau da neu ddrwg, good or bad qualities.*

Doai Myngun—i gymeryd y cynneddfau gan Gadwallawn.

Myngun came to receive the instructions from Cadwallawn. *Triodd.*

Rhifedd syr syrthiasant y'ng hrau
O'th gynnygn, o'th gynneddfau.

The number of the stars fell in gore of thy antagonist, from thy qualities. *Ll. P. Moch.*

Cynneddfawl, a. (cynneddf) Natural, habitual.

Ni bydd ry gadarn arnam,
Ni thyr hawl, gynneddfawl gam.

He will not be too assuming over us, he will not break a claim, a habitual wrong. *Iolo Goch.*

Cynneddfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynneddf) A habituating; a becoming habitual.

Cynneddfoledig, a. (cynneddfawl) Having a quality

Cynneddfofi, v. a. (cynneddfawl) To render habitual; to become habituated. *Cynneddfofi moesau, to render morals habitual.*

Cynneddfu, v. a. (cynneddf) To habituate.

Duw yn unig a ddichon gynneddfu gwyr yn ddigonawl at waitia y weinidogaeth.

God alone is adequate to endow men sufficiently for the labour of the ministry. *Jer. Owain.*

Cynneddfus, a. (cynneddf) Tending to endow.

Cynnefawd, s. f.—pl. cynnefodau (cyn—defawd) Ceremony; consuetude, custom, usage.

Cynnefawd a lygro gyfraith ni ddylir ei chynnal.

A ceremony that vitiates the law it ought not to be preserved. *Welsh Laws.*

Cynnefin, a. (cyd—defin) Accustomed, used.

Cynnefinad, s. m. (cynnefin) An accustoming, or exercising; exercitation; a habituating.

Cynnefinaw, v. a. (cynnefin) To habituate, inure, or accustom; to become accustomed, inured, or used to.

Cynnefinawl, a. (cynnefin) Tending to habituate, accustom or make common.

Cynnefindra, s. m. (cynnefin) Inurement; use.

Cynnefinwr, s. m.—pl. cynnefinwyr (cynnefin—gwr) One who is accustomed, or habituated.

Cynnefnydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyn—defnydd) First matter, substance or principle.

Cynnefodawg, a. (cynnefawd) That follows usages or custom.

Cynnefodawl, a. (cynnefawd) Ceremonial, ritual.

Cynnefodedig, a. (cynnefawd) Customary.

Gwyn ei fyd y byd bod gwledig glod-bwyll
Mewn enif didwyll cynnefodedig.

Happy is the world that there is a fame-incited sovereign in habitual toil without deceit. *Gron. Gyriawg.*

Cynnefodgar, a. (cynnefawd) Ceremonious.

Cynnefodi, v. a. (cynnefawd) To habituate.

Cynnefodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnefawd) A becoming habituated, or habituating.

Cynnefodig, a. (cynnefawd) Accustomed; common. *Ci cynnefodig, a dog accustomed to bite.*

Cynhes ydyw'r synwes fau.
Can fwydau cynnefodig.

Comfortable is my bosom with the accustomed victuals. *Gut. Owain.*

Cynnefodwr, s. m.—pl. cynnefodwyr (cynnefawd—gwr) One who follows ceremonies.

Cynneiliad, s. m.—pl. cynneiliaid (cynnal) A supporter, maintainer, or upholder.

Cynneiliaeth, s. m. (cynnal) Maintenance.

Cynneilwad, s. m.—pl. cynneilwaid (cynnelw) One who is a pattern, or example; an original.

Cynneilwad Prydain, wyd priodawr clod,
Ac wyd clo byddinawr.

The example of Britain, thou art proprietor of fame, and thou art the safety of armies. *Ll. P. Moch, i R. ab Hywel.*

Cynneilwawg, a. (cynnelw) An example.

Ni wyr cychwil feirdd—
Delw ydd angyrws bwyf cynneilwawg.

The wandering bards know not the manner that I demean myself that I should be as an example. *Meilyr.*

Cynneilydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cynnal) A supporter

Cynneilyddiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynneilydd) The act of supporting, or abetting.

Cynneiliad, s. m. (cyd—deiliad) Joint issuing.

Cynneiliaw, v. a. (cyd—deiliaw) To proceed or issue jointly from.

Cynneiriawg, a. (cynnar) Rapid; outrageous, furious, mad. *Ci cynneiriawg, a mad dog. Sil.*

Cyneiriogi, v. n. (cynneiriawg) To become mad.

Cynnelw, s. m. (cyn—delw) A pattern.

Can gwledych gwledig eur-gylchw
Cylch huan cynnar o'w canwy,
Cynneilwad cynneilwedd fwyfwy,
Can Cynndelw cynnelw canorthwy.

Since the sovereign reigns that the golden compass of the early sun's course doth illumine, he is the exemplary one tending to secure more and more with Cynndelw the example of assistance. *Cynddelw.*

Cynnelwi, v. a. (cynnelw) To imitate.

Hawdd cynnelw fy rhwyf rwydd ofeg Mordaf,
Rhwyg mawr-dou wrth gareg.

It is easy to imitate my chief with the fluent speech of Mordaf,
with the force of the mighty wave against the rock.

Ein. Wan, i L. ab Ierwerth.

Cynnerbyn, v. a. (cyd—derbyn) To receive mutually; or together.

Cynnerbyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnerbyn) Joint reception; a receiving together.

Cynnerbyniawl, a. (cynnerbyn) Mutually receptive; jointly receiving.

Cynnerchafael, v. a. (cyd—derchafael) To exalt jointly; to raise up together.

Cynnerchafiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyd—derchafiad) Joint preferment, advancement or exaltation.

Cynnerchafu, v. a. (cyd—derchafu) To uplift jointly; to exalt together.

Cynnerchawg, a. (cyd—derchawg) Mutually exalted; having a joint uprising.

Cynnerchedd, s. m. (cyd—derchedd) Mutual exaltation; the state of being jointly raised.

Cynnerchogi, v. a. (cynnerchawg) To exalt together

Cynnerth, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (cyn—nerth) First power; a primary power.

Cynnest, s. m. (cyn—dest) A trimming together.

Cyn cynnest dalar, cyn gorwedd,
Bydd orfin Gododin bedd.

Before the trimming together of the earth, before the lying down, the border of Gododin will be the grave. *Aneurin.*

Cynnethol, v. a. (cyn—dethol) To pre-elect.

Cynnetholiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnethol) Pre-election, a primary choosing.

Cynneu, v. a. (cynne) To kindle, to set on fire, to light. *Cynneu mellt* and *cynneu dreigiau*, to lighten.

Hawdd cynneu tan yn hen aelwyd.

It is easy to kindle a fire on an old hearth. *Adage.*

Cynnen, s. m. (cynne) A great fire, a bonfire.

Ae yn herwydd y gynnefawd, tri chynneu a wnaht i'r tri Duw.

And according to the custom, they made three bonfires to the three Gods. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Cynneuad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynneu) A kindling.

Cynneuawl, a. (cynneu) Apt to kindle, ignitable.

Cynneuedig, a. (cynneu) That is kindled.

Cynneuwr, s. m.—pl. cynneuwr (cynneu—gwr)

A kindler, one who sets on fire, a conflagrator.

Cynnewis, s. m. (cyn—dewis) A pre-election.

Cynnewis, v. a. (cyn—dewis) To pre-elect, to choose beforehand.

Cynnewisawl, a. (cynnewis) That is pre-elected.

Cynnhaeth, s. m. (cyn—taeth) Prime essence.

Cynnhais, a. (cyn—tais) Flat headed; flat-pointed

Cynnhedd, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyn—tedd) A gateway, or entrance.

Cynnhedig, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyn—tefig) A principal. *Mesurau a gydweddo ag hwynt fal cynnhedig.* Meters that assimilate with them like the principal. *Barddas.*

Cynnherfyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyn—terfyn) The preterit, preter, or preter-perfect tense.

Cynnherfynawl, a. (cynnherfyn) Preter-perfect.

Cynnherfynu, v. a. (cynnherfyn) To pre-determine, to conclude, or finish beforehand.

Cynnherig, a. (ci—terig) Following the dogs.

Cynnholi, v. a. (cyn—toli) To prescind.

Neum bu o'i angad rad ragori,
Rhagor fudd, heb gudd, heb gynnholi?
Rheg-ofydd oeddwn o'i ddaioni.

Had I not from his hand excellence of grace, excelling benefit without concealment, without first diminishing it! I was the bounty-master of his goodness. *Cynddelw, m. Cadwallawn.*

Cynnholiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyn—toliad) A prescinding, a taking off beforehand; a diminishing

Cynnhorf, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (cyn—torf) An advance guard, the van of an army.

Cynnhraul, s. f. (cyn—traul) That is most lavish.

Iorwerth gad gannerth, gyd gynhor cynran,
Cynnhraul aur a phorffor.

Iorwerth the supporter of the battle, the mutual leader of the tribe, the most lavish of gold and purple. *Ll. P. Moch.*

Cynnhref, s. f. (cyn—tref) The first abode.

Cynnhrefedig, a. (cynnhref) Being first inhabited. *s. pl. cynnhrefedigion*, the first inhabitants.

Cynnhreth, s. f.—pl. t. i (cyd—treth) A tribute.

A Theilo a Dewi a drefnwys i frenin Morganwg dalu cynnhreth i frenin Llundain.

And Teilo and Dewi appointed for the king of Glamorgan to pay tribute to the king of London. *Caradawg.*

Cynnhrethawl, a. (cynnhreth) Tributary; paying tribute.

Cynnhrethu, v. a. (cynnhreth) To exact tribute.

Cynnhrig, a. (cyn—trig) First inhabited or settled

Cynnhrigawl, a. (cynnhrig) That is first inhabited. *s. pl. cynnhrigolion*, the first inhabitants.

Cynnhwf, s. m. (cyn—twf) The first budding.

Rho dwf, rho gynnhwf Gwanwyn
A chynnull dy wull i dwyn.

Give produce, give the first growth of Spring, and gather the blossom to the bush. *D. ab Gwilym, i'r haul.*

Cynnhyfawl, a. (cynnhwf) That shoot out first.

Cynnhyfiant, s. m. (cynnhwf) The first budding.

Cynnhyfu, v. a. (cynnhwf) To bud first.

Cynniebryd, s. m. (cyn—diebryd) A frustration.

Cynniebryd, v. a. (cyn—diebryd) To frustrate.

Ni rygoddwyf rymgweryd o ddygn;
Nid rhwydd, wy gynnygn, cynniebryd.

May I be restrained from displeasing the Lord who shall cause me to be delivered from trouble: it is not easy, if he is the adversary, to preconcert a frustration. *Ll. P. Moch, i Dduw.*

Cynnif, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyd—gnif) Conflict.

Trafu ddydd Dafydd, difeifi ddyllif cad,
Oedd cadarn ei gynnif.

The day of Dafydd whilst it lasted, that was of unblemished course in battle, powerful was his conflict. *Bladdyn Fardd, i D. Benfras.*

Llywelyn, gelyn oni galwer?
I ddyllif cynnif cynnebycer.

Llywelyn, a foe is he not called! to the torrent of conflict is he compared. *Ein. ab Gwgawn.*

Cynnifer, a. (cyd—nifer) Of even number; so many, or as many.

Cynniferawg, a. (cynnifer) Having an equal number; being of equal number.

Cynniferawl, a. (cynnifer) Of equal number.

Cynniferedd, s. (cynnifer) Evenness of number.

Cynniferwch, s. (cynnifer) Evenness of number.

Cynniferwch o rif ser
Cynhebycer ei nifer.

An equal multiplicity with the number of stars his train is compared. *Myrddin.*

Cynniferydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cynnifer) A quotient, in arithmetic.

Cynnifiad, s. m.—pl. cynnifiad (cynnif) A conflictor; a toiler; a conqueror; a molester.

Cynnifiwr cynnif nid diofer,
Cynnifiad cyneddf Alexander.

A harasser of the conflict not useful, a conqueror of the disposition of Alexander. *Cynddelw.*

Cynnifiaw, v. a. (cynnif) To conflict; to toil; to molest.

A byddinawr gwrdd, gorddyfniad cynnygn
Yn cynnif ar ystrad—Cedwid Duw.

And the mighty host, the tamer of the adversary, that toils on the vale, may God protect. *Ll. P. Moch, i D. Owain.*

Cynnifiawd, s. m. (cynnif) A conflicting.

Cynnifiawl, a. (cynnif) Toiling, conflicting.

Cynnifiwr, s. m.—pl. cynnifwyr (cynnif—gwr)
One who toils; a combatant; a harasser.

Meredudd—
Dunawd gynuefawd cynnifiwr ar ros,
O lin Rhys ab Tewdwr.

Meredudd of the same conduct as Dunod the combatant on the field, of the race of Rhys the son of Tewdwr. *Prydydd Bychan.*

Cynnil, a. (cyn—dil) Skilful, expert; frugal, thrifty, saving.

Hael gynnil gynreinion,
Gwae ni Wynedd orchorddion,
Gweled llawr ar lyw mawr Mon!

Generous and skilful compatriots, woe to us the borderers of Gwynedd, to see the sod on the great leader of Mon. *Ein. Wan, i L. ab Iorwerth.*

Cynnilad, s. m. (cynnil) A using skill; a saving.

Cynnilaw, v. a. (cynnil) To use skill; to be thrifty, frugal, or saving.

Cynnildeb, s. m. (cynnil) Skilfulness; frugality.

Tra yr oeddynt yn cennigenu wrth ereill rhag ymgyfarfod o neb o honynt a'u gwybodaeth, ac a'u cynnildeb hwy, y lladdai cennigenu ei pherchen.

Whilst they were bearing malice against others lest any one should meet with their knowledge, and with their skilfulness, malice destroyed its possessor. *I. D. Rhys.*

Cynniledd, s. m. (cynnil) Accuracy; savingness.

Cynnilen, s. f. (cynnil) A large basket.

Cynnilwch, s. m. (cynnil) Skilfulness, frugality.

Cynniwair, s. f.—pl. cynniweirion (cyd—diwair)
A cruising, wandering, or hovering about.

Tair llynges gynniwair ynys Prydain; llynges llawr mab Eirif, a llynges Difwg mab Alban, a llynges Dolor mab Mwrchath.

The three fleets of piracy of the isle of Britain; the fleet of Llawr the son of Eirif, and the fleet of Difwg the son of Alban, and the fleet of Dolor the son of Mwrchath. *Triodd.*

Cynniwair, v. a. (cyd—diwair) To hover about, to haunt, to frequent, or to resort to; to cruise.

Cynniweiriwch o borth i borth trwy y gwersyll, a lleddwch bob un ei frawd, a phob un ei gyfaill, a phob un ei gymmydawg.

Go to and fro from one gate to the other of the camp, and slay every one his brother, and every one his friend, and every one his neighbour. *Exodus xxxii. 27.*

Cynniwed, s. m. (cyn—niwed) A primary injury, a term in the laws.

Rhoddi Cymraes i alltud :—o'r gynniwedi hono y daw gwartheg difach; can nad oes genedi tad, y da oll, ac yr alanas, ynt ar genedi y fam.

The betrothing of a Welshwoman to a foreigner :—from that primary injury is the origin of cattle unsecured; since there is not a family of the father, the whole of the property, and the murder fine, fall upon the family of the mother.

Cynniweirfa, s. f.—pl. t. on (cynniwair—ma) A place that is frequented or resorted.

Cynniweiriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynniwair) A frequenting, a resorting, a hovering.

Cynniweiriaw, v. a. (cynniwair) To hover.

Cynniweiriawl, a. (cynniwair) Wandering.

Cynniweiriwr, s. m.—pl. cynniweirwyr (cynniwair—gwr) One who hovers about.

Cynniweirydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cynniwair) One who frequents, resorts to, or visits.

Diffeithir hi, ni bydd cynniweirydd trwyddi byth bythoedd.

It shall be desolated, there shall not be a passenger through it for ever. *Isaiah xxxiv. 10.*

Cynnod, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyn—nod) A principal mark or trait.

Tri chynnod anian a hanfod : lle ni ellir gwell, lle ni ellir amgen, ac y lle ni raid amgen.

The three primary traits of nature and system : where a better cannot be effected, where another cannot be effected, and where it is not necessary for another. *Barddas.*

Cynnodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnawd) A characterizing, a giving a primary mark.

Cynnodiadur, s. m. (cynnodiad) Prothonotary.

Cynnodiadydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cynnodiad) A primary or leading marker; a prothonotary.

Cynnogn, s. m.—pl. cynnygn (cyn—dogn) The first party; the adverse party; original debtor.

Y dydd y diffygio y cynnogn taled y mach.

The day that the principal fails let the surety pay. *Welsh Laws.*

A arbeto ei fach arbeted ei gynnogn.

He that spares his bail let him spare his original debtor. *Adage.*

Cynnognaeth, s. m. (cynnogn) A fixing of debt.

Y melch—o gyfraith talawdr fydd pob un onaddynt yn amser cynnognaeth.

The sureties by law every one of them is a debtor during the time of the settlement of the debt. *Welsh Laws.*

Cynnogni, v. a. (cynnogn) To adjust concerns.

Cer Aber Conwy cynnogues dwy ddraig
Dau ddragon yn yngres.

By Aber Conwy, two dragons adjusted their concerns, two haughty ones in adversity. *Ll. P. Moch, i Rodri ab Owain.*

Cynnogniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnogn) A settling, or adjusting matters; a striking a balance.

Cynnoniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnawn) A characterizing, or endowing with a gift.

Cynnoniaw, v. a. (cynnawn) To characterize.

Cynnoniawl, a. (cynnawn) Characteristical.

Cynnor, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyn—dor) The outer door.

Cynnorawg, a. (cynnor) That is foremost.

Cynnorth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyd—dorth) Succour.

Cynnorthwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (cynnorth) Succour, assistance, help, or aid; support, maintenance.

Morfran all Tegid, ni roddes dyn ei arf ynddo y'ngbad Camlan, rhag ei hacred; pawb a dybygynt ei fod yn gythraul cynnorthwy.

Morfran the son of Tegid, no man aimed his weapon into him in the battle of Camlan from his being so hideous; every one imagined him to be an auxiliary devil. *H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.*

Cynnorthwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnorthwy) A succouring, helping, supporting, or assisting.

Cynnorthwyadwy, a. (cynnorthwyad) That may be succoured, assisted, or aided.

Cynnorthwyaw, v. a. (cynnorthwy) To assist, succour, or help; to support, or second.

Cynnorthwyawl, a. (cynnorthwy) Subsidiary.

Cynnorthwyedig, a. (cynnorthwy) Supported.

Cynnorthwyedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnorthwyedig) The act or duty of succouring.

Cynnorthwywr, s. m.—pl. cynnorthwywyr (cynnorthwy—gwr) One who assisteth, a succourer.

Cynnosbarth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyd—dosbarth) A mutual illustration, exposition, or arrangement.

Cynnosbarthawl, a. (cynnosbarth) Mutually illustrative; mutually analogous.

Cynnosbarthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnosbarth) A reciprocally elucidating, or separating of parts.

Cynnosbarthu, v. a. (cynnosbarth) To analyze jointly; to elucidate jointly.

Cynnrych, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyn—drych) An object; an example. a. In presence; present.

Llawer iawn o ddulliau, a moddau y sydd ar y cymhleth adlaw-laid, mal y gweler wrth y cynnrychau.

There are a great many forms and modes as to the compound secondary metricities, as may be seen by the examples. *Barddas.*

Cynnrychedig, a. (cynnrych) That is present.

Cynnrychedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnrychedig) Presentiality, or the state of being present.

Cynnrychedigawl, a. (cynnrychedig) Representative.

Cynnrychiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnrych) A placing in view, exhibition; representation.

Cynnrychiawl, a. (cynnrych) Presential; present.

Diogel genyf nad oes nac angen, na bywyd, nac angelion, na phenaethau, na meddiaunau, na chynnrychiolion—a eill ein esgar i wrth gariad Duw.

Certain I am that there is nor death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present—that can separate us from the love of God. *W. Salisbury.*

Cynnrychioldeb, *s. m.* (cynnrychiawl) Presentness.
 Cynnrychiolder, *s. m.* (cynnrychiawl) Presentness.
 Cynnrychioli, *v. a.* (cynnrychiawl) To presentiate.
 Cynnrychiolwr, *s. m.—pl.* cynnrychiolwyr (cynnrychiawl—gwr) One who places in view, or present; a representative.

Cynnrychiolydd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cynnrychiawl) One who ushers into view; a representative.

Cynnrychydd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cynnrych) An exemplar; a representer.

Cynnud, *s. m. aggr.* (cynne) Fire-wood, or fuel.

Ennill a wnaeth carnwenan
 Egin dur o'r gynnud dan.

The white hafted whittle won the essence of steel from the fire's combustibility. *Gutlo y Glyn, i'r fidaug.*

Cynnull, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cyd—dull) A collection. *Cynnull yd*, in-gathering of corn.

Cynnull, *v. a.* (cyd—dull) To collect, to gather. *Medi a chynnull*, to reap and gather corn.

Y llaw a rydd a gynnul.

The hand that gives will collect.

Adage.

Cynnulladwy, *a.* (cynnull) Collectible.

Cynnullaid, *s. f.* (cynnull) A collection.

Cynnullaw, *v. a.* (cynnull) To collect; to gather together, to congregate.

Sef a orug—cynnullaw llu mawr wrth ddial anghen ei genad ynddynt.

What he did was to assemble a great army for to revenge the death of his messenger upon them. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Cynnulledig, *a.* (cynnull) Collectitious; assembled together.

Cynnulledigaeath, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynnulledig) The act of collecting, or gathering together.

Cynnulledigawl, *a.* (cynnulledig) Collectitious.

Cynnullaidfa, *s. f.—pl. t. on* (cynnullaid—ma) A congregation, a multitude, or assembly.

Cynnullaidfaawl, *a.* (cynnullaidfa) Congregation-al, or relating to a congregation.

Cynnullfan, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cynnull—man) A place of assembling; a depository.

Cynnullgar, *a.* (cynnull) Apt to collect together.

Cynnulliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynnull) A collecting, or gathering together; a collection.

Cynnulliadawl, *a.* (cynnulliad) Tending to collect, or bring together, collective.

Cynnutu, *v. a.* (cynnud) To gather fire-wood.

Cynnutai, *s. c.—pl.* cynnuteion (cynnud) One who gathers, or provides fuel; a woodman. He was the seventh officer of the secondary class in the prince's household.

Y cynnutai—ni ddylly fanylu y cynnud o'r ansawdd y doto ar y march gwedy y del adref.

The woodman ought not to pile up the fuel from the condition he puts it on the horse, after it comes home. *Welsh Laws.*

Cynnutwr, *s. m.—pl.* cynnutwyr (cynnud—gwr) A woodman, one who gathers, or provides fuel.

Cynnwll, *s. f.* (cyn—dwl) Fair weather, or clear sky; season, opportunity.

Cynnwyl, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cyn—nwyl) Prime essence, primary nature.

Cynnwylf, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyn—nwylf) A primary passion; a first love.

Cynnwyn, *s. m.* (cyn—dwyn) First produce, or first fruits, rath fruits; the first crop.

Cynnwyn, *v. a.* (cyn—dwyn) To bring, or bear first; to bear foremost.

Dy gludawr waewawr goch leas cynnygn
 Yn cynnwyn galanas.

Thy spear that is carried red from the slaughter of the adversary first bringing carnage. *Ll. P. Moch, i L. ab Iorwerth.*

Cynnwynawl, *a.* (cynnwyn) Primitia; genial, genuine, natural, native. *Boneddig cynnwyn-*

awl, a gentleman by birth, or one that is nobly born; *ynfyd cynnwynawl*, a natural fool.

Breyr fydd boneddig cynnwynawl—Boneddig cynnwynawl fydd Cymmro fam dad, heb gaeth, heb alltud, heb ledach ynddo.

A baron is a genuine gentleman; a genuine gentleman is a Welshman by father and mother, without a slave, without a foreigner, and without any ignoble blood in him. *Welsh Laws.*

Cynnwyrain, *v. a.* (cyn—dwyrain) To lift up in front; to arise in front.

Cynnwyrain, *a.* (cyn—dwyrain) Lifted up in front; arising in front.

Arglwydd glew, aerlew y dan eur-lain gled
 Gledlyfal cynnwyrain.

A valorous lord, a lion of slaughter under the golden bladed sword, the uplifted falchion. *Cynddelw, m. O. Gwynedd.*

Cynnwyre, *a.* (cyn—dwyre) First rising up.

Dyw Sulgwyn yw hyn, hynt cynnwyr glyw;
 Hynt a ddyco glew gloew ddadwyre.

Whitsunday is the first rising course of the leader; a course may it bring the brave, a glorious resurrection. *Ll. P. Moch.*

Cynnwyräawg, *a.* (cynnwyr) That is rising first.

Cynnwyräawl, *a.* (cynnwyr) That rises first.

Cynnwys, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cyd—dwys) Content; admission, sufferance, leave, license.

Goreu rhan rhoddi cynnwys.

The best portion is the giving leave.

Adage.

Cynnwys, *v. a.* (cyd—dwys) To concentrate; to contain, or to comprehend; to admit, or suffer.

Cynnwys, *a.* (cyd—dwys) Compact, or well-set; close, or narrow. *Mae yn o gynnwys arno*, he is rather straitened for room; *lle cynnwys yw hwn*, this is a small place.

Bid gyhuddawg ceislad; bid gniflad gwyd;
 A bid gynnwys dillad;
 A garo bardd bid hardd roddiad.

Let the bailiff impeach; let evil be a tormentor; may garments be compactly fitted; he that loves a bard let him be a handsome giver. *Llywarch Hen.*

Cynnwysadwy, *a.* (cynnwys) Containable; that may be straitened or confined; admissible.

Cynnwysaw, *v. a.* (cynnwys) To concentrate; to compress, to make compact, to put, or close well together; to contain, or comprehend, to admit, or to take to.

Hael archaeddon,
 Gan engylion
 Cynnwyseter.

The generous archdeacon, amongst angels may he be admitted to be. *Taliesin.*

Cynnwysawl, *a.* (cynnwys) Comprehensive; summary; tending to admit.

Cynnwysder, *s. m.* (cynnwys) Compactness.

Cynnwysedig, *a.* (cynnwys) Compactile; condensed, comprehended, admitted.

Cynnwysedigaeath, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cynnwysedig) The act of making close; compressure.

Cynnwysedigawl, *a.* (cynnwysedig) Inclusive; comprehensive.

Cynnwysfawr, *a.* (cynnwys) Comprehensive.

Cynnwysiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynnwys) Concentration; compagination; inclusion; an epitome, or compendium; sufferance, admission, or leave.

Cynnwyswr, *s. m.—pl.* cynnwyswyr (cynnwys—gwr) One who makes compact; one who takes to himself; an abettor.

Cynnwylth, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cyn—nwylth) A leading whim, or fancy, a singularity.

Cynnwylthaw, *v. n.* (cynnwylth) To be singular.

Cynnwylthawl, *a.* (cynnwylth) Of an odd turn.

Cynnwylthiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cynnwylth) A rendering fantastic, singular, or eccentric.

Cynnwylthig, *a.* (cynnwylth) Of odd disposition.

Cynnyar, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (cyn—dyar) Tumultuous; abounding with noise.

Yn erfid, yn arfod abar,
Yn arfau bu cennau cynnyar.

In the havoc, in the time of carnage, in arms he was a tumultuous youth.
Ll. P. Moch, i L. ab Iorwerth.

Cynnydd, s. m. (cyn—dydd) Increase, growth; a growing, rising, or waxing bigger.

Golwg y perchen yw cynnydd y da.

The eye of the owner is the increase of the stock. *Adage.*

Tri pheth sydd ar eu cynnydd: tan, sef goleuni; enald, sef bywyd; a deall, sef gwirionedd; a gorfod a wnant ar bob peth, ac yna diwedd abred.

Three things are on their increase: fire, that is light; soul, that is life; and understanding, that is truth; and these will prevail over every thing else, and then the state of inchoation will cease.
Barddas.

Cynnyddawl, a. (cynnydd) Increasing, or growing
Cynnyddeb, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cynnydd) Auxesis, a figure whereby a subject is amplified.

Cynnyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnydd) Augmentation; an increasing, an amplifying.

Cynnyddiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnydd) Augmentation, or the act of increasing.

Cynnyddu, v. a. (cynnydd) To increase, to grow.

Calon ni gynnydd cysgid.

A heart that will not increase let it sleep. *Adage.*

Ni elwir cywraïn ni gynnydd.

He is not called ingenious that will not get forward. *Adage.*

Cynnyddwr, s. m.—pl. cynnyddwyr (cynnydd—gwr) One who increases; an augments.

Cynnyfod, v. a. (cyn—dyfod) To become first.

Cynnyfodawl, a. (cynnyfod) Being foremost.

Cynnyfodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnyfod) A forecoming; a first coming or appearance.

Cynnyg, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyn—dyg) A proffer, proposal, overture, or offer. Dyro gynnyg arno, make an attempt upon it.

Llawer dyn a wna
Cynnyg drwg dros dda.

Many a man will make an attempt of evil for good. *Adage.*

Cynnyg, v. a. (cyn—dyg) To offer, or attempt; to tender, propose, or make an overture.

Na chwsg awr a chas gwiriawn,
Gwnal gam heb gynnyg iawn.

Sleep not an hour with foolish enmity, thou doest wrong without offering amends. *T. Aled.*

Cynnygiad, s. f.—pl. t. au (cynnyg) A proffering; an attempting; a proposition, or offer.

Cynnygiadawl, a. (cynnygiad) Propositional.

Cynnygiadwy, a. (cynnyg) That may be offered.

Cynnygiawl, a. (cynnyg) That is offered, or tried.

Cynnygiedig, a. (cynnyg) That is offered.

Cynnygiwr, s. m.—pl. cynnygwyr (cynnyg—gwr) A proposer; an attempter.

Cynnygn, s. pl. aggr. (cyd—dygn) Opponents, antagonists, or adversaries.

Cynnygn fy llyw oedd llawer,
Cwyddyt y'ngnif seith-rifser.

The adversaries of my chief were many, they fell in the toil sevenfold the number of the stars.
Llywelyn Fardd.

Cynnygnawl, a. (cynnygn) That toil together.

Cynnygniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnygn) A toiling together; a conflicting, or combating.

Cynnygnu, v. a. (cynnygn) To persevere, to keep close to; to toil greatly.

Cynnygnwr, s. m.—pl. cynnygnwyr (cynnygn—gwr) One who joins in the toil; a combatant.

Cynnygnydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cynnygn) One who perseveres in toil, or in conflict.

Cynnygydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cynnyg) A proponent, or one who proposes.

Gwyr Prydain adwythain yn llydd
Gwenystad, ystadl cad cynnygydd.

The men of Britain full of ire in the host of Gwenystad, the prepared proponent of battle.
Taliesin.

Cynnyled, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cyn—dyled) Original debt; a primary duty.

Cynnyledus, a. (cynnyled) That is originally due

Cynnylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnwll) A clearing up of the sky; a becoming fair.

Cynnyllu, v. a. (cynnwll) To become fair.

Cynnynu, v. a. (cynu) To be rising up.

Cynnyoddef, v. a. (cyn—dyoddef) To suffer before.

Cynnyoddefwr, s. m.—pl. cynnyoddefwyr (cynnyoddef—gwr) A first sufferer, a protomartyr.

Cynnyrch, s. pl. aggr. (cyn—dyrch) A produce, product, or emblem; a growth, or increase.

Cynnyrch t'wysen yw 'sblennydd,
Ac yn y gwlaw e gwyn gwlydd.

The sunshine is the increase of the ear of corn, and in the rain the weeds will grow.
O. Gwynedd.

Cynnyrchadwy, a. (cynnyrch) Producible.

Cynnyrchafawl, a. (dyrchafawl) Rising together.

Cynnyrchafiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyd—dyrchafiad) Consurrection, or a rising up together.

Cynnyrchafu, v. a. (dyrchafu) To rise together.

Cynnyrchedig, a. (cynnyrch) Made fruitful.

Cynnyrchedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnyrchedig) The act of increasing, or growing.

Cynnyrchiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnyrch) Production.

Cynnyrchiawl, a. (cynnyrch) Fructiferous.

A darfu wrth hau, i beth syrthiaw—mewn tir da, ac a roddes
ffrwyth tyfadwy a chynnyrchiawl.

And it came to pass in sowing, that some fell into good land, and gave fruit flourishing and productive.
Mark iv. 8.

Cynnyrchioldeb, s. m. (cynnyrchiawl) Productiveness; a state of increase.

Cynnyrchioli, v. a. (cynnyrchiawl) To make productive; to cause an increase.

Cynnyrchu, v. a. (cynnyrch) To increase, to grow; to become productive.

Cynnyrchwr, s. m.—pl. cynnyrchwyr (cynnyrch—gwr) One who gives increase, a producer.

Cynnyrddan, v. a. (cyd—dyrddan) To raise a tumult.

Cynnyred, s. m. (cyd—dyred) A frequenting, a resorting, a passing to and fro, a visiting.

Ein peryglir rhag ein argyhoeddi am y derfysg heddyw, herwydd
nad oes un achaws y gallwn roi ateb am y cynnyred hyn.

We shall be endangered of being chastised for this day's tumult, because there is not one reason we can give for this resort.
W. Salisbury.

Cynnyred, v. a. (cyd—dyred) To resort, to visit often; to haunt; to harass; to milk.

Y ddeilen hon, neu cynnyred gwynt!
Gwae hi o'i thynged!
Hi hen: eleni ganed!

This leaf, is it not harassed by the wind? woe to it its fate! It is old: this year was it born.
Llywarch Hen.

Cynnysg, s. m. (cyn—dysg) The first instruction.

Cynnysgaeth, s. f.—pl. t. au (cynnysg) An endowment; a portion, marriage portion.

Cynnysgaethawl, a. (cynnysgaeth) Endowed.

Cynnysgaethedig, a. (cynnysgaeth) Portioned.

Cynnysgaethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnysgaeth) A portioning, endowing, or enriching.

Cynnysgaethu, v. a. (cynnysgaeth) To endow, endue, supply, or enrich; to portion.

Cynnysgaethwr, s. m.—pl. cynnysgaethwyr (cynnysgaeth—gwr) An enricher; an endower.

Cynoddef, v. a. (cyn—goddef) To suffer the first.

Cynoddefawl, a. (cynoddef) That first suffers.

Cynoddefiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynoddef) A suffering before, or beforehand.
Cynoddefwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cynoddefwyr* (cynoddef—gwr) One who suffers first, a protomartyr.
Cynoes, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oedd* (cyn—oes) First age, or primitive time; antiquity.
Cynoesawl, *a. (cynoes)* Primevous, primeval.
Cynoesolrwydd, *s. m.* (cynoesawl) Primitiveness.
Cynon, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyn—on) A principal.
Cynonawl, *a. (cynon)* Primal, or canonical.
Cynordy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynawr) A dog-kennel.
Cynos, *s. pl. aggr. (ci)* Little dogs, or puppies.
Cynosod, *s. m.* (cyn—gosod) First laying on, or placing; an onset, or first attack.
Cynosod, *v. a. (cyn—gosod)* To prepose, to lay on first; to make the first attack.

Cynneddi i Bowys cynosod yn aer,
 Yn awra eu rhacloed;
 Yn mlaen cadau cadw arfod,
 Ac yn ol diwedd-wyr dyfod.

It is the characteristic of Powys to make the first onset in the slaughter, keeping to their spreading fame; in the front of battles watching the opportunity, and in the rear the last men that return.

Cynsodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynsod) A first laying on; a making a first onset.
Cynsodwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cynsodwyr* (cynsod—gwr) One who preposes, places, or lays first.
Cynrabad, *s. m.* (cyn—grabad) First fruition; a state of plenty; prosperity, happiness.

Muddedig fy ngherdd y'nglynrabad
 Llyfddon a berthion parth ac attad;
 Llawn Duw Dofydd dydd yd gaffad Cadfan;
 Agored i wan ei wen angad.

Wearied is my muse in the profusion of the warriors with costly gifts coming to thee; well pleased was God the Renovator, the day that Cadfan was begotten; open to the poor is his white hand.

Cynradd, *s. m.* (cyn—gradd) The first degree.
Cynraddawl, *a. (cynradd)* Of the primary degree.
Cynraddiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynradd) Primeness.
Cynraid, *s. m.*—*pl. cynreidion* (cyn—rhaid) A pre-requisite; a distinguishing trait, or character.

Gwaith bardd—yw iawn ddyfalu athrylith ac anian, a theithi, ac ansawdd, o gynryw, a chynraid y dyn, neu y peth a foler.

The province of a bard is properly to represent the genius, and the nature, and the disposition, and the quality, from the constitution, and character of the man, or thing described.

Cynrain, *s. m.*—*pl. cynreinion* (cyn—rhain) The first point, or origin; stock, or kindred.

*Iorwerth esalllydd, arfogion eu hil,
 Hael gynniil gynreinion.*

The progeny of Iorwerth, armed ones their descendants, generous and accomplished tribes.

Cynraith, *s. f.*—*pl. cynreithiau* (cyn—rhaith) A leading, or fundamental law; a precept.

*Gwyar-fan falh,
 Er cadw cynraith
 Bu cyfnewin.*

The spacious place of blood, for the keeping of a precept it was adequate.

Cynran, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyn—rhan) The first, or primary part.

Tair cynran celfyddyd: anian, lles, a phriodoldeb.

The three essentials of an art: nature, benefit, and appropriation.

*Yn Llongborth gwelais drabludd
 Ar fain, brain ar goludd
 Ac ar ran cynran man rudd.*

In Llongborth I saw a bustle on the stones, ravens on entrails, and on the chieftain's brow a ruddy gash.

Cynranawl, *a. (cynran)* That is first divided.
Cynranu, *v. a. (cynran)* To divide the first.
Cynreidiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynraid) A pre-necessitating; predestination, pre-ordination.
Cynreidiawl, *v. a. (cynraid)* To pre-ordain.
Cynreidiawl, *a. (cynraid)* Prerequisite.

Cynreidrwydd, *s. m.* (cynraid) First necessity.
Cynreithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynraith) Precept.
Cynreithiaw, *v. a. (cynraith)* To make a precept; to form a first principle.
Cynreithiawl, *a. (cynraith)* That is preceptive.
Cynrenin, *a. (cynran)* Having a primary share.

*Cywyrain cedwyr cynrenin
 I Gatraeth, gwerin fraeth ffysgiolin,
 Gwerth medd y'nghyntedd, a gwirawd gwin.*

The front sharing warriors arise together to Gatraeth, a people pert and passionate, the effect of mead in the hall, and the beverage of wine.

Cynrif, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyn—rhif) A prime number.

Cynrifawl, *a. (cynrif)* That is first numbered.

Cynrith, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (cyn—rhith) A first formation; preconception, or perception.

Dylai yr ymadrawd ddawed yn anianawl, ryw deg, o gyfiawn gynrith y deall ac y pwyll.

The discourse ought to come naturally, and congenially, from the just perception of the understanding and the reason.

Cynrithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynrith) A shewing first; a first appearing.

Cynrithiaw, *v. a. (cynrith)* To appear before.

Cynrithiawl, *a. (cynrith)* That appears before.

Pwy a gymer arno chwiliaw yn llwyddiannus yr Arabiaid, ac y Grywiaid feddygon, heb y ganwyll yma yn gynrithiawl o'u blaen?

Who will take upon himself successfully to examine the physicians of the Arabians, and the Greeks, without this torch appearing first before them?

Cynron, *s. pl. aggr. (cyn—rhon)* Maggots; worms.

Cynronawg, *a. (cynron)* Full of maggots.

Cynroni, *v. n. (cynron)* To breed maggots.

Cynronlyd, *a. (cynron)* Apt to have maggots.

Cynronyn, *s. m. (cynron)* A maggot, or gentil.

Cynrysedd, *s. m. (cyn—rhyseidd)* A superfluity.

Cynryw, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (cyn—rhyw) Essence.

Wedi hirfod o amser yr anghred, ac y drwg a dyfasant yn ein plith, llygru awen a wnaethom, a chael ar arfer beth ni ddylai fod herwydd bodd Duw a chynryw gwir.

After a long period of the unbelief, and the wickedness that have grown up amongst us, we have corrupted the muse, and brought into use the thing that ought not to be according to the will of God and the purity of truth.

Cynrywiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynryw) Origination.

Cynrywiaw, *v. a. (cynryw)* To originate.

Cynrywiawl, *a. (cynryw)* Primogenial, original.

Cynsaig, *s. m.*—*pl. cynseigiau* (cyn—saig) A first mess, or course.

Cynsail, *s. f.*—*pl. cynseiliau* (cyn—sail) A first or fundamental ground; a proposition in grammar; a subplinth in architecture.

Cynsefydlawg, *a. (cyn—sefydlawg)* Pre-established; having a primary settlement.

Cynsefydliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyn—sefydliad) A pre-establishing; a pre-determination.

Cynsefydlu, *v. a. (cyn—sefydlu)* To pre-establish.

Cynsefyll, *v. a. (cyn—sefyll)* To stand foremost.

Cynseiliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynsail) A preposing, or laying a foundation; a preposition.

Cynseiliaw, *v. a. (cynsail)* To prepose, to premise.

Cynsylw, *s. m. (cyn—sylw)* Foresight, prescience.

Cynsylwad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynsylw) A foreseeing; a primary observation.

Cynsylwi, *v. a. (cynsylw)* To foresee, to forecast.

Cynsymud, *v. a. (cyn—symud)* To move the first.

Cynsymudawl, *a. (cynsymud)* First moving.

Cynsymudiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynsymud) A first moving; a primary motion.

Cynsymudydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cynsymud) A primum mobile, a first mover.

Cynsyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyn—syniad) A pre-surmise; a thinking beforehand.

Cynsyniaw, *v. a. (cyn—syniaw)* To presurmise.

Cynsyniawl, a. (cyn—syniawl) Precogitative.
Cynsynied, v. a. (cyn—synied) To preconceive.
Cynt, a. (cyn) First, earliest. *adv.* in time past, formerly, heretofore, before: it is also an anomalous comparison from *buan*, used for *buanach*; sooner, swifter, or quicker.

Galw gwin, rhyfedd na flinint,
 Galw am gerdd mab Gwilym gynt.

Calling for wine—it is surprising they are not tired—calling for the song of the son of Gwilym of yore. *Ieuan Tew.*

Y llu diawlaid, lle delynt,
 A fagen' genfigen gynt.

The host of devils, wherever they come, they will sooner breed malice. *L. G. Cothi.*

Cynta, interj. (cynt) Lo here! here! behold!
Cyntaf, a. (cynt) First, chief, earliest. *adv.* In the first place. Also the superlative degree of *Cynt*, soonest, quickest, or swiftest.

Cyntafanedig, a. (cyntaf—ganedig) First-born.
Cyntafanedigaeth, s. m. (cyntafanedig) Primogeniture; a first-born state.

Cyntafenid, a. (cyntaf—genid) Primogenial.
Cyntaid, s. f.—pl. cynteidiau (cynt—aid) First swarm, or virgin swarm of bees.

Llaw ddidawl gwrawl gwr ni ddywaid nag,
 Fy neges yw syniaid,
 Yn addon meddwn medd cyntaid,
 Yn eryr ar llawr-wyr lleiddiaid.

The liberal-handed and vigorous man that will not say no, my errand is to regard, as the offspring of those who were drunk off the virgin swarm, as the eagle of the common slaughterers. *Ll. P. Moch, i Rodri.*

Cyntair, s. m. (cynt—gair) A prognostic, or sign.

Pellenig ein ceiniad,
 Cyntair Lloegrwys a'i gwyddiad;
 Yn ninas pellenig
 Ein ceiniad cynteig.

Far distant is our minstrel, it is known to the omen of the Lloegrans: in a far distant city our minstrel is superior. *Taliesin, i Urien.*

Cyntanedig, a. (cynt—ganedig) Primogenial.

Trawodd, e laddodd, ni wnaeth lai, nododd
 Gyntanedig pob-rhai.

He smote, he slew, he did no less, he vexed with plague the first-born of every one. *W. Middleton.*

Cyntanedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyntanedig) Primogeniture, or eldership, a being first-born.

Cyntawr, s. m.—pl. cyntorion (cynt) A principal.

Cyntedd, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyn—tedd) A court, or entry; a porch. *Cyntedd neuadd*, the entry or lower part of the hall.

Cynteddan, s. f. dim. (cyntedd) A little court.

Cynteddfa, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyntedd—ma) An entry

Llenau y cynteddfa a fyddant liain main cyfrodedd.

The curtains of the court shall be of fine embroidered linen. *Exodus xxvii. 9.*

Cyntefig, a. (cyntaf) Primary, or primitive.

Tri chyntefigion beirdd gorseddawg ynys Prydain: Plennydd, Alawn, a Gwron: ac ni bu beirdd braint Gorsedd o'u blaen hwynt.

The three primary ones institutional of the bards of the isle of Britain: Plennydd, Alawn, and Gwron: and there were no bards holding the privilege of a Gorsedd before them. *Barddas.*

Cyntefigiad, s. m. (cyntefig) Origination.

Cyntefigiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyntefig) The state of being primitive, what is primeval.

Tri chyntefigiaeth gwynfyd: annwrg, aneisiau, ac annarfod.

The three primal things in the circle of felicity: cessation of evil, cessation of want, and cessation of perishing. *Barddas.*

Cyntefigiaw, v. a. (cyntefig) To render primary, to be or become primeval.

Cyntefigrwydd, s. m. (cyntefig) Primariness.

Cyntefin, s. m. (cyn—tefin) The commencement of summer; the first of May, May-day.

Calangauaf garw hin,
 Annhebyg i gyntefin.

The first of November rough is the weather, unlike the first of May. *Llywarch Hen.*

Cyntefin, a. (cyn—tefin) Amphibious. *Pryfed cyntefin*, amphibious animals. *Cynddelw.*

Cyntefyn, s. m.—pl. t. od (cyn—tefyn) An amphibious animal, or one that lives in different elements.

Cyntëig, a. (cynt) Prime, or primal; principal.

Bedd Mor mawrydig diysig unben,
 Post cynhen cyntëig,
 Mab Peredur Penwedig.

The grave of Mor the majestic and serene prince, the pillar of greatest tumult, the son of Peredur of Penwedig. *Taliesin.*

Cyntenid, a. (cynt—genid) Primogenial, first born

Cynthun, s. m. (cynt—hun) The first sleep; a doze; a nap, or short sleep, a slumber.

Cynthunaw, v. a. (cynthun) To doze, to slumber.

Cyntor, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynt—or) A porch; a door-way, or entry.

Cynu, v. a. (cwn) To arise, to rise to the top.

Y bore ddyw Sadwrn cad fawr a fu,
 O'r pan ddwyre haul hyd pan gynu.

The morning of Saturday, there was a great battle from when the sun arose till it got to its height. *Taliesin.*

Cynwaith, s. m.—pl. cynweithiau (cyn—gwaith) First action, or work; first time.

Cynwan, s. f. (cyn—gwan) The first opening.

Hywel, hoewal pob eirchiad,
 Hil Cynan hwyl cyawan cad.

Hywel, the pacifier of every supplicant, the offspring of Cynan whose course was the first opening of battle. *Ll. P. Moch.*

Cynwaneg, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyn—gwaneg) First course; a first wave.

Ar hoew-fun ludd-hun hoen gynwaneg daen,
 Pan wisg ton frwygfaen gaen am gareg.

The slumber breaking sprightly fair one is of the hue of the first course of the surge, when the overwhelming headed wave spreads a mantle round a stone. *Cosmodyn.*

Cynwanegu, v. a. (cynwaneg) To move on first.

Cynwaniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynwan) A first piercing, or a first penetrating.

Cynwann, v. a. (cynwan) To make the first opening, or entrance; to pierce or penetrate first.

Wedi ef—
 Neum cynwant clwyfiant clau;

After him am I not pierced by incessant soundings. *Prydydd Bychan.*

Cynwarchadw, s. m. (gwarchadw) Prior conservancy; preoccupation, or prior possession; possession.

Gwr dawed yw gwr a ddel trwyddo ei hun ar dir, ac ni bo neb o'i genedl cyn nog ef ar y tir; ac felly y cerdda eu braint herwydd y bo eu cynwarchadw.

A coming man is a man that comes by himself upon land, and when none of his kindred shall be before him on the land; and in that way shall their privilege run as their preoccupation shall be. *Welsh Laws.*

Cynwarchadw, v. a. (cynwarchad) To preoccupy.

Gwell yw braint priodawr a gynwarchatwo, nog ydd un newydd ddawed.

Better is the privilege of a proprietor that preoccupies land, than the one newly come. *Welsh Laws.*

Cynwarchae, s. m. (cyn—gwarehae) A foreclosure

Cynwarchâedig, a. (cynwarchae) That is foreclosed

Cynwarchâedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynwarchâedig) A foreclosing; a precluding.

Cynwarchâu, v. a. (cyn—gwarchau) To foreclose.

Cynwarcheidwad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynwarchadw)

A preoccupier, prepossessor, or original keeper
Cynwas, s. m.—pl. cynweision (cyn—gwas) A principal servant; an overseer.

Cynwawl, s. m. (cyn—gwawl) The first light.

Cynwawr, s. f. (cyn—gwawr) The first dawn.

Cynwe, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyn—gwe) The end of a web.

Cynwedd, s. f. (cyn—gwedd) First or foremost appearance; presence.

Cynweddiawn, s. m. (cynwedd) A presence.

Angerddawl fy march yn iones Caeaw,
Er lles ner, Cynan cynweddiawn flaw.

Fiery my steed in the field of Caeo, for the benefit of the chief,
Cynan of honoured presence. *Gwalchmai.*

Cynweisiad, s. m.—pl. cynweisiaid (cynwas) One who is deputed to oversee, or inspect; a prime minister.

Tri chynweisiaid Ynys Prydain: Gwydyr mab Alun mab Beli,
Cawrdaf mab Caradawg Freichfras, ac Owain mab Maxen Wledig.

The three chief ministers of the isle of Britain: Gwydyr the son
of Alun son of Beli, and Cawrdaf the son of Caradog with the
Brawny Arm, and Owain the son of Maxen Wledig. *Triocedd.*

Y saith hyny a drigwys yn saith cynweisiaid i synlaw ar yr ynys
hon: a Charadawg fab Bran yn benaf cynweisiaid arnynt.

Those seven continued as the seven chief ministers to inspect
over this island, and Caradog the son of Bran being the supreme
prime minister over them. *Mabinogion.*

Cynweled, s. m. (cyn—gweled) A foresight.

Gwyn ei fyd ei fryd a fawrled ynddi;
Mal eglwys Dewi y digoned
Eglwys gadr Gadfan gan gynweled.

Happy is his mind that was honoured in it; like the church of
Dewi is the firm church of Cadfan completed with foresight.
Llywelyn Fardd.

Cynweled, v. a. (cyn—gweled) To foresee.

Cynweledig, a. (cynweled) That is foreseen.

Cynwelediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynweled) A fore-seeing; a first observing.

Cynwyd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyn—gwyd) Primary evil or mischief. *a. Evil.*

Seithfed taran,
Cenllusg, a than,
A gwlaw cynwyd.

The seventh thunder, hailstones, and fire, and destructive rain.
Taliesin, am y deg pla.

Cynwydd, s. m. (cyn—gwydd) Land first ploughed

Cynwyl, a. (cyn—gwyl) Bashful, modest, coy.

Cynwyledd, s. m. (cynwyl) Bashfulness, modesty.

Cynwyn, s. m. (cyn—gwyn) Perturbation.

Cynwyrain, v. (cyn—gwyrain) To be uplifted.

Cynwyre, v. a. (cyn—gwyre) To ascend up.

Cynwystl, s. m.—pl. t. on (cyn—gwystl) A first or primary pledge.

Cynwystlaw, v. a. (cynwystl) To pledge before.

Cynwystledig, a. (cynwystl) That is foregaged.

Cynwystliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynwystl) A fore-pledging, a depositing, or pledging beforehand.

Cynydd, v. a. (cwn) To rise, to arise, to get up.

Pan welais ef yn cynydd y trydydd dydd yn fyw, yr hwn beth nad
oeddwn yn ei dybied, mi a gollais lawer o'm gwasanaeth ddynion.

When I saw him rising the third day to life, the which thing I
did not imagine, I lost many of my servants.
Marchawg Crwydrad.

Cynyddaw, v. a. (cynydd) To rise, to arise.

Cynraîn yn cynyddaw
Fal glas-haid arnaw.

Claws rising up, like a blue swarm upon him. *Aneurin.*

Cynydd, s. m.—pl. t. iau (ci) A hunter with dogs.

Ar les y brenin ydd heliant y cynyddlon hyd galian Rhagfyr;
oddiyna hyd y nawfed dydd o Ragfyr ni's cyfranant ag ef.

The huntsmen hunt for the king's benefit until the first of De-
cember; from thence until the ninth day of December they are not
to divide with him. *Welsh Laws.*

Cynyddiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynydd) The prac-
tice or act of hunting; the office of a huntsman.

Cyngall, s. m. (cy—gall) A co-operative power.

Cyngan, s. f. (cy—yngan) Speech, or discourse.

Cynganu, v. a. (cyngan) To talk, or to discourse.

Cyngelyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cy—gelyn) Mutual foe.

Cyngeni, a. (cy—geni) Coeval with the birth.
Bân cyngeni, a mole on the skin.

Cynghad, s. f.—pl. t. au (cy—cad) A concourse.

Cynghadw, v. (cy—cadw) To keep mutually.

Cynghadwyn, s. f.—pl. t. au (cy—cadwyn) A
joint, or continued chain; catenation.

Cynghadwynad, s. m. (cynghadwyn) Concatenation

Cynghadwynaw, v. a. (cynghadwyn) To concate-
nate, to interchain, or to link together.

Cynghadwynawl, a. (cynghadwyn) Concatenated.

Cynghaf, s. m.—pl. t. au (cy—caf) A clinging
together; the bur, in botany; called also *ca-
camwci, cribau y bleiddiau, cynghar, cynghaw,*
and *cyngawf.*

Cynghafaidd, a. (cynghaf) Clinging together.

Cynghafan, s. m. (cynghaf) Cleavers, or goose-
grass. *Cynghafan mwyaf, german madwort.*

Cynghafawg, a. (cynghaf) Clinging together;
embarrassed; like burs, abounding with burs.
The bindweed.

Cynghafu, v. a. (cynghaf) To cling, or fasten to-
gether; to embarrass, or to perplex.

Cynghafus, a. (cynghaf) Of a clingy quality.

Cynghall, a. (cy—call) Very cunning, or wise.

Cynghall nwy goheb o'i gynfebyd.

The wise shall converse with them from his early youth.

Ll. P. Moch.

Cynghallen, s. f.—pl. t. au (cynghall) A wizard.

Ned fi a leddais cant pen,
Neu fi a roddais i Herpen
Cleddyfawr gorfawr gynghallen.

Have I not chopped a hundred heads; Have I not given to Her-
pen the tremendous sword of the enchanter. *Taliesin.*

Cynghan, s. m. (cy—can) Harmony, consonance.

Cynghan, a. (cy—can) Harmonious, concordant.

Ydgyrn a llefain yn y wlad yn gynghan.

Trumpets and acclamation harmonious in the land.

Mabinogion.

Cynghanawl, a. (cynghan) Harmonical, musical.

Cynghanedd, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cynghan) Harmony.

In Welsh versification it is a peculiar kind of
consonancy, where the accented parts of one
pause have echoes, corresponding sounds, or let-
ters, in the following one. It is perfectly dif-
ferent from what is meant by alliteration in
English verse. There are three kinds of it
which again branch out into many varieties.

Tair cynghanedd y sydd o brif ansawdd: cynghanedd groes,
cynghanedd sain, a chynghanedd lusg.

There are three primary sorts of consonancies: alliterative con-
sonancy, rhyming consonancy, and mixt consonancy. *Barddas.*

Cynghanedd yw eiliaw, a phlethu brach cerdd dafawd.

Consonancy is the constructing and combining of verse in vocal
song. *W. Middleton.*

Cynghaneddawg, a. (cynghanedd) Having con-
sonancy.

Cynghaneddawl, a. (cynghanedd) Harmonious.

Cynghaneddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynghanedd) A
harmonizing; a forming a consonancy.

Cynghaneddolrwydd, s. m. (cynghaneddawl) Con-
sonancy, or correspondency of sound.

Cynghaneddu, v. a. (cynghanedd) To harmonize.

Cynghanlyn, v. a. (cy—canlyn) To follow toge-
ther; to follow in company.

Cynghanlynawl, a. (cynghanlyn) Consequent.

Cynghanlyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynghanlyn) A
following, or accompanying together.

Cynghanrwydd, s. m. (cynghan) Propriety.

Cynghant, s. m. (cy—cant) A mutual circle.

Pedwar pwn brodyr a'm buant,
Ac i bob gorwyf nwyfiant;
Ni wyr Tren perchen cynghant.

Four brothers there were to my lot, and each chieftain enjoyed
vigour: Tren knows not the possession of the mutual circle.

Llywarch Hen.

Cynghanu, v. a. (cynghan) To harmonize; to suit
with, to agree; to be fit, meet, or convenient.

Ni chynghain gan genad gywilydd.

It suits not a messenger to be bashful.

Adage.

Cyngar, a. (cy—car) Tending to cling together.

Cyngharant, s. m.—pl. cyngheraint (cynghar) A mutual or common friend; a correlative.

Cyngharu, v. a. (cynghar) To love mutually.

Cynghas, s. m. (cy—cas) Mutual enmity, or hatred. *Cynghas galon*, mutual enmity of foes.

Cynghasâwl, a. (cynghas) Apt to make odious.

Cynghasâu, v. a. (cynghas) To hate mutually.

Cynghasedd, s. m. (cynghas) A mutual enmity.

Cynghau, v. a. (cy—cau) To close together.

Cynghaw, s. m. (cy—caw) Intangling, intricacy, perplexity. *a. Intangled, intricate; burdock. Cynghaw bychan*, small burdock.

Cynghawawg, a. (cynghaw) Full of intricacy, perplexed, or complicate.

Tri chynghawawg cyfraith: rhanïad Galanas, a gwerth da a do-drefu, a dadl mach a chynnogn.

The three perplexities of law: partition of homicidal contribution, the value of goods and furniture, and the debate of bail and debtor. Welsh Laws.

Cynghawg, s. m.—pl. cynghogion (cynghaw) A compound, or complication; a complicate metre, one of the fifteen secondary metricities.

Cynghawiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynghaw) A sticking, or clinging together; a perplexing.

Cynghaws, s. m.—pl. t. au (cy—caws) Co-proximity; issue at law, a suit or cause; also an advocate, or counsel.

Un achaws y llysiir ynad yw ei fod yn gynghaws gynt yn y ddadl hono.

One cause for objecting to a judge is his having been formerly a counsel in that action. Welsh Laws.

Goreu cynghaws gwas diawg.

The best advocate is a lazy servant. Adage.

*Llithiawg oedd Fadawg, Fedwyr nawws garthan,
Gyrthïal Eingl y'ngghynghaws,
Ced cadoedd lluoedd lliaws,
Llid Cedig llaw ddlysg draws.*

Madawg was trained up in Bedwyr's ardour for conflict, he would chase the Angles in the encounter, the treasure of battles of numerous hosts, having the ire of Cedig the irascible with the hand not apt to flag. Sefnyn.

Cynghawsaeth, s. m. (cynghaws) Law pleadings.

Cynghawsawl, a. (cynghaws) That is at issue.

Cynghawsedd, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynghaws) An issue joined; a cause, or process at law.

Cynghawsedd wedi brawd.

Argument after sentence. Adage.

Wedi darfod i'r pleidiau ymddywedyd, dadganed yr ynad y cynghawseddau lle y clywont, ac yna barned.

After the parties have done with arguing, let the judge declare the points at issue in their hearing, and then let him judge. Welsh Laws.

Cynghawsiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynghaws) A coming in conjunction; a joining of issue.

Cynghawswr, s. m.—pl. cynghawswyr (cynghaws—gwr) One who joins issue.

Cynghawsydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cynghaws) A pleader, or advocate.

Cynghel, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cy—cel) Privacy. *a. Private, hidden, or concealed.*

Y pethau hyn, ac ein awr, wedi bod erioed yn rhin a chlyngel y beirdd, a wna'r yn amlwg.

These things, and in our time, after having ever been in the secrecy and concealment of the bards, are made manifest. Ed. Dafydd.

Cynghelawg, a. (cynghel) That is concealed.

Cynghelu, v. a. (cynghel) To conceal, to hide.

Cynghell, s. f. (cy—cell) A joint room.

Cyngherth, a. (cy—certh) That overspreads.

Mae'm lloches—

Yn berth glauar gyngherth gled.

My retreat is a cheerful, warm, and overspreading bush. O. ab Llywelyn Moel.

Cyngherthaid, a. (cyngherth) Apt to spread over.

Cyngherthawl, a. (cyngherth) Overspreading.

Cyngherthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyngherth) A coming close over, a hanging over.

Cyngherthu, v. a. (cyngherth) To overspread.

Cynghest, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cy—cest) A closing together; a contact state.

Rhyddyrilld fy ngherdd—

*Y' nghynghor gwrawr a gwron,
Y' nghynghest gorchest gorchorddion.*

My song was exhibited about in the council of manliness and heroism, in the contact of the feat of the borderers.

Cynddelw, i H. ab Owain.

Cynghlo, s. m.—pl. t. au (cy—clo) A consecratory, a corollary, or demonstrated position.

Cynghlôad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynghlo) A conclusion.

Cynghlôadwy, a. (cynghlo) That may be concluded; that may be connected.

Cynghlôawl, a. (cynghlo) Connective; conclusive.

Cynghloi, v. a. (cynghlo) To lock together.

Cynghlud, s. m. (clud) A congregating together.

Tri chorn cynghlud y sydd: corn cynhauaf; corn dadlau; a chorn golychwyd.

There are three horns of congregating: the horn of harvest; the horn of pleas; and the horn of worship. Trioedd Dyfnwal.

Cynghlwm, s. m.—pl. cynghlymau (cy—clwm) A connexion, conjunction, or copulation.

Cynghlwyf, s. m.—pl. t. au (cy—clwyf) A contagious disease; a contagion.

Cynghlwyfaw, v. a. (cynghlwyf) To infect.

Cynghlwyfawl, a. (cynghlwyf) Contagious.

Cynghlwyfedd, s. m. (cynghlwyf) Contagiousness.

Cynghlwyfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynghlwyf) A breeding a contagion, a contaminating.

Cynghlymawl, a. (cynghlwm) Copulative.

Cynghlymedig, a. (cynghlwm) That is connected.

Cynghlymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynghlwm) A tying together, or connecting; a connexion.

Cynghlymu, v. a. (cynghlwm) To tie together.

Cynghlys, a. (cy—clys) Mutually attractive.

Derllyddai medd melos maglawr

*Gwrys aer gynghlys gan wawr,
Ced lwys Lloegrwys lliwedawr.*

The sweet inebriating mead would contribute to the strife of the mutually attracting battle with the dawn, the precious treasure of the Loegrian tribes. Aneurin.

Cynghnaw, s. m. (cy—cnaw) A devouring or a consuming together.

Cynghnôad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynghaw) A devouring, a consuming; a gnawing together.

Cynghnôi, v. a. (cynghnaw) To consume.

All, cynghnoes

*Ffrwyth coed a maes
Cnwd cyllion.*

Next a swarm of locusts consumed the fruit of wood and field. Taliesin, i'r Deg pla.

Cynghogaid, a. (cynghawg) Complicate.

Mae rhywiau cynghogaid ar bennillion dyri.

There are compound varieties of the lyric stanzas. Barddas.

Cynghogi, v. a. (cynghawg) To complicate.

Cynghogiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynghawg) A blending together; a rendering complicate.

Cyngholl, s. m. (cy—coll) Total loss. *a. Lost.*

Cyngholled, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cyngholl) Total loss.

Neud cyngholled mi, colli rhwyf Mechain!

*Rhwym achaws o'i gynghlwyf,
A'r goreu ydd ymgyrwyf:
Am gar neud afar neud wyf!*

Is it not utter loss to me, to lose the lord of Mechain! His wounding is the cause of restraint, he that was the best to excite me onward: for a friend am I not sorrowful! Cynddelw, m. O. ab Madawg.

Cyngholli, v. a. (cyngholl) To lose altogether.

Cyngholliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyngholl) A losing.

Cyngholliant, s. m. (cyngholl) A privation; loss.

Cynghor, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cy—cor) A council, or assembly met for consultation; counsel.

Nid drwg dim a wneler drwy gynghor.
Nothing is bad that is done through counsel. *Adage.*

Yn Aber Ior yd fydd cynghor
Ar wyr gwedi trin treulitor.

In Aber Ior there will be a consultation of men after the consuming of conflict. *Myrddin.*

Cynghoradwy, a. (cynghor) That may be advised.

Cynghorawl, a. (cynghor) Counsellable.

Cynghoredig, a. (cynghor) That is counselled.

Cynghorfen, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (cynghor—men) Malice, evil design, malignity.

Dyw Merchyr, dydd cynghorfen,
Y treillawr llafnawr ar ben,
Cydiant dau ynghrau Cynghen.

Wednesday, a day of enmity, the blade was whirled about the head, two closed together in the blood of Cynghen. *Myrddin.*

Cynghorfyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynghor—myn) Malice, grudge, hatred, or enmity; envy.

Y neb a laddo ddyn o gynghorfyn, taled bedwar gwas, a phedair morwyn, a bid rydd o'r gyfahan.

He that kills a man from malice, let him pay four males, and four females that are slaves, and let him be free from the homicide. *Welsh Laws.*

Cynghorfynawl, a. (cynghorfyn) Apt to grudge.

Cynghorfyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynghorfyn) A bearing a grudge, or malice; an envying.

Cynghorfynt, s. m. (cynghorfyn) Malice, envy.

Cynghorfyntu, v. a. (cynghorfyn) To bear a grudge, malice, or hatred; to envy.

Cynghorfyntu a orug diawl wrth ei ddaloni ef.

The devil did become envious at his goodness. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Cynghorfyntus, a. (cynghorfyn) Malicious.

Cynghorfyntwr, s. m.—pl. cynghorfyntwyr (cynghorfyn—gwr) One who bears malice.

Cynghorfyntydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cynghorfyn) A begrudger, one who bears malice; an envier.

Cynghori, v. a. (cynghor) To counsel, to advice.

Cynghoriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynghor) A counselling, or advising.

Tri chynghoriad farchawg Ynys Prydain: Cynon ab Clydno Eiddyn, Arawn ab Cynfarch, a Llywarch Hen.

The three knights of counsel of the isle of Britain: Cynon the son of Clydno Eiddyn, Arawn the son of Cynfarch, and Llywarch the aged. *Triodd.*

Cynghoroldeb, s. m. (cynghorawl) Advisedness.

Cynghorus, a. (cynghor) Considerate; cautious.

Cynghorusrwydd, s. m. (cynghorus) Advisedness.

Cynghorwr, s. m.—pl. cynghorwyr (cynghor—gwr) A counsellor, or adviser; a persuader.

Cynghorydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cynghor) A counsellor, or an adviser.

Cynghoryddiaeth, s. m. (cynghorydd) Counselorship.

Cynghraff, s. m. (cy—craff) Perceptivity; sight. a. Very keen, or quicksighted.

Ni bydd cynghraff arnaf—o hyny allan.

A sight of me will not be had from thenceforth. *H. Car. Mag.—Mabinogion.*

Cynghraffawl, a. (cynghraff) Perceptive.

Cynghraffedd, s. m. (cynghraff) A conspectuity.

Cynghraffiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynghraff) Perception; a getting sight of, a getting hold of.

Cynghraffu, v. a. (cynghraff) To perceive, to ken.

Cynghraffwr, s. m.—pl. cynghraffwyr (cynghraff—gwr) A perceiver.

Cynghraiff, s. m. (cy—craiff) Commiseration.

Cynghraiff diawl cynghwl cywyd.

The mercy of the devil mutually culpable in iniquity. *Adage.*

Cynghrain, a. (cy—erain) Being lying together.

Gwelais ar Saeson trychion trauin
Cyn dydd diwedydd fedel cynghrain.

I saw of the mangled, wretched Saxons, before the closing of the day, a confusedly tumbling reap. *Cynddelw.*

Cyngrair, s. m.—pl. cynghreiriau (cy—crair) A covenant, or agreement by oath; a treaty; a truce; an alliance.

Ni char gwylliaid hir gynghrair.

Depredators are not fond of a long truce. *Adage.*

Tranoeth yr aeth gwyr Groeg hyd ar Briaf i geisiaw cynghrair yr ysbaid y byddynt yn claddu eu celanedd.

The next day the men of Greece went to Priam to obtain a truce whilst they should be burying their slain.

H. Dared—Mabinogion.

Cynghreffin, a. (cynghraff) Very keen, or quick-sighted.

Cerddawr, cynghraffwr cynghreffin ar bryf,
O bryfed cyntefin;
Baeddai leir, beiddial fyddin;
Bangaw'r clyw llyw lledfegin.

A songster that is a keen-eyed looker after a worm, of the amphibious brood; he bemauns the hens, he that dares the fight; quick is the hearing of the domestic leader. *Cynddelw, i'r ceiliawg.*

Cynghreiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynghrain) A wallowing, or lying down together; prostration.

Cynghreiniaw, v. (cynghrain) To roll together.

Cynghreiniawl, a. (cynghrain) Prostrate together.

Cynghreiriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynghrair) A covenanting; a making a truce; capitulation.

Cynghreiriaw, v. a. (cynghrair) To covenant; to confederate; to make a truce to capitulate.

Cynghreiriawl, a. (cynghrair) Confederate.

Cynghreiriedig, a. (cynghrair) United by oath.

Cynghreiriwr, s. m.—pl. cynghreirwyr (cynghrair—gwr) A sworn confederate; a leaguer.

Cynghroeg, a. (cy—croeg) That overspreads.

Cynghroes, a. (cy—croes) Intersectant, crossing.

Cynghroesawl, a. (cynghroes) Intersective.

Cynghroesbwn, s. m.—pl. cynghroesbynciau (cynghroes—pwnc) A point of intersection.

Cynghroesedig, a. (cynghroes) That is intersected.

Cynghroesedd, s. m. (cynghroes) A transversity.

Cynghroesffordd, s. f.—pl. cynghroesffyrdd (cynghroes—ffordd) An intersecting road.

Cynghroesi, v. n. (cynghroes) To intersect.

Cynghroesiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynghroes) Intersection, a rendering transverse.

Cynghron, a. (cy—cron) Conglobateous, spheric.

Cynghrwm, a. (cy—crwm) Convex, bending in.

Cynghrwn, a. (cy—crwn) Conglobous, spheric.

Cynghrymawl, a. (cynghrwm) Convexed, convex.

Cynghrymedd, s. m. (cynghrwm) A convexity.

Cynghrymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynghrwm) A bending together, a making convex.

Cynghrymu, v. (cynghrwm) To bend together.

Cynghryn, a. (cy—cryn) Mutually agitating.

Cynghrynâad, s. m. (cynghrwn) Conglobation.

Cynghrynâid, a. (cynghrwn) Like a sphere.

Cynghrynâu, v. a. (cynghrwn) To conglobate.

Cynghrynawl, a. (cynghryn) Mutually shaking.

Cynghrynedd, s. m. (cynghrwn) Conglobosity.

Cynghryniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynghryn) A shaking, or trembling altogether.

Cynghrynu, v. a. (cynghryn) To tremble together.

Cynghudd, a. (cy—cudd) Concealed, or hidden.

Cynghuddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynghudd) A concealing; a becoming concealed.

Cynghuddiaw, v. a. (cynghudd) To conceal.

Och! mor drwm yw ych marw draw!
Och! roi gwedd i'ch cynghuddiaw!

Ah! how sad that you should there expire! what woe, to see the cavalcade going to inter you. *Ris. Iorwerth.*

Cynghuddiawl, a. (cynghudd) Tending to conceal

Cynghwl, s. m. (cyn—cwl) Original or first sin.

Cynghwll, s. m.—pl. cynghyllau (cyn—cwl) The upper part of the stomach; the end.

Cynghwydd, s. m. (cy—cwydd) A prostrating or falling together. *a.* Prostrate.

Glew gloew-rad, gloew gynghad gynghwydd
Cyn can-feirch odduch cêrch cynwydd.

A hero of the splendid gift, and of the splendid prostrate front of battle before the white seeds fed with the first cultured oats.

Cynddelw, m. O. Gwynedd.

Cynghwyddaw, v. a. (cynghwydd) To fall down together; to prostrate together.

Cynghwyddawl, a. (cynghwydd) Mutually falling.

Cynghwyddedig, a. (cynghwydd) Jointly fallen.

Cynghwyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynghwydd) A falling, or happening together; consecution.

Cynghwyn, s. f. (cy—cwyn) Condolence.

Cynghwynaw, v. a. (cynghwyn) To grieve together, or to condole.

Cynghwys, s. f.—pl. t. au (cy—cwys) Rabbet-work, in joinery.

Cynghwysaw, v. a. (cynghwys) To rabbet.

Cynghwysawl, a. (cynghwys) That is rabbeted.

Cynghwysedig, a. (cynghwys) That is rabbeted.

Cynghwysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynghwys) A rabbeting, or grooving.

Cynghwyswr, s. m.—pl. cynghwyswyr (cynghwys—gwr) A rabbetter.

Cynghyd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cy—cyd) A conjuncture; a meeting together, a convention.

Tair prif orsedd Ynys Prydain: gorsedd beirdd, gorsedd gwlad ac arglwydd, a gorsedd cynghyd cynnal.

The three primary sittings of the Isle of Britain: the sitting of the bards; the sitting of the country and prince (legislature) and the sitting of convention of federation.

Barddas.

Tri chynghyd anhebgor abred: anghyfraith, gan nas gellir amgen; dianc anghu rhag drwg a chythraul; a chynnydd bywyd a daloni, gan ymddiosg a'r drwg yn ulainc anghu: a hyn o gariad Duw yn gafaelu ar bob peth.

The three indispensable connections with the state of inchoation: no subjection to injunctive laws, because it is impossible to be otherwise: the escape by death from all evil and devastation; and the accumulation of life and good, by becoming divested of evil in the escapes of death: and all through the love of God embracing all things.

Barddas.

Cynghydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynghyd) Conjunction, or a becoming united.

Cynghydiaw, v. (cynghyd) To conjoin, or unite.

Cynghydiawl, a. (cynghyd) Conjunctive, conjunct

Cynghyflwr, s. m. (cyn—cyflwr) A primitive state or condition.

Cynghyfoed, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyn—cyfoed) A primitive contemporary. *a.* primarily coetaneous

Tri chynghyfoedion byd: haul (goleuni, tan) dyn, a rhyddyd.

The three primary contemporaries of the world: the sun, (light, fire) man, and liberty.

Barddas.

Cynghylus, a. (cynghwl) Mutually culpable.

Cynghylla, s. m. (cynghwll) The upper part of the stomach; also the cud.

Cynghywair, a. (cy—cywair) In complete order.

Mawr-bair cynghywair cynfarchawg y'ng had.
Mawreddus dy wlad, rad redegawg.

A greatly contributing and altogether orderly leading knight in battle, honoured is thy country, flowing with blessings.

Llygad Gwr, i L. ab Gr. Maelawr.

Cynglan, s. f.—pl. cynglenydd (cy—glan) A parallel bank. *Cynglenydd yr afon, Liverwort.*

Cyngliniad, s. m. (cy—gliniad) A kneeling down.

Cyngliniaw, v. a. (cy—gliniaw) To kneel down.

Cynglon, a. (cy—ongl) Having right angles.

Cynglonion yn y fron fry
Dordor, megys dalardy.

Right-angled structures on the hill above, in contact like a grotto.

Iolo Goch, i lys O. Glyndyfrdwy.

Cynglwr, s. m.—pl. cynglwyr (cy—ongl—gwr) Sneaker, a sculker in corners.

Ni wyr eiddig, mawr addoed,
Gynglwr cawdd, un gongl i'r coed.

The jealous one, of great pollution, and shameful sneaker, knows not of one nook of the wood.

D. ab Gwilym.

Cynglyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cy—glyn) Conjunction, copulation. *a.* Conjoined, or coupled together.

Cynglyn-rhwym bob congl unrhyw,
Cafell o aur, cyfa oll yw.

Conjointly fastened is every corresponding angle, a golden retreat; it is all complete.

Iolo Goch, i lys O. Glyndyfrdwy.

Cynglynawl, a. (cynglyn) Joining together.

Cynglynedig, a. (cynglyn) Copulative, conjoined.

Cynglyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynglyn) A copulation

Cynglynu, v. a. (cynglyn) To cling together.

Cyngobrwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (cy—gobrwy) A joint recompense or reward.

Cyngobrwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyngobrwy) A rewarding or recompensing mutually.

Cyngobrwyaw, v. a. (cyngobrwy) To reward mutually; to recompense jointly.

Cyngobrwyawl, a. (cyngobrwy) Mutually rewardable; jointly recompensing.

Cyngoddef, v. a. (cy—goddef) To suffer or bear mutually.

Cyngoddefawl, a. (cyngoddef) Mutually suffering.

Cyngoddefiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyngoddef) A mutually suffering, or enduring; compassion.

Cyngoddefiant, s. m. (cyngoddef) Fellow-feeling.

Cyngofal, s. m.—pl. t. on (cy—gofal) Mutual care; mutual solicitude or anxiety.

Cyngofaliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyngofal) A being mutually cautious, or careful.

Cyngofalu, v. a. (cyngofal) To have mutual care.

Cyngofwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (cy—gofwy) A joint visitation, or resort to.

Cyngofwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyngofwy) A jointly or mutually visiting; a joint visitation.

Cyngofwyaw, v. a. (cyngofwy) To visit mutually or jointly.

Cyngofwyawl, a. (cyngofwy) Mutually visiting; jointly visiting.

Cyngofyn, v. a. (cy—gofyn) To ask mutually.

Cyngofynawl, a. (cyngofyn) Jointly asking.

Cyngofyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyngofyn) A mutual asking, enquiring, or demanding.

Cyngogwydd, s. m. (cy—gogwydd) A bending or inclining together.

Cyngogwyddaw, v. a. (cyngogwydd) To bend together; mutually to incline or bend.

Cyngogwyddawl, a. (cyngogwydd) Apt to bend together; mutually inclining.

Cyngogwyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyngogwydd) A bending, inclining or falling together.

Cyngoludd, s. m. (cy—goludd) A mutual let or hinderance.

Cyngoluddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyngoludd) A hindering, obstructing, or stopping mutually.

Cyngoluddiaw, v. a. (cyngoludd) To obstruct or to hinder mutually

Cyngorchest, s. f.—pl. t. ion (cy—gorchest) Joint emulation; mutual emulation.

Cyngorchestawl, a. (cyngorchest) Emulatory.

Cyngorchesta, v. a. (cyngorchest) To emulate.

Cyngorchestwr, s. m.—pl. cyngorchestwyr (cyngorchest—gwr) A competitor, or emulator.

Cyngorchudd, s. m. (cy—gorchudd) A total obscurity.

Cyngorchuddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyngorchudd) A totally obscuring; total obscuration.

Cyngorchuddiaw, v. (cyngorchudd) To obscure.

Cyngorchuddiawl, a. (cyngorchudd) Altogether obscure; mutually obscuring.

Cyngorfod, s. m. (cy—gorfod) A joint conquest.

Cyngorfod, v. a. (cy—gorfod) Mutually to overcome; to overcome together.

Cyngorfodaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyngorfoed) A joint vanquishment, or overcoming.
 Cyngorfoledd, *s. m.* (cy—gorfoledd) Conclamation.
 Cyngorfoleddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyngorfoledd) A jointly rejoicing, or exulting; conclamation.
 Cyngorfoleddu, *v. a.* (cyngorfoledd) To rejoice together; to exult or rejoice mutually.
 Cyngorphen, *s. m.* (cy—gorphen) A conclusion, or a completion.

Teyrn-wawd teyrn-wyr Cyngen,
 Cynnyddwys cynnif cyngorphen.

The princely panegyric of the royal train of Cyngen; it increased the toil of completion.

Cyngorphen, *v. a.* (cy—gorphen) To conclude.
 Cyngorphenawl, *a.* (cyngorphen) Conclusive.
 Cyngorlludd, *s. m.* (cy—gorlludd) Mutual hinderance; a joint impediment.
 Cyngorlluddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyngorlludd) A mutually hindering, obstructing, or stopping.
 Cyngorlluddiaw, *v.* (cyngorlludd) To constipate.
 Cyngorlluddiawl, *a.* (cyngorlludd) Obstructive.
 Cyngormes, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (cy—gormes) Mutual plague; a joint molestation.
 Cyngormesawl, *a.* (cyngormes) Jointly teasing.
 Cyngormesu, *v. a.* (cyngormes) To molest mutually; to tease or plague jointly.
 Cyngormeswr, *s. m.*—*pl. cyngormeswyr* (cyngormes—gwr) A mutual, or a common molester.
 Cyngosawd, *v. a.* (cy—gosawd) To place, or set together.
 Cyngosodawl, *a.* (cyngosawd) Constituent.
 Cyngosodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyngosawd) Constitution; a depositing together.
 Cyngrabad, *s. m.* (cy—grabad) General plenty.
 Cyngre, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oedd* (cy—gre) An aggregate.
 Cyngreawd, *s. m.* (cyngre) An aggregation.
 Cyngreawdr, *s. m.*—*pl. cyngreodron* (cyngreawd) one who aggregates or collects together.
 Cyngreddf, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cy—greddf) Intuition; instinct. *Cyngreddf gynneddf*, the quality of intuition.

Ni's ludd llu cyngreddf, deddf Dyfuwallawn,
 Dyfuwallaw anaw anewig ddawn.

The host of mutual intuition, agreeable to the usage of Dyfuwallawn, will not obstruct the enriching of the muse of harmonic gift.

Cyngreddfawl, *a.* (cyngreddf) Acting by common instinct, or natural impulse.
 Cyngreddfu, *v. a.* (cyngreddf) To give instinct.
 Cyngres, *s. f.*—*pl. t. i* (cy—gres) A commixion.

Cadarn cyngres
 Ei faranres
 Ni bu werthfawr.

The powerful combination of his front column, it was not of great account.

Cyngresawl, *a.* (cyngres) Apt to blend together.
 Cyngresu, *v. a.* (cyngres) To combine, or mix.
 Cyngrod, *s. f.* (cy—wng—rhod) A winding reel.
 Cyngwara, *s. m.* (cy—gwara) Consolation; bliss.

Bedydd cyngwara
 Hyd frawd yd bara.

The baptism of consolation, until the day of judgment it shall last.

Cyngwarchadw, *s. m.* (cy—gwarchadw) A prior possession or occupancy.

Pan ddechreuwr cynhen am derfynu rhwng tîr cyfannedd a thîr diffaith, cyngwarchadw a derfyna:—Ty, ac ody, ac ysgubawr yw cyngwarchadw.

When a dispute shall arise, about fixing the limit between occupied land and a wild, prior occupation shall terminate it:—A house, a kiln, and a barn constitute a proof of occupation. *Welsh Laws.*

Cyngwarchadw, *v. a.* (cy—gwarchadw) To establish prior possession or occupancy.
 Cyngwasg, *s. m.* (cy—gwasg) A compression.

Cyngwasgadwy, *a.* (cyngwasg) Compressible.
 Cyngwasgar, *a.* (cy—gwasgar) Quite dispersed, or scattered. *Gwleidiadon gyngwasgar*, scattered inhabitants.
 Cyngwasgariad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyngwasgar) Conspersion, a scattering altogether.
 Cyngwasgaru, *v. a.* (cyngwasgar) To disperse.
 Cyngwasgawl, *a.* (cyngwasg) Compressive.
 Cyngwasgedig, *a.* (cyngwasg) Being compressed.
 Cyngwasgiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyngwasg) Compression; a pressing together.
 Cyngwasgu, *v. a.* (cyngwasg) To compress.
 Cyngwasgwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cyngwasgwyr* (cyngwasg—gwr) A compressor, one who compresses.
 Cyngwastad, *a.* (cy—gwastad) Uniform, or even.

Ysymy, o'r cynghor cyngwastad,
 Cywestl peri peleidrad.

What I enjoy, through uniform counsel, are splendour-causing feats.

Cyngwedd, *s. m.* (cy—gwedd) Conformity.
 Cyngweddawl, *a.* (cyngwedd) Being congruent.
 Cyngweddedig, *a.* (cyngwedd) That is consistent.
 Cyngweddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyngwedd) Conformation, congruity, or consistency.
 Cyngweddoldeb, *s. m.* (cyngweddawl) Compatibility, consistency, becomingness, or congruity.
 Cyngweddnu, *v.* (cyngwedd) To make compatible.
 Cyngweini, *v. a.* (cy—gweini) To serve, to aid mutually; to serve together.
 Cyngweiniant, *s. m.* (cyngweini) A mutual service, or ministration; mutual aid, or support.
 Cyngweiniawl, *a.* (cyngweini) Mutually aiding.
 Cyngwerth, *s. m.* (cy—gwerth) An equivalent.

Pa beth a rydd dyn yn gyngwerth dros ei enaid?

What shall a man give in exchange for his soul?
W. Salisbury.

Cyngwerthawl, *a.* (cyngwerth) Exchangeable.
 Cyngwerthu, *v. a.* (cyngwerth) To barter.
 Cyngwerthwr, *s. m.*—*pl. cyngwerthwyr* (cyngwerth—gwr) An exchanger, a barterer.
 Cyngwerthydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyngwerth) A barterer; a mutual seller.
 Cyngwrys, *s. m.* (cy—gwrys) Contention, strife.
 Cyngwrysedd, *s. m.* (cyngwrys) Contentiousness.
 Cyngwrysiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyngwrys) A contending, striving, or fighting together.
 Cyngwrysu, *v. a.* (cyngwrys) To contend.
 Cyngwydd, *s. m.* (cy—gwydd) Mutual presence.

Gwastad, y'ngghan cad, y'ngghyngwydd galon,
 Gal o'dd yn rhodwydd.

Continually, in a hundred conflicts, in contact with the foes, the affliction of the enemy in the pursuit.

Ll. P. Moch, m. H. ab Gr. ab Cynan.

Cyngwys, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (cy—gwys) A mutual summons, or citation; a mutual challenge.
 Cyngwysaw, *v. a.* (cyngwys) To cite, to challenge mutually.

Cenadon Iesu Grist oeddynt gwedy ymarfogi eu hunain mewn grymuder: y rhai nid oeddynt yn ofni cyngwysaw doethineb y rhai doethion.

The Apostles of Jesus Christ had armed themselves with fortitude; they who did not fear to challenge the wisdom of the wise ones.

Y. Marchant Gwyddrad.

Cyngwysawl, *a.* (cyngwys) Mutually challenged.
 Cyngwysiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyngwys) A mutually citing; a challenging.
 Cyngwystl, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (cy—gwystl) A mutual pledge, or gage; a wager.

Cyngwystl a wnawn heb gynghor—
 Nid byw'r crision credadun
 A gai le bai ar liw bun.

I would lay a wager without hesitation, that there is not a christian man alive, who would find a faulty spot on the fair one's complexion.

D. ab Gwilym.

Cyngwystlaw, *v. a.* (cyngwystl) To pledge mutually; to wager.

Cyngwystledd, *s. m.* (cyngwystl) A pledging mutually; a wagery.

Cyngwystliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyngwystl) A mutually pledging; a wagering.

Cyngwystlwr, *s. m.—pl. cyngwystlwyr* (cyngwystl—gwr) A mutual pledger.

Cyngwyswr, *s. m.—pl. cyngwyswyr* (cyngwys—gwr) A mutual summoner; a challenger.

Cyngyd, *s. m.* (cy—wng) Cogitation; intent, or purpose; hesitation. *Ar gynghyd ateb*, Purposing to answer.

Y mae'r byd mewn cyngyd caeth,
Weithian, yn myned waeth-waeth.

The world is in a perplexed disposition, now going worse and worse. *W. Cynwal.*

Cyngydiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyngyd) A purposing.

Cyngydiau, *v. a.* (cyngyd) To cogitate, to muse.

Cyngydiauwl, *a.* (cyngyd) Cogitative, hesitating.

Cyngydioldeb, *s. m.* (cyngydiauwl) Studiousness.

Cyngydiolrwydd, *s.* (cyngydiauwl) Studiousness.

Cyngydiwr, *s. m.—pl. cyngydwyr* (cyngyd—gwr) A contemplative or studious person; one who hesitates, a doubter, a pauser.

Cyngydus, *a.* (cyngyd) Cogitative, intent upon.

Cyngyr, *s. m.* (cy—gyr) A mutual chasing, or drawing *Ffaw gyngyr ffŵyr*, a glorious following after in the flight.

Cyraf, *s. m.* (cy—rhaf) Deletion; forgiveness.

Cyrafol, *s. pl. aggr.* (cy—rhafol) Berries. *Cyrafol y moch*, fruit of the dog-rose, hips.

Cyrafolen, *s. f.* (cyrafol) The mountain ash.

Cyrafon, *s. pl. aggr.* (cy—rhafon) The service tree berries.

Cyrafonllwyn, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyrafon—llwyn) The service tree.

Cyrafu, *v. a.* (cyraf) To blot out; to forgive.

Creadwr y creadyrau,
Porthidon mwyaf,
Cyraf di imi fy ngau!

Creator of all creatures, the most powerful support, forgive me mine iniquity. *Ysgolan.*

Cyraith, *s. f.—pl. cyreithiau* (cy—rhaith) A fate.

Ar ddewia dwyar
Cyraith gradd Forion;
A dan forddwyd haelon
Cyfred cerdd wyllion.

The divine prophet is influenced by a fate of the order of Morion; under the thigh of the beneficent one, with equal pace run gloomy sprites. *Taliesin.*

Cyrawel, *s. pl. aggr.* (cy—rhawel) Berries.

Cyrawol, *s. pl. aggr.* (cy—rhawol) The berries of the mountain ash, and of the service tree.

Cyrbibion, *s. pl. aggr.* (cwr—pib) Dribblets, piece-meal. *Tŷn hŷna yn gyrbibion man*, pull that all to pieces.

Cyrbwyll, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cwr—pwyll) A hint.

Cyrbwyllaw, *v. a.* (cyrbwyll) To suggest.

Cyrbwyllawl, *a.* (cyrbwyll) Allusive, hinting at.

Cyrbwylliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyrbwyll) A mentioning, or hinting; a suggestion; an illusion.

Cyrbwyllus, *a.* (cyrbwyll) Tending to hint.

Cyrbwyllwr, *s. m.—pl. cyrbwyllwyr* (cyrbwyll—gwr) A suggester, or intimidator.

Cyrcydawl, *a.* (cwrcwd) Squatting, cowering.

Cyrcydiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cwrcwd) A squatting

Cyrcydu, *v. a.* (cwrcwd) To squat down.

Cyrcydwr, *s. m.—pl. cyrcydwyr* (cwrcwd—gwr) A squatter, or cowerer; one who squats.

Cyrch, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cwr) A centre; a goal, or mark; gravity, or tendency towards a centre; an inroad, or invasion; an onset, assault, or attack. *Gair cyrch*, a recurrent word, a

term in prosody; *cyrch a chwta*, a kind of stanza, a pause of recurrence, and ending with a line shorter than the preceding ones.

Cyrchadwy, *a.* (cyrch) Approachable, that may be come to; that may be fetched; assailable.

Cyrchafael, *s. m.* (cyrch) A raising up, or elevating. *Dydd Iau cyrchafael*, Ash-Wednesday.

Cyrchafael, *v. a.* (cyrch) To raise up, to elevate.

Cyrchaid, *a.* (cyrch) Tending to approximate.

Cyrchawl, *a.* (cyrch) Approaching; assailant.

Cyrchedig, *a.* (cyrch) That is come to; assailed.

Cyrchedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyrchedig) A resorting to; a coming upon, or attacking.

Cyrchell, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cyrch) What surrounds or hems in; a circle.

Cyrchfa, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cyrch—ma) A resort.

Cyrchfan, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cyrch—man) A resort.

Cyrchfawr, *a.* (cyrch—mawr) Of great resort.

Cyrchiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyrch) A drawing towards, or approaching; a gathering to; a setting upon; or an assaulting; also an assailant.

Oeddynt—

Gwyr cyrchiad y'nghad y'nghaled blwng.

They were the men of assault in battle, and in the dire distress. *Bleddyn Fardd.*

El gyrciad rhagor, wy gyrciaild rhag cwys.

He was an assailant for distinction, they were assailants for fear of the grave. *Ll. P. Moch.*

Cyrchlam, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyrch—llam) A resort.

Goreu cyrchlam ymgyrchu ato,
Canyd hardd i fardd fod i wrtho.

The best resort is to be resorting to him, since it is not handsome for a bard to be from him. *Llygad Gur, i R. MacIaur.*

Cyrchle, *s. m.—pl. t. oedd* (cyrch—lle) A place of resort.

Cyrchnaid, *s. f.—pl. cyrchneidiau* (cyrch—naid)

A leap of approach, or onset; a bound, or leap

Cyrchneidiaw, *v. a.* (cyrchnaid) To bound up.

Clyw'n fy hun yn cynhesu oddimewn, a'm calon yn cyrchneidiaw yn fy nghorff o wir lawenydd, wrth wrandaw ar draethu Prydeiniaith.

I could feel myself warming within me, and my heart bounding in my body for pure joy, in listening to the speaking in the British tongue. *Gr. Roberts.*

Cyrchneidiawl, *a.* (cyrchnaid) Bounding, bouncing

Cyrchu, *v. a.* (cyrch) To gravitate; to approach; to resort to; to set upon, or to assault; to fetch, or bring to. *Cyrchu allan*, to sally out.

Nid calonawg ond a gyrcho.

None is courageous but he that attacks. *Adage.*

Nid llai cyrchir drwg no da.

Evil is not less resorted to than good. *Adage.*

Cyrchynt allan yn arfawg i ymladd a'u gelynion.

They sallied out armed to fight with their enemies. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Cyrchwr, *s. m.—pl. cyrchwyr* (cyrch—gwr) A resorter; a fetcher; one who attacks; assailant.

Cyrchwyledd, *s. m.* (cyrch—gwyledd) Modesty, diffidence, or bashfulness.

Cyrchwylus, *a.* (cyrch—gwyl) Modest, diffident.

Cyrchyd, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (cyrch) A circuit.

Cyrchyn, *s. m.* (cyrch) A tendency to a centre. *a.* Tending towards a centre; surrounding.

Cyrchynad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyrchyn) A resorting

Cyrchynawd, *s. m.* (cyrchyn) A drawing towards

Burthiad cad, cyrchiad cyrchynawd,
Budd beirddion barddair o'm ceudawd—
Ef ei medd.

The charger of the battle, the assailant in the encounter, the benefit of bards, the bardic lore from my bosom to him belongs. *Cynadeleu, i'r arglwydd Rhys.*

Cyrchynfardd, s. m.—pl. cyrchynfeirdd (cyrchyn—bardd) A bard of resort; an itinerant poet.

Cyrchaf Rys fab Rhys, o'm rhysedd;
Cyrchiad cad Cadell etifedd,
Cyrchynfeirdd cyrchant wy orsedd.

I will resort to Rhys, the son of Rhys, in my avidity; the assaulter of the battle of the race of Cadell, the resorting bard's resort to his assembly.
Ll. P. Moch, i R. Gryg.

Cyrchyniad, s. m.—pl. cyrchyniaid (cyrchyn) A resorter, a visitant.

Gnawd cyrchyniad yn mhob bro.

A visitor is common in every country.

Adage.

Cyrchyniawg, a. (cyrchyn) Of resort, or visiting.

At hwn yr af tan yr wyl
Gyrchyniawg, eirchiawg orchwyl.

To this I will go until the festival, a visiting, and a craving expedition.
Llywarch Benturth.

Cyrchyniawl, a. (cyrchyn) Being approaching.

Cyrchynu, v. a. (cyrchyn) To resort, to visit.

Cyreifiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyraf) A forgiving.

Cyreifiant, s. m.—pl. cyreifiaint (cyraf) A pardon, or forgiveness.

Cyreifiant a gaiff a gaffio Duw,
Ac ni's dirmyco,
A nef y nos y trango.

Pardons he shall obtain who seeks God, and who despiseth him not, and heaven the night he dies.
Elaeth.

A'th roddo Creawdr cyreifiaint.

May the Creator grant thee forgivenesses.
Ll. P. Moch.

Cyreifiaw, v. a. (cyraf) To annul, to forgive.

Cyreifiawl, a. (cyraf) Ready to annul, or forgive.

Cyrfaidd, a. (cwrff) Rotund, or circling.

Cyrfawd, s. m. (cwrff) A curvetting.

Cyrfawl, a. (cwrff) Rotund, circular, round.

Cyrfdy, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwrff—ty) An ale-house.

Cyrfydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cwrff) An ale-brewer.

Pobydd, a chyrfydd, a chog,
A drois iddo'n dri swyddog.

A baker, a brewer, and a cook, have become three officers to him.
D. Nannor.

Cyrfyll, s. m. dim.—pl. t. od (cwrff) A trunk.

Cyrhaedd, s. m. (cwr—haedd) Reach, attainment

Cyrhaedd, v. a. (cwr—haedd) To attain, to encompass, or to arrive at; to reach; to touch.

Cyrhaeddadwy, a. (cyrhaedd) Attainable.

Cyrhaeddawl, a. (cyrhaedd) Tending to reach.

Cyrhaedded, v. a. (cyrhaedd) To attain; to reach.

Cyrhaeddedig, a. (cyrhaedd) Made to reach.

Cyrhaeddedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyrhaeddedig) Acquirement; a state of contact.

Cyrhaeddedigawl, a. (cyrhaeddedig) Procuratory

Cyrhaeddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyrhaedd) Acquisition.

Cyrhaeddu, v. a. (cyrhaedd) To attain; to reach.

Nis deil hon, mwy—

Na chyrrhaeddu 'r haul, na chwedd a'r rhod.

He will no more obtain her, than reach the sun, or than touch the firmament.
L. G. Cothi.

Cyrhaeddwr, s. m.—pl. cyrrhaeddwr (cyrhaedd—gwr) One who attains; a reacher.

Cyrhaeddyd, v. a. (cyrhaedd) To attain; to reach

Cyriad, s. m. (cwr) A moulding round.

Cyriaw, v. a. (cwr) To limit; to mould.

Cyriawg, a. (cwr) Having a limit, rim, or border; bordered; having corners.

Cyriawl, a. (cwr) That is limited or bordered.

Cyrid, s. m. (cy—rhid) Copulation of the sexes.

Cyridiaw, v. a. (cy—rhid) To copulate, to unite.

Cyridwen, s. f. (cyrid—gwen) The fair procreator; the name of the first woman.
Barddas.

Cyriogi, v. a. (cyriawg) To border, to trim.

Cyrnad, s. m.—pl. t. au (corn) A blowing a horn; a trumpeting.

Py yr wyd ti yn cadw cyrnad!

Why dost thou keep a growling!

Mon.

Cyrnaid, s. f.—pl. cyrneidiau (cwr—naid) A prance, or bound, a curvet, a bounce.

Cyrnaidd, a. (cwrn) Shaped like a horn; conical

Cyrneidiaw, v. a. (cyrnaid) To bound, to prance.

Cyrneidiawl, a. (cyrnaid) Rampant; bounding.

Cyrnen, s. f.—pl. t. au (cwrn) A cone; a stack.

Cyrnen o yd, a stack of corn.

Cyrnenaidd, a. (cyrnen) Like a cone, conical.

Cyrnenu, v. a. (cyrnen) To pile up; to form a pinnacle or spire. *Cyrnenu yd*, to stack corn.

Cyrniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwrn) A projecting as a horn.

Cyrniaw, v. a. (cwrn) To pile, to heap, to stack.

Cyrniaw yd, to stack corn.

Cyrniawg, a. (cwrn) Cornigerous, horned.

Cyrniawl, a. (cwrn) Projecting like a horn.

Cyrnicyll, s. m. dim. (cyrnig) Cuckold, cornute.

Cyrnig, a. (cwrn) Corneous, or horny; horned.

Daw lld—

Daw llu uffern, gwrn gyrnig

Daw'n ddwys am wneuthur Duw'n ddig.

Wrath will come, the host of hell will come, a horned crew, they will come apace for making God angry.
Dr. S. Cent.

Cyrniogyn, s. m. dim. (Cyrniawg) A piggin.

Cyrnogyn, s. m. (corn) Round-headed rampion.

Cyrriith, s. m. (cwr—rhith) Spare, frugality. a.

Sordid, niggard, sparing, or covetous.

Eu cegau, geiriau garwedd, o gyrrith,
Fâl egored hen-fedd.

Their mouths with words of moroseness, and of cupidity, like an old yawning grave.
W. Middleton.

Cyrrithrwydd, s. m. (cyrrith) Niggardliness.

Cyrrithus, a. (cyrrith) Of a sordid disposition.

Cyrydd, s. m. (cwr) What inwraps or covers.

Cyryddawl, a. (cyrydd) Tending to inwrap.

Cyryddwch, s. m. (cyrydd) An inwrapt state.

Cyryglwr, s. m.—pl. cyryglwyr (cwrwgl—gwr) A coracle-man; a boatman.

CYS, prefix in composition (cy—ys) It is of the same force as *Cyd* and *Cyf*.

Cys, a. (cy—ys) Blunt, torpid, void of feeling.

Cysadwy, a. (cws) Soporific, or soporiferous.

Cysaf, s. f. (cy—saf) A mutual stand or station.

Cysaf, a. (cy—saf) Being constituted together.

Cysafawl, a. (cysaf) Stationary together.

Cysafiad, s. m. (cysaf) A standing together.

Cysaig, s. m. (cy—saig) A joint mess. a. Eating jointly.

Cysail, s. f.—pl. cyseiliau (cy—sail) A constituent part; that forms a basis.

Cysain, s. f.—pl. cyseiniau (cy—sain) A consonancy. a. Accordant, or agreeing in sound.

Cysawd, s. f.—pl. cysodau (cy—sawd) An affix.

Tyr efe yr arfau y'ngghyfar y gysawd.

He will break the weapons close to the junction with the hilt.
H. Geraint—Mabinegion.

Cysawdd, s. m.—pl. cysoddion (cy—sawdd) A compound; things having a common base.

Cysawl, a. (cws) Soporol, soporous; sleepy.

Cysbod, s. m. (cys—bod) A co-existence.

Cysbod, v. (cys—bod) To co-exist; to endure.

Ni chysbyddwn fod heb ysbyddawd
Gwen-wlad nef yn addwyndawd.

I could not endure to be without the hospitality of the bright region of heaven, enjoying happiness.
Ein. ab Gwalchmai.

Cysbodawl, a. (cysbod) Co-existent; suffering.

Cysbodedig, a. (cysbod) Co-existent; suffering.

Cysbodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cysbod) A co-existing; endurance, sufferance, toleration.

Cysdadi, a. (cys—dadi) Disputable; equal.

Ni wnaethost nam i neb dadi,
Ni orug Duw dy gysdadi.

Thou didst no injury to any debate, God made not thy equal in argument. *Ll. P. Moch.*

Cysdadlaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cysdadi) A comparison; a competition, a disputation.

Cysdadlawl, a. (cysdadi) Argumentative.

Cysdadledd, s. m. (cysdadi) A disputation, a competition, or disquisition.

Cysdadliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cysdadi) A disputing, or arguing together; a disputation.

Cysdadlrwydd, s. m. (cysdadi) A controversy.

Cysdadlu, v. a. (cysdadi) To compare; to match; to vie with; to debate, to argue. *Cysdadlu etifeddiaeth*, to make an equal partition of an inheritance between grand-children. *Welsh Laws.*

Cysdadlwr, s. m.—pl. cysdadlwyr (cysdadi—gwr) A competitor, a disputer, or arguer.

Cysdawd, s. m. (cys—dawd) A depositing together; a depository.

Cysdedlydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cysdadi) A competitor; a controvertist, a match.

Ni weled o gred a bedydd etwa
El gyna gysdedlydd.

There has not been seen in Christendom yet an arguer so good as him. *D. ab Llosgwrn Mew.*

Cysdodawl, a. (cysdawd) Deposited together.

Cysdodi, v. a. (cysdawd) To place in custody.

Cysdodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cysdawd) A placing or depositing together.

Cysdodiaeth, s. m. (cysdawd) A depository.

Cysedd, s. f.—pl. t. au (cy—sedd) A sitting together. *a. Sitting, or assembled together.*

Cedawl yw fy llyw, llaw ddiommedd,
Cadr wryd Gwyndyd gwen-dorf gysedd.

Bountiful is my chief, with unfailing hand, the able support of Gwyndyd, a fair host social together. *Gr. ab M. ab Dafydd.*

Cyseddawl, a. (cysedd) Sitting together.

Cyseddiad, s. m. (cysedd) A sitting together.

Cyseddu, v. a. (cysedd) To sit or be together.

Cysefin, a. (cysaf) Primary, first, or primitive.

Cysylltu, canu cysefin,
Cerdd foliant fal y cant Merddin,
I'r gwreigedd a'u medd, fy marddrin mor hir!
Hwyrweddawg ynt am rin.

Composing a song, a strain of praise, such as Merddin sang to the fair sex, and their charms, how long my bardic lore has been! they are tardy in making assignments. *H. ab Owain Gwynedd.*

Cysefinaw, v. a. (cysefin) To originate.

Cysefinawd, s. m. (cysefin) An origination.

Cysefinawg, a. (cysefin) Primordial, original.

Cysefinogion ydynt y naw gorchan, o arddun-ddull, ac ansawdd, sef eu colofnau.

The nine canons of song are coequally original ones, with respect to simplicity of form and property, namely their lengths of verse. *Barddas.*

Cysefinawl, a. (cysefin) Originary, primitive.

Cysefindawd, s. m. (cysefin) An origination.

Cysefiniad, s. m.—pl. cysefiniaid (cysefin) An original, or origin; a primordial.

Cysefiniaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cysefin) Primariness; originality; primogeniousness.

Cysefinoldeb, s. m. (cysefinawl) Primariness.

Cysefyll, v. a. (cysaf) To stand or be together.

Cysefylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cysefyll) A standing together; consistence, or congruity.

Cysegr, s. m.—pl. cysegrau (cy—segr) A sacred place; a sanctuary.

Cysegradwy, a. (cysegr) To be consecrated.

Cysegraid, a. (cysegr) Tending to make holy.

Cysegrawl, a. (cysegr) Consecrate, or devoted.

Cysegregig, a. (cysegr) Consecrated, or sacred.

Cysegregigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cysegregig) A consecrated or hallowed state.

Cysegregigawl, a. (cysegregig) Consecratory.

Cysegredd, s. m. (cysegr) Consecrateness.

Cysegriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cysegr) A consecration a consecrating, or hallowing.

Cysegrladrad, s. m. (cysegr—lladrad) Sacrilege.

Cysegrladradaidd, a. (cysegrladrad) Sacrilegious.

Cysegrladrata, v. a. (cysegrladrad) To commit sacrilege; to steal what is sacred.

Cysegrlan, a. (cysegr—glan) Consecrate, sacred.

Cysegru, v. a. (cysegr) To consecrate.

Cysegrydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cysegr) A consecrator, one who consecrates.

Cyseigiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cysaig) A joint messing, eating at commons.

Cyseigiaw, v. a. (cysaig) To mess together.

Cyseigiawl, a. (cysaig) That mess together.

Cyseigiwr, s. m.—pl. cyseigwyr (cysaig—gwr) A messmate, or one who eats with another.

Cyseiliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cysail) A constitution.

Cyseiliant, s. m. (cysail) The being constituted.

Cyseiliaw, v. a. (cysail) To constitute.

Cyseiliwr, s. m.—pl. cyseilwyr (cysail—gwr) One who constitutes, establishes, or connects.

Cyseiniad, s. f.—pl. cyseiniaid (cysain) A being united in sound; a consonant.

Cyseiniant, s. m. (cysain) Consonance, concord.

Cyseiniaw, v. n. (cysain) To be consonant.

Cyseiniawl, a. (cysain) Accordant, harmonious.

Cyseinioldeb, s. m. (cyseiniawl) Harmoniousness.

Cyseiniolrwydd, s. m. (cyseiniawl) Consonancy, harmoniousness.

Cysellt, s. m.—pl. t. au (cy—sellt) Conjuncture; convenience; opportunity, or fit time.

Rhai a geisiodd rhyw gysellt,
Rhawd fuan rhuthr malldan mellit
Maith wg, i'n dwyn, mi a thi,
Moel hagr, i ymhalogi.

A few attempted to get some opportunity, a quick course like the velocity of the lightning's destructive fire or extensive glance, to bring us, I and you, bald and unseemly, to pollute ourselves. *Llywelyn Moel.*

Cyselltawl, a. (cysellt) Suitable, opportune.

Cyselltiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cysellt) A suiting.

Cyselltu, v. a. (cysellt) To make convenient.

Cysewyr, s. m. (cy—sawyr) Fragrancy, sweet, or pure air. *Cysewyr haf*, the fragrancy of summer; *mae cysewyr hyfryd heddy,—nid oes dim yn y byd mor iachus a chysewyr y bore*, there is a pleasant gale to day,—there is nothing in the world so healthy as the fragrancy of the morning. *Sil.*

Cysgaid, s. m. (cwsg) Quiescence, rest, or sleep.

Gosgordd Mynyddawg, am eu cysgaid,
Cawsant eu hadrawd cae flawdd fleiniaid.

The train of Mynyddog, for their sleeping, they came to be recorded as the leaders of the odious tumult. *O. Cyfeiliawg.*

Cysgawd, s. m.—pl. cysgodion (cy—ysgawd) A shadow; a shelter.

Gwell yw cysgawd cae no'i le.

The shelter of a hedge is better than its room. *Adage.*

Cysgfa, s. f.—pl. t. au (cwsg—ma) Numbness.

Cysgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwsg) A sleeping.

Cysgiadawl, a. (cwsg) Soporific; somniferous.

Cysgiaedlyd, a. (cysgiad) Sleepish, or drowsy.

Cysgiadrwydd, s. m. (cysgiad) Soporiferousness.

Cysgiadur, s. m. (cysgiad) A sleeper; a sluggard.

Cysgiadwy, a. (cwsg) Capable of giving sleep.

Cysgiadyr, s. m. (cysgiad) What produces sleep; an opiate; the night-shade; the poppy.

Cysgiedig, *a.* (cwsg) Quiescent, drowsy, sleepy.
Cysglyd, *a.* (cwsg) Sleepy, drowsy, sluggish.
Cysglydrwydd, *s. m.* (cysglyd) A sleepy state.
Cysgodaidd, *a.* (cysgawd) Umbrageous, sheltering.
Cysgodawg, *a.* (cysgawd) Shady, giving shelter.
Cysgodawl, *a.* (cysgawd) Shadowy. *Cysgodolion*, shades, phantasms or vain visions.
Cysgodedig, *a.* (cysgawd) Sheltered over.
Cysgodfa, *s. f.*—*pl.* *cysgodfeydd* (cysgawd—ma) A shelter, or a shade.
Cysgodi, *v. a.* (cysgawd) To shadow, to shade; to cover with a shade, to shelter.
Cysgodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cysgawd) A sheltering, or a shading over.
Cysgodig, *a.* (cysgawd) Umbrageous, sheltering.
Cysgodolrwydd, *s. m.* (cysgodawl) A shadiness.
Cysgodrwydd, *s. m.* (cysgawd) Umbrageousness.
Cysgodwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* *cysgodwyr* (cysgawd—gwr) One who affords a shade, a shelterer.
Cysgog, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cy—ysgog) A concussion, or shake. *Cysgog ar y byd*, the world in a tremble.
Cysgogawl, *a.* (cysgog) Tremulous, concussive.
Cysgogi, *v. a.* (cysgog) To concuss, to agitate.

Ni chwsg ei gywlad, ni chysgoges glew.

A native of his frontier shall not sleep, the valiant one never trembled. *Ll. P. Moch.*

Cysgogiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cysgog) A tremulation, concussion or agitation.
Cysgogrwydd, *s. m.* (cysgog) A tremulousness.
Cysgogwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* *cysgogwyr* (cysgog—gwr) One who makes a concussion, an agitator.
Cysgota, *v. a.* (cysgawd) To seek the shade, as cattle do in hot weather.
Cysgrwydd, *s. m.* (cwsg) Drowsiness, sleepiness.
Cysgrwyddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cysgrwydd) A cessation, or suspension; an impediment.
Cysgu, *s. m.* (cwsg) A suspension, rest or sleep.
Cysgu, *v. a.* (cwsg) To suspend; to cease; leave off; to be silent; to sleep; to benumb.

Ni chair da o hir gysgu.

No good will come from long sleeping.

Adage.

Arianrod, cariad Math ab Mathonwy, brenin Gwynedd, yr hwn ni chysgaif un noswaith ond a'i ben ar ei braich hi, Cynhaethwy ei sonai am dani, pan las Pryderi brenin Dyfed yn Arfon, a Gwrgi a'i wyr yn Ngwanas.

Arianrod, the mistress of Math, the son of Mathonwy, king of Gwynedd, he that would not sleep one night but with his head on her arm, Cynhaethwy cheated him of her, when he slew Pryderi king of Dyfed, in Arfon, and Gwrgi and his men, in Gwanas. *Mabinogion.*

Cysgwal, *s. f.* (cwsg—gwal) A dormitory; a bed.
Cysgwr, *s. m.* (cwsg—gwr) A sleeper.
Cysgwyd, *s. m.* (cwsg) A suspension, rest, sleep.
Cysgwyd, *v. a.* (cwsg) To sleep, or to doze.

*A wyddosti beth wyd,
 Pan fy'rh yn cysgwyd,
 Ai corff, ai enaid, ai argel canwyd?*

Dost thou know what thou art, when thou art sleeping, whether a body, or a soul, or a secrecy of perception? *Taliesin.*

Cysiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cws) Somnolence, rest.
Cyslafen, *s. f.*—*pl. t. i* (llafen) A linnet.
Cyslyd, *a.* (cws) Somnolent, drowsy, sleepy.
Cyslydrwydd, *s. m.* (cyslyd) Somnolence.
Cysnar, *s. m.* (cys—nar) A mutually odious one.

*Tri chyfnaid cysnar
 Chwerfysgynt esgar.*

Three mutually hateful ones of one career, they fiercely mix together as foes. *Aneurin.*

Cysni, *s. m.* (cws) Drowsiness, sluggishness, sleep.
Cysodadwy, *a.* (cysawd) That may be connected.
Cysodawl, *a.* (cysawd) Being component.
Cysodedig, *a.* (cysawd) Connected together; constituted; compounded.

Cysodedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cysodedig) The act of combining, or joining together.

Cysodi, *v. a.* (cysawd) To constitute, to compose.

Cysodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cysawd) A composing.

Cysodiant, *s. m.* (cysawd) A composition.

Cysodur, *s. m.* (cysawd) A composing-stick.

Cysodwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* *cysodwyr* (cysawd—gwr) One who connects; a compositor.

Cysodydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cysawd) A compositor.

Bu y cysodydd yn rhy annyben, o herwydd bod gwaith rhai ereill dan ei ddwyllaw yr un amser.

The compositor was too dilatory, because the works of others were in his hands at the same time. *E. Llwyd.*

Cysoddadwy, *a.* (cysawdd) That may be coalesced.

Cysoddawl, *a.* (cysawdd) Tending to blend.

Cysoddedig, *a.* (cysawdd) That is coalesced.

Cysoddedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cysawdd) The act of combining, blending, or coalescing.

Cysoddi, *v. a.* (cysawdd) To blend, to coalesce.

Cysoddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cysawdd) A blending.

Cysoddiant, *s. m.* (cysawdd) A coalescence; union.

Cysoddiedydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cysoddiad) A combiner, or one who blends together.

Cysoddwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* *cysoddwyr* (cysawdd—gwr) A combiner, or one who blends together.

Cysoddedigawl, *a.* (cysoddedig) Of a coalescing quality; tending to blend or combine.

Cysolaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cysawl) Privation.

Cysoldeb, *s. m.* (cysawl) Soporiferousness.

Cysoli, *v. a.* (cysawl) To soporate, to lay asleep.

Cyson, *a.* (cy—son) Agreeing in sound, of like sound, accordant, harmonious, agreeable.

*Am araeth drwyadl, gadair gyson,
 Rhym gelwir gyfrwys yn llys Don.*

For an eloquent oration, of harmonious composition, I shall be called skilful in the court of Don. *Taliesin.*

Cysonaidd, *a.* (cyson) Somewhat harmonious.

Cysonawl, *a.* (cyson) Tending to harmonize.

Cysondeb, *s. m.* (cyson) Agreement of voice, or sound, concordance, agreement, harmony.

Cysondeb y ffydd, the unity of faith.

Cysonedd, *s. m.* (cyson) Accordance, concord.

Cysoni, *v. a.* (cyson) To accord, to render consonant; to harmonize.

*Gwydd meinion a gysonai,
 Gwyn ei fyd! a gwae na fai
 Ar uchaf fy euryches!*

She, the slender twigs would twine together, happy he! Ah, were I but him above my fair artist! *D. ab Gwilym.*

Cysoniad, *s. m.*—*pl.* *cysoniaid* (cyson) Harmonics.

Cysoniaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyson) A consonance.

Cysoniant, *s. m.* (cyson) Accordance, harmony.

Cysoniedydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cysoniad) A harmonizer, one who makes to accord, or to agree.

Cysonoldeb, *s. m.* (cysonawl) Harmoniousness.

Cysonwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* *cysonwyr* (cyson—gwr) One who accords, or harmonizes; an adjuster.

Cyspaid, *s. m.* (cys—paid) A mutual cessation.

Cyspeidiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyspaid) Concession.

Cyspeidiaw, *v. a.* (cyspaid) Mutually to desist.

Cyspeidiawl, *a.* (cyspaid) Concessive, desisting.

Cyspell, *s. m.* (cys—pell) Propinquity. *a.* Close together, compact. *Maent yn byw yn gyspell iawn*, they live very compactly.

Cyspelliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyspell) Concentration; a rendering compact or close.

Cyspellu, *v. a.* (cyspell) To concentrate.

Cyspellus, *a.* (cyspell) Concentrate; concentric.

Cysporth, *s. m.* (cys—porth) A contribution.

Cysporthawl, *a.* (cysporth) Contributive.

Cysporthi, *v. a.* (cysporth) To contribute; to aid.

Cysporthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cysporth) A contributing, a contribution.

Cyspwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (cys—pwy) A combat.

Cyspwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyspwy) A beating together; a combating, a wrangling.

Cyspwyaw, v. a. (cyspwy) To beat together.

Cyspwyawl, a. (cyspwy) Contusive, concertative.

Cyspwyll, s. m. (cys—pwyll) Consideration.

Cyspwyllaw, v. a. (cyspwyll) To ratiocinate.

Cyspwyllawl, a. (cyspwyll) Ratiocinative, rational.

Cyspwyllledd, s. m. (cyspwyll) Ratiocinability.

Cyspwylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyspwyll) A debating together; ratiocination.

Cyspwylliant, s. m. (cyspwyll) Ratiocinability.

Cyspwyllus, a. (cyspwyll) Ratiocinative.

Cyspwyllwr, s. m.—pl. cyspwyllwyr (cyspwyll—gwr) A reasoner, deliberator.

Cyspwys, s. m.—pl. t. au (cys—pwys) Equipoise.

Cyspwysaw, v. a. (cyspwys) To equiponderate.

Cyspwysawl, a. (cyspwys) Equiponderate.

Cyspwysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyspwys) Equilibrium.

Cyspwywr, s. m.—pl. cyspwywyr (cyspwy—gwr) A combatant, a boxer, or pugilist.

Cystal, a. (cys—tal) Of the same value; equal.
adv. So good, as good, equally good.

Colles dy lad, cystal i'r fuwch.

Thy milk is spilt, it is all one to the cow.

Adage.

Mae o yn gystal ei greth a'i anian.

He is of so good a disposition and temper.

S. D. Rhys.

Cystawcci, s. m.—pl. cystawccwn (cystawg—ci) A mastiff; a bull-dog.

Cystawg, a. (cwst) Toiling, or laborious.

Cystawl, a. (cwst) Severe, laborious.

Cysteg, s. m.—pl. t. au (cwst) Painful labour; affliction, trouble, misery, grief.

Cysteg mawr a gefais yn gyru yr ewig i mewn.

I found great trouble in driving in the doe.

H. Peredur—Mabinogion.

Cefaiſt gost, cefaiſt gysteg

Yn nechreu d'oes yn wychr deg.

Thou didst experience expence, thou hadst toil in the beginning of thy life gallantly prosperous.

Iolo Goch.

Cystegawl, a. (cysteg) Causing toil or trouble.

Cystegiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cysteg) A toiling.

Cystegu, v. a. (cysteg) To toil; to afflict.

Cystegwr, s. m.—pl. cystegwyr (cysteg—gwr) A toiler; one who goes through fatigue.

Cystegwr byddin, drin drachywedd.

The toiler of the battle, a destructive work.

Gr. ab M. ab Dafydd.

Cystig, a. (cwst) Severe, rigid, or austere.

Herod gystig,

Ni bu goddig

Y'ngleudon.

The cruel Herod, he was not oppressive in the shroud of death.

Taliesin.

Cystled, adv. (cystal) So good, equally good.

Cystlwn, s. m.—pl. cystlynau (ystlwn) Communication, commerce; affinity, alliance.

Tri gwarthrudd celain: un onaddynt yw, pan ladder y gelain, derchaf a gosawd arnei; ail yw, ei hyspeilaw; trydydd yw, ei gwan a throed, pan ofner ei chystlwn.

The three indignities of a dead body: one of them is, when the body is killed, by an attack and a stroke thereon; the second is, the despoiling it; the third is, the striking it with foot; when its connexion is inquired about.

Welsh Lates.

Ni a wyddom ei henw, ac ei chystlwn, a phwy yw.

We know her name, and her connexion, and who she is.

Br. Max. Wledig—Mabinogion.

Cystlynaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cystlwn) A state of affinity; kindred; alliance.

Cystlynan, s. f. (cystlwn) A family, a race.

Cystlynawl, a. (cystlwn) Commercial, allied.

Cystlyned, s. f. (cystlwn) Alliance; affinity.

Yd gystlynai pawb o'i gystlyned.

Every one would seek alliance from his kindred.

Cynddelio.

Cystlynedig, a. (cystlwn) Combine, betrothed.

Cystlynedigawl, a. (cystlwn) Of a social nature.

Cystlynedd, s. m. (cystlwn) Relationship.

Cystlynedd Gwynedd i gyd—

Sydd eiddot.

The relative connexion of Gwynedd altogether to thee belongs.

Iolo Goch.

Cystlynolrwydd, s. m. (cystlynawl) Congeniality.

Cystlynrwydd, s. m. (cystlwn) A congenialness.

Cystlynu, v. a. (cystlwn) To join in alliance.

Handid o'm cyfoeth, o'm cyfarch pan wyf,

O'm rhiau, o'm rhwyf rhy gystlynir.

Let her share of my wealth, and of my honours when I am of my lords, and of my prince joined in alliance.

Cynddelio, i Efa, f. Madawg.

Cystoges, s. f.—pl. t. au (cystawg) A drudge.

A'r gareg, hen garawg gau,

Gystoges drwsigl gystegau.

And the stone, an old empty witch, the drudge of clumsy toils.

D. ab Gwilym, i gareg Lefel.

Cystogi, v. a. (cystawg) To drudge, or toil.

Cystogiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cystawg) A drudging.

Cystogwr, s. m.—pl. cystogwyr (cystawg—gwr) A drudge, a toiler.

Cystraw, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cys—traw) Criticism.

Cystrawen, s. f.—pl. t. i (cystraw) Syntax, or the grammatical construction of words.

Cystrawenawl, a. (cystrawen) Syntactical.

Cystrawenn, v. a. (cystrawen) To construct.

Dysg dyn gystrawennu y geiriau Cymmraeg yn gynt wrth ei glust, a hir ddal ar yr iaith, uog wrth reolaethau.

A person will learn to construct Welsh words sooner by his ear, and long use of the language, than by rules.

Gr. Roberts.

Cystrawenwr, s. m.—pl. cystrawenwyr (cystrawen—gwr) A grammarian; a philologist.

Cymhen o gystrawenwr

Cryno glan—

A skilful grammarian, elegant and pure.

D. Benwyn.

Cystrawenydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cystrawen) A grammarian; a philologist.

Cystrawiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cystraw) Construction, in grammar.

Cystrawiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cystraw) A construction; grammar learning; philology.

Cystrawiaeth, cost ar awen,

Cywir byth y cair o'i ben.

Syntax, costly to the muse, ever correct from his lips we have.

Meirys Dafydd.

Cystrawiedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cystrawiad) A grammarian; philologist.

Cystrawu, v. a. (cystraw) To construct, to form.

Cystrig, s. m. (cys—trig) A cohabitation.

Cystrigaw, v. a. (cystrig) To live together.

Cystrigawl, a. (cystrig) That live together.

Cystrigiad, s. m. (cystrig) Cohabitation.

Cystrin, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cwst—rhin) A secrecy.

Cystudd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cys—tudd) Affliction, trouble; grief, misery, or distress.

A glywaisti a gant Afalon,

Mab Taliesin gerdd gyfion?

Ni chel grudd gystudd calon.

Hast thou heard what was sung by Afalon, the son of Taliesin, whose muse was just?—The cheek will not hide the sorrow of the heart.

Engl. y Clywed.

Cystuddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cystudd) A tormenting

Cystuddiant, s. m. (cystudd) Affliction, vexation.

Cystuddiaw, v. a. (cystudd) To afflict, to trouble, to torment, vex, or grieve; to distress.

Cystuddiawl, a. (cystudd) Afflicting, or grievous.

Cystuddiedig, a. (cystudd) Afflicted, or distressed

Cystuddiedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cystuddiedig) The act of afflicting or tormenting.

Cystuddiedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cystuddiad) An afflicter, or a tormentor.

Cystuddiwr, s. m.—pl. cystuddwyr (cystudd—gwr) A vexer, or one who afflicts; a penitent.

E's dyddiau bum gystuddiwr:
Ni chel y grudd gystudd gwr.

Long since have I been a penitent: the cheek will not conceal a man's affliction. *H. Daf.*

Cystwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (cys—twy) Reproof; chastisement; or correction.

Cystwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cystwy) A correction.

Cystwyadwy, a. (cystwy) Reprovable, corrigible.

Cystwyaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cystwy) Correction.

Cystwyaw, v. a. (cystwy) To correct; to chide.

Cystwyawl, a. (cystwy) Castigatory, emendatory.

Cystwyedig, a. (cystwy) That is corrected.

Cystwyedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cystwyedig)

Castigation, the act of correcting, or chastising

Cystwywr, s. m.—pl. cystwywyr (cystwy—gwr)

A castigator, chastiser, or reprover.

Cysu, v. a. (cws) To assuage, or calm; to sleep.

Ni chanafl ni chwaddaf, ni chysaf, henoeth,
Cydd y'mhen medd nywell,
Mi a'm ffanc daf o'n padell.

I will not sing, I will not laugh, I will not sleep this night, though there should be the vigour-giving mead in mine, and in my servant's head, pure from the pan. *Dicnu.*

Cysur, s. m.—pl. t. on (cws) Comfort, consolation.

Aeth weithon cysuron serch,
A'r byd i'm i gyd ar goll!

Now alas the comforts of love are gone, and the world is entirely lost to me! *Lleision Ifan.*

Cysuradwy, a. (cysur) Consolable, pacifiable.

Cysuraw, v. a. (cysur) To comfort, to cherish.

Cysurawl, a. (cysur) Comfortable, or pleasing.

Cysuredig, a. (cysur) Consolatory, cheering.

Cysuredigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cysuredig) The act of comforting, consoling, or pacifying.

Cysuriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cysur) A comforting.

Cysuriaeth, s. m. (cysur) A consolation.

Cysuriant, s. m. (cysur) A consolation.

Cysurus, a. (cysur) Comfortable, cherishing.

Cysurusrwydd, s. m. (cysurus) Comfortableness.

Cysurwr, s. m.—pl. cysurwyr (cysur—gwr) A comforter, or consoler; one who soothes.

Cyswllt, s. m.—pl. cysylltau (cy—swllt) A junction, a juncture, a point of union.

Cyswr, s. m. (cy—swr) Contempt. *a.* Scornful.

Cyswrw, s. m. (cyswr) Despite. *a.* Sullen, sour.

Cyswy, s. m.—pl. t. on (cy—swy) Regulation.

Pan fo R las, gas gyswy,
Amrwyg ddaln, y'nirig y ddwy—

When the blue R, a hateful connexion of tattered finery, shall be in the top of the two. *B. ab Rhys Maclawr.*

Cyswyaw, v. a. (cyswy) To regulate, to manage.

Cyswyawl, a. (cyswy) Tending to connect.

Cyswydd, s. m.—pl. t. au (cy—swydd) A joint office, or a joint employment.

Cyswyddawg, a. (cyswydd) Holding a joint office. *s. m.—pl. cyswyddogion,* A brother officer.

Cyswyddogaeth, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyswyddawg) A joint employment.

Cyswyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cy—swyn) A mutual confession; a charge, or accusation; confederacy, agreement, or combination. *Etifedd cyswyn,* a reputed heir. *Lledrad cyswyn,* a charged theft.

Gnawd gwarth o fynych gyswyn.
Scandal comes from common connexion. *Adage.*

Ni cheisiodd ond ei chyswyn;
Na merch deg, na march i'w dwyn.

He sought for nought but her acknowledged; yea not a fair maid nor a steed to bear her off. *D. Llwyd, Gorlech.*

Cyswynaw, v. a. (cyswyn) To confide mutually, to confess mutually; to conjure, to combine; to charge.

Difwyn dirwy ledrad yw, cyswynaw lledrad ar ddyn, a gwadu o hono yn dda ar ei dafawd; a gosawd rhaith arno, a'i phallu.

To invalidate a fine for theft is, to charge a theft on a person, and he verbally denying it well; and bringing evidence upon him, and that failing. *Welsh Laws.*

Cyswynawl, a. (cyswyn) Mutually confest, being mutually conjured, or combined.

Cyswynblant, s. pl. (cyswyn—plant) Children of attachment, or reputed children.

Cyswynblant, eu tad a all eu gwadu ar ei lw.—O dri modd y gwedir cyswynblant o genedl.

Reputed children, their father can deny them upon oath—By three ways reputed children may be denied by a family. *Welsh Laws.*

Cyswynbyll, s. m. (cyswyn—pwyll) Saving consideration, or mitigating reason.

Cyswynedig, a. (cyswyn) Mutually confessed.

Cyswynfab, s. m.—pl. cyswynfeibion (cyswyn—mab) A son of attachment; a bastard.

Eiddig gyswynfab Addaf,
Ni ddaw hwn oni ddaw haf.

The jealous one, Adam's bastard son, he will not be seen unless the summer comes. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Cyswyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyswyn) A mutual confession; a combination; an agreement.

Cyswynwr, s. m.—pl. cyswynwyr (cyswyn—gwr) One who confides, a confederate.

Cysychawl, a. (cy—sychawl) Tending to dry up.

Cysychiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cy—sychiad) Constipation; a drying up together.

Cysychu, v. a. (cy—sychu) To constipate.

Cysyl, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cy—syl) Counsel, advice, or direction.

Gnawd cysyl dedwydd yn ddoeth.

The counsel of the prudent is always wise. *Adage.*

Cysyl hen n'rh aitwg.

The advice of the old will not cause thee to stray. *Adage.*

Cysyliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cysyl) Consultation.

Cysyliaw, v. a. (cysyl) To consult.

Cysyliwr, s. m.—pl. cysylwyr (cysyl—gwr) One who gives advice, a counsellor, or adviser.

Cysylwedd, s. m.—pl. t. au (cy—sylwedd) Consubstantiality, or a union of substances.

Cysylweddawl, a. (cysylwedd) Consubstantial.

Cysylweddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cysylwedd) Consubstantiation, union of substances.

Cysylweddu, v. a. (cysylwedd) To consubstantiate.

Cysylltiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyswllt) An adjunction; a conjunction.

Cysylltiawl, a. (cyswllt) Conjunctive, adjunct.

Cysylltiedig, a. (cyswllt) Conjunct, conjoined.

Cysylltiedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cysylltiedig) A conjunction, or the act of uniting together.

Cysylltiedigawl, a. (cysylltiedig) Of a conjunctive or copulative quality.

Cysylltiedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cysylltiad) A conjoiner, or one who unites together.

Cysylltu, v. a. (cyswllt) To conjoin, to couple.

Cysylltwr, s. m.—pl. cysylltwyr (cyswllt—gwr) One who connects or joins together.

Cysymdaith, s. f. (cys—ymdaith) An accompaniment; a journey together.

Cysymdeithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cysymdaith) A going together.

Cysymdeithiaw, v. a. (cysymdaith) To travel or to go together.

Cysymdeithiawl, a. (cysymdaith) Accompanying.

Cysyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cy—syniad) Consension, consent, or a being of one mind.

Cysyniaw, *v. a.* (cy—syniaw) To consent.
 Cysyniawl, *a.* (cy—syniawl) Consentaneous.
 Cysyriad, *s. m.* (cyswr) A growing scornful.
 Cysyru, *v. n.* (cyswr) To become scornful.
 Cytiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cwt) Abbreviation.
 Cytiaw, *v. a.* (cwt) To abbreviate, to cut short.
 Cytiawl, *a.* (cwt) That is abbreviated, or shortened.
 Cyttaenawl, *a.* (taenawl) Jointly spreading.
 Cyttaeniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (taeniad) A mutual spreading; a jointly expanding.
 Cyttaenu, *v. a.* (taenu) To spread together.
 Cyttaerawl, *a.* (taerawl) Mutually debating.
 Cyttaeriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (taeriad) Joint debate.
 Cyttaeru, *v. a.* (taeru) To debate together.
 Cyttafliad, *s. m.* (tafliad) Mutual throwing.
 Cyttaflu, *v. a.* (taflu) To throw at the same time, or to throw together.
 Cyttaliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (taliad) Contribution.
 Cyttalmiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (talmiad) A mutual impression; a mutually affecting.
 Cyttalmu, *v. a.* (talmu) To make mutual impression.
 Cyttalu, *v. a.* (talu) To pay jointly or together.
 Cyttanawl, *a.* (tanawl) Conflagrant; firing together.
 Cyttaniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (taniad) Joint firing.
 Cyttaniaw, *v. a.* (taniaw) To conflagrate.
 Cyttaraw, *v. a.* (taraw) To strike together.
 Cyttarawiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyttaraw) A striking together; a coincidence, or concurrence.
 Cyttardd, *s. m.* (tardd) A joint springing.
 Cyttarddawl, *a.* (cyttardd) Springing up together.
 Cyttarddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyttardd) A springing, budding, or growing together.
 Cyttarddu, *v. a.* (cyttardd) To spring together.
 Cyttarfawl, *a.* (tarfawl) Mutually scared.
 Cyttarfiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (tarfiad) A mutual trepidation, a frightening mutually.
 Cyttarfu, *v. a.* (tarfu) To scare mutually.
 Cyttawdd, *s. m.* (tawdd) A melting together.
 Cyttechawl, *a.* (techawl) Mutually hiding.
 Cyttechiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (techiad) A mutual hiding, concealing or retreating from.
 Cyttechu, *v. a.* (techu) To retreat mutually.
 Cytteimlad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (teimlad) A mutual feeling; a commiseration.
 Cytteimlaw, *v. a.* (teimlaw) To feel with.
 Cytteithi, *s. pl. aggr.* (teithi) Innate qualities.
*Dewis-le Lywy loew cytteithi,
 Gaer gloew ya dwyré o du gwellgi.*
*The choice place of the fair maid of shining innate qualities, is
 the bright city towering by the side of a stream.*
H. ab Owain Gwynedd.
 Cytteithiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (teithiad) A journeying, or travelling together.
 Cytteithiaw, *v. a.* (teithiaw) To travel together.
 Cytteithiawl, *a.* (teithiawl) Travelling together.
 Cytteithiwr, *s. m.—pl. cytteithwyr* (teithiwr) A fellow-traveller, or companion on a journey.
 Cytterfyn, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (terfyn) Joint bound.
 Cytterfynawl, *a.* (cytterfyn) Abutting together.
 Cytterfyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cytterfyn) A bounding, terminating, or abutting together.
 Cytterfynu, *v. a.* (cytterfyn) To abut together.
 Cytterfysg, *s. f.* (terfysg) Joint tumult.
 Cytterfysgawl, *a.* (cytterfysg) Jointly stirring.
 Cytterfysgiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cytterfysg) A being mutually tumultuous, or agitating.
 Cytterfysgu, *v. a.* (cytterfysg) To stir mutually.
 Cytteulu, *s. m.—pl. t. oedd* (teulu) Joint family.
 Cytteuluad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cytteulu) A uniting of families; also the figure called *synoeceosis* in rhetoric, whereby contrary qualities are united.
 Cytteuluaid, *a.* (cytteulu) Mutually domestic.

Cytteuluawl, *a.* (cytteulu) Consociating.
 Cyteuluedd, *s. m.* (cytteulu) Consociation.
 Cyttir, *s. m.—pl. t. oedd* (tir) Land that is in common. *Cyttir cenedl*, land equally enjoyed by relatives, according to their degrees of kindred.
 Cyttirawg, *a.* (cyttir) Having joint land, or sharing land in common; also having bordering land. *s. pl. cyttirogion*, joint possessors of land; also borderers. *Wng cyttirawg*, the name of an ancient tune.
 Cyttirawl, *a.* (cyttir) Sharing land equally.
 Cyttiriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyttir) Equal possession of land; a dividing land in common.
 Cyttiriaw, *v. a.* (cyttir) To share land equally.
 Cyttoddawl, *a.* (cyttawdd) Colliquative.
 Cyttoddi, *v. a.* (cyttawdd) To melt together.
 Cyttoddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyttawdd) Colliquifaction; a melting together.
 Cyttoliad, *s. m.* (toliad) A taking off jointly.
 Cyttoliaw, *v. a.* (toliaw) To diminish jointly.
 Cytton, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (ton) Concord; harmony.
 Cyttonawl, *a.* (cytton) Agreeing in sound.
 Cyttonedd, *s. m.* (cytton) Consonance, agreement of sounds; harmony, concordance.
 Cytoni, *v. a.* (cytton) To accord in sounds.
 Cytorchawl, *a.* (torchawl) Wreathing together.
 Cytorchchi, *v. a.* (torchchi) To wreath together.
 Cytorchchiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (torchchiad) A wreathing together; a plaiting together.
 Cyttori, *v. a.* (tori) To cut or break together.
 Cyttoriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (toriad) A concision.

Gochelwch gwn, gochelwch ddrygweithwyr, gochelwch y cyttoriad.
Beware of dogs, beware of evil-workers, beware of the concision.
Philip. iii. 2.

Cyttosturi, *s. m.* (tosturi) Mutual sorrow.
 Cyttosturiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (tosturiad) Commiseration, or a feeling mutually with.
 Cyttosturiaw, *v. a.* (tosturiaw) To commiserate.
 Cyttosturiawl, *a.* (tosturiawl) Commiserating.
 Cytttraethawl, *a.* (traethawl) Jointly reciting.
 Cytttraethiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (traethiad) Joint recital; or reciting together.
 Cytttraethu, *v. a.* (traethu) To recite together.
 Cytttrafferth, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (trafferth) Mutual toil, trouble, or anxiety.
 Cytttrafferthawl, *a.* (cytttrafferth) Jointly toiling.
 Cytttrafferthiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cytttrafferth) A toiling, acting, or bustling together.
 Cytttrafferthu, *v. a.* (cytttrafferth) To toil together.
 Cytttragywyddawl, *a.* (tragywyddawl) Co-eternal.
 Cytttrais, *s. m.—pl. cytttreisiau* (trais) Joint oppression, tyranny, or despotism.
 Cytttramgwydd, *s. m.* (tramgwydd) A joint fall.
 Cytttramgwyddaw, *v. a.* (cytttramgwydd) To fall, or stumble together.
 Cytttramgwyddawl, *a.* (cytttramgwydd) Jointly falling; a falling together.
 Cytttramgwyddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cytttramgwydd) A falling, or stumbling together.
 Cytttramwy, *s. m.* (tramwy) Joint travelling.
 Cytttramwy, *v. a.* (tramwy) To walk together.
 Cytttramwyad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cytttramwy) A walking, journeying, or travelling together.
 Cytttramwyaw, *v. a.* (cytttramwy) To travel or walk together.
 Cytttramwyawl, *a.* (cytttramwy) Walking together.
 Cytttranc, *s. m.* (tranc) Joint destruction.
 Cytttras, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (tras) Consanguinity.
 Cytttrasawl, *a.* (cytttras) Consanguineous.
 Cytttraserch, *s. m.* (traserch) A mutual love.
 Cytttraul, *s. m.* (traul) Joint consumption.

Cyttraw, *s.m.*—*pl. t. ion* (traw) Congruence.
 Cyttrawiad, *s.m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyttraw) Congruity.
 Cyttrawiaeth, *s.m.* (cyttraw) Congruement.
 Cyttref, *s.f.*—*pl. t. ydd* (tref) Joint dwelling.
 Cyttref, *a.* (tref) Of the same town, or home.
 Cyttrefawg, *a.* (cyttref) Of the same town.
 Cyttrefawl, *a.* (cyttref) Dwelling together.
 Cyttrefiad, *s.m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyttref) A living in the same dwelling, or town.
 Cyttrefiadu, *v. a.* (cyttrefiad) To domiciliate.
 Cyttrefn, *s.f.*—*pl. t. au* (trefn) Joint rule, order, or regulation.
 Cyttrefnawl, *a.* (cyttrefn) Mutually regulated; concomitant.
 Cyttrefniad, *s.m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyttrefn) A joint regulation; co-ordination.
 Cyttrefnu, *v. a.* (cyttrefn) To regulate mutually.
 Cyttrestad, *s.f.* (trestad) Joint patrimony.
 Cyttrestadawg, *a.* (cyttrestad) Jointly inheriting.
s.m. a joint heir, or coheir.
 Cyttrestadu, *v. a.* (cyttrestad) To co-inherit.
 Cyttrefu, *v. a.* (cyttref) To dwell together.
 Cyttreiddiad, *s.m.*—*pl. t. au* (treiddiad) A penetrating, or passing through together.
 Cyttreiddiaw, *v. a.* (treiddiaw) To penetrate together.
 Cyttreiddiawl, *a.* (treiddiawl) Jointly penetrating.
 Cyttreiglaw, *v. a.* (treiglaw) To turn together.
 Cyttreigliad, *s.m.*—*pl. t. au* (treigliad) A turning, or revolving together; convolution.
 Cyttreisiad, *s.m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyttrais) Constupration; a tyrannizing jointly.
 Cyttreisiaw, *v. a.* (cyttrais) To oppress jointly.
 Cyttreisiawl, *a.* (cyttrais) Jointly oppressing.
 Cyttreisiwr, *s.m.*—*pl. t. iau* (cyttreiswyr) (cyttrais—gwr) A joint oppressor; a combined despot.
 Cyttrem, *s.f.*—*pl. t. iau* (trem) A mutual look.
 Cyttremiad, *s.m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyttrem) A looking mutually; confrontation.
 Cyttremiaw, *v. a.* (cyttrem) To look mutually.
 Cyttremiawl, *a.* (cyttrem) Mutually looking.
 Cyttremygawl, *a.* (tremygawl) Mutually overlooking, despising, or disdain.
 Cyttremygiad, *s.m.*—*pl. t. au* (tremygiad) A mutually overlooking, despising, or scorning.
 Cyttremygu, *v. a.* (tremygu) To slight mutually.
 Cyttrengawl, *a.* (cyttranc) Perishing together.
 Cyttrengiad, *s.m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyttranc) A perishing, falling, or dying together.
 Cyttrengu, *v. a.* (cyttranc) To perish together.
 Cyttreth, *s.f.*—*pl. t. i* (treth) A joint tax.
 Cyttrethawl, *a.* (cyttreth) Contributory.
 Cyttrethiad, *s.f.* (cyttreth) Contribution.
 Cyttrethu, *v. a.* (cyttreth) To levy contribution.
 Cyttreuliad, *s.m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyttraul) A consuming, or wasting jointly.
 Cyttreuliaw, *v. a.* (cyttraul) To consume jointly.
 Cytturigaw, *v. a.* (trigaw) To live together.
 Cytturigawl, *a.* (trigawl) Cohabitant. *s. pl.* *Cyttrigolion*, inhabitants of the same place.
 Cytturigiad, *s.m.*—*pl. t. au* (trigiad) Cohabitation.
 Cytturigiannawl, *a.* (cytturigiant) Cohabitant.
 Cytturigiant, *s.m.* (trigiant) Cohabitation.
 Cytturigas, *s.m.* (trigias) A cohabitation.
 Cyttro, *s.m.*—*pl. t. ion* (tro) A mutual turn.
 Cyttroad, *s.m.* (cyttro) A turning together.
 Cyttroadwy, *a.* (cyttroad) That may be jointly turned, that may be turned together.
 Cyttroawl, *a.* (cyttro) Jointly turning round.
 Cyttroedig, *a.* (cyttro) That is jointly turned.
 Cyttroi, *v. a.* (cyttro) To turn jointly.

Cyttrosoglwyddaw, *v. a.* (trosoglwyddaw) To transport, or carry over together.
 Cyttrosoglwyddiad, *s.m.*—*pl. t. au* (trosoglwyddiad) A transporting, or carrying over together.
 Cyttrosi, *v. a.* (trosi) To drive together.
 Cyttrosiad, *s.m.* (trosiad) A driving together.
 Cyttregarâad, *s.m.* (trugarâad) A commiserating.
 Cyttregarâawl, *a.* (trugarâawl) Sympathizing.
 Cyttregarâu, *v. a.* (trugarâu) To sympathize.
 Cyttwydded, *s.f.*—*pl. t. au* (trwydded) Mutual liberty of coming and going.
 Cyttwyddedawg, *a.* (cyttwydded) Having mutual liberty, having freedom of going and coming.
 Cyttwyddedu, *v. a.* (cyttwydded) To obtain mutual liberty of passing and repassing.
 Cytrychawl, *a.* (trychawl) Breaking together.
 Cytrychiad, *s.m.*—*pl. t. au* (trychiad) A concision.
 Cytrychineb, *s.m.* (trychin) Mutual misfortune.
 Cytrychni, *s.m.* (trychni) Mutual bad luck.
 Cytrychu, *v. a.* (trychu) To cut together.
 Cytrym, *s.m.*—*pl. t. iau* (cyd—trym) Twinkling of an eye. *a.* instantaneous. *adv.* instantly.
 Cytryn, *s.m.*—*pl. t. iau* (tryn) A moment, or instant. *a.* quick. *adv.* instantly.
 Cytrynawl, *a.* (cytryn) Instantaneous.
 Cyttuedd, *s.m.*—*pl. t. au* (tuedd) Mutual bias.
 Cyttueddawl, *a.* (cyttuedd) Converging.
 Cyttueddiad, *s.m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyttuedd) Convergence; a mutual inclination, or tendency.
 Cyttueddu, *v. a.* (cyttuedd) To incline to one point; to have a mutual inclination.
 Cyttun, *a.* (tyun) Unanimous; united; peaceable.
 Cyttunaw, *v. a.* (cyttun) To coincide, to agree; to consent, to assent to; to become pacified.
 Cyttunawl, *a.* (cyttun) Accordant; consistent.
 Cyttundeb, *s.m.* (cyttun) Unanimity, agreement.
Gwneyd cyttundeb, to make an agreement.

Tri chyttundeb a ddylai fod ar gerdd: rhwng amryfeiliant a chyfundeb, rhwng rhagor-iaith a chyffredin-iaith, a rhwng gwir a rhyfeddawl.

In the song there ought to be three agreements; between digression and uniformity, between dignified language and common language, and between truth and the marvellous. Barddas.

Cyttuniad, *s.m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyttun) A concordate.
 Cyttuniaeth, *s.m.* (cyttun) Concordance.
 Cyttunwr, *s.m.*—*pl. t. iau* (cyttunwyr) (cyttun—gwr) One that accords; a party to an agreement.
 Cyttwf, *s.m.* (twf) What grows together.
 Cyttwng, *s.m.* (twng) A mutual oath; a plot.
 Cyttwyll, *s.m.* (twyll) Mutual deceit, or fraud.
 Cyttwyllaw, *v. a.* (cyttwyll) To deceive mutually, to cheat one another.
 Cyttwylliad, *s.m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyttwyll) A deceiving, or cheating mutually; joint deception.
 Cyttwyllwr, *s.m.*—*pl. t. iau* (cyttwyllwyr) (cyttwyll—gwr) A mutual deceiver, or cheater.
 Cyttwyth, *s.m.* (twyth) A joint spring.
 Cyttwythaw, *v. a.* (cyttwyth) To spring together.
 Cyttwythawl, *a.* (cyttwyth) Jointly elastic.
 Cyttwythiad, *s.m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyttwyth) A springing together; combined elasticity.
 Cytty, *s.m.*—*pl. t. au* (ty) A joint house; fellowship in one house; an inmate, cohabitant.
 Cyttŷad, *s.m.*—*pl. t. au* (cytty) Joint household.
 Cyttŷaeth, *s.m.*—*pl. t. au* (cytty) Joint household; cohabitation; fellowship.
 Cyttŷaw, *v. a.* (cytty) To unite in householding.
 Cyttŷawl, *a.* (cytty) Living in one house.
 Cyttyb, *s.m.*—*pl. t. ion* (tyb) A joint opinion.
 Cyttybiad, *s.m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyttyb) A being of one opinion, a coinciding in opinion.
 Cyttybiaw, *v. a.* (cyttyb) To be of one opinion.

Cyddybiawl, *a.* (cyddyb) Of the same opinion.
 Cyddybied, *v. a.* (cyddyb) To concur in opinion.
 Cyddyciad, *s. m.* (tyciad) A profiting jointly.
 Cyddyciant, *s. m.* (tyciant) Mutual prosperity.
 Cyddyciaw, *v. a.* (tyciaw) To prosper mutually.
 Cyddyciawl, *a.* (tyciawl) Mutually prosperous.
 Cyddyfawl, *a.* (cyddwf) Of the same growth.
 Cyddyfiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyddwf) A growing together.
 Cyddyfu, *v. a.* (cyddwf) To grow up together.
 Cyddynâad, *s. m.* (tyndad) A mutual constriction.
 Cyddynâawl, *a.* (tyndawl) Jointly constrictive.
 Cyddynâu, *v. a.* (tyndau) To constringe together.
 Cyddynawl, *a.* (tyndawl) Drawing together.
 Cyddyniad, *s. m.* (tyndiad) A pulling together.
 Cyddynnu, *v. a.* (tyndu) To draw together.
 Cyddynwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyddynwyr) One that draws with, one that concurs.
 Cyddyngawl, *a.* (cyddwng) United by joint oath.
 Cyddyngiad, *s. m.* (cyddwng) Conjunction.
 Cyddyngu, *v. a.* (cyddwng) To conjure, to conspire.
 Cyddyngwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyddwngwyr) One that unites in an oath.
 Cyddyradwy, *a.* (tyradwy) Congestible, that may be heaped together, or accumulated.
 Cyddyrawl, *a.* (tyrdawl) Concretive, heaping.
 Cyddyrriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (tyrdiad) A concretion; a congeries; a congregation; a heaping together.
 Cyddyrwallt, *v. a.* (tyrdwallt) To pour together.
 Cyddyrwalltiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyddyrwallt) A pouring out, emptying, or voiding together.
 Cyddyrwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyddyrwyr) A cohabitant, or inmate; a joint housekeeper.

Sygan cariad rhianedd,
 Gutto'r mawl gyffwr medd,
 Mi biau'r hug; a mab Rhys,
 Ai rhoe ym, wr hoew emys.

It is rumoured from the love of the ladies, to the praise of Gutto the inmate with the mead, that the gown is mine; and the son of Rhys had given it me, the man with the vigorous steeds.
I. ab Hywel Swardwal.

Cyddywys, *v. a.* (tydwys) To conduct together.
 Cyddywysaw, *v. a.* (cyddywys) To lead together.
 Cyddywysawl, *a.* (cyddywys) Leading together.
 Cyddywysiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyddywys) A leading, conducting, or guiding together.
 Cythawl, *a.* (cwth) Tending to throw off, or eject.
 Cythell, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cwth) A whittle.
 Cythelliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cythell) A slashing.
 Cythellu, *v. a.* (cythell) To slash, or cut off.
 Cythiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cwth) Ejection.
 Cythlwg, *s. m.* (cwth—llwg) A fasting.
 Cythraul, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cythraul) A principle of destruction; the devil, satan.

Ef a glywai ddau ddyn yn ymddyddan am Wyn ab Nudd, ac yn dywedyd mai hwnw oedd frenin Anwn; ac estyn a orug Collen ei ben allan o'i guddigl, a dywedyd: "Tewch yn fuan! Nid oes y rhai hyny, ond cythreuliaid."

It happened that he should hear two men conversing about Gwyn the son of Nudd, and saying that he was the king of fairyland; upon which Collen put his head out of his cabin, saying, "Hold your tongue instantly! There are not those beings, they are only devils."
Buchedd Collen.

Cythrawl, *a.* (cwthr) Adverse, contrary; excretive. *Gwynt cythrawl*, contrary-wind.

Haig erchyllig—
 Gwerin cythrawl gwawl ysplenydd.

A hideous brood, the crew so adverse to the radiant light.
Eir. ab Gwalchmai.

Cythreulgas, *a.* (cythraul—cas) Devilishly hateful, odious as a devil.

Cythreuliaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cythraul) Devilship; demonocracy; demonolatry.

Ceiswyd cythreuliaeth, gwaeth gweithredau;
 Ni allwyd a fynwyd, methlwyd wyntau.

The power of the devil was sought for, deeds more fell; what was attempted was not effected, and they were confounded.
Gw. Brycheiniawg, i Ddewi.

Cythreuliaidd, *a.* (cythraul) Like a devil.
 Cythreuliedig, *a.* (cythraul) Possessed by a devil.
 Cythreulig, *a.* (cythraul) Devilish, demoniac.
 Cythreuligion, demoniacs, or the possessed.
 Cythreuligrwydd, *s. m.* (cythreulig) Devilishness.
 Cythriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cwthr) An excretion.
 Cythru, *v. a.* (cwthr) To eject, to cast off.
 Cythrudd, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cy—trudd) Trouble of mind, perturbation, anguish; horror.
 Cythruddadwy, *a.* (cythrudd) Irascible, soon angry.
 Cythruddaw, *v. a.* (cythrudd) To agitate, perturbate, ruffle, or provoke; to be troubled, moved, or grieved.
 Cythruddawl, *a.* (cythrudd) Disturbed in mind.
 Cythruddedig, *a.* (cythrudd) That is perturbed.
 Cythruddedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cythruddedig) The act of vexing; disquietude.
 Cythruddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cythrudd) A ruffling.
 Cythruddiedydd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cythruddiad) An afflicter; a perturbator.
 Cythruddus, *a.* (cythrudd) Provoking, vexations.
 Cythruddwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cythruddwyr) One who vexes; a perturbator.
 Cythrym, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cy—trym) A twinkling of an eye, an instant.
 Cythrymawl, *a.* (cythrym) Instantaneous.
 Cythrymedd, *s. m.* (cythrym) A twinkling.

Gnawd gwaeawr gwriawr gwythlonedd,
 Gwan, trywan trywyddyn, gythrymedd.

Accustomed the spears of valorous enthusiasm to wound and pierce through them in a twinkling. *Lt. P. Moch, i R. Gryg.*

Arfoll y llechwaew a orug Bedwyr ac ei oddiff yntau, a gwan Yspaddaden Bencawr trwy afal y gar gythrymedd.

Bedwyr received the javelin, and he also threw it, wounding Yspaddaden Bencawr through the knee pan in the instant.
H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.

Cythu, *v. a.* (cwth) To cast off, eject, or expel.
 Cythwr, *s. m.* (cwth—gwr) An ejecter.
 Cythwy, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cwth) Expulsion.
 Cyun, *a.* (cy—un) United of one mind.
 Cyunaw, *v. a.* (cyun) To join, or unite together.
 Cyunawl, *a.* (cyun) Mutually accordant.
 Cyundawd, *s. m.* (cyun) Accordance, or union.
 Cyundeb, *s. m.* (cyun) Unity, concord, consent.
 Cyunfaint, *s. m.* (cyun—braint) Equality of right. *a.* Of equal right or privilege.

Tir a dalar rhwng gwyr cyunfaint a chyhyd eu gwarchadw, a renir yn ddau hanner.

Landed estate that is between persons of coequal title, and whose possession is of equal duration, shall be divided into two equal shares.
Welsh Laws.

Cyuniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyun) A consenting.
 Cyw, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cy—yw) The young of a bird, a chick; and also used figuratively for the young of all animals. *Cyw iar*, a young fowl, or chicken; *cyw gwydd*, a gosling; *cyw cath*, a kitten; *cyw cwningen*, a young rabbit; *cyw ysgyfarnawg*, a young hare; *cyw neidr*, the young of a snake; *cyw gafr*, a young goat; *cyw diawl*, a devil's imp; *cywion alis*, the English brood.

Ni bydd byw cyw heb aliw.

A chick will not live without aliment. *Adage.*

Cywaethl, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cy—gwaethl) Contention, contest, or struggle.

Cywaethledd, *s. m.* (cywaethl) Contention.

Cywaethlfan, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (cywaethl—fan) A place of contention or strife.

Cywaethliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cywaethl) A striving, contending, or fighting together.

Cywaethlu, v. a. (cywaethl) To contend.
Cywaethlydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cywaethl) A contestant, antagonist, or opponent.
Cywain, v. a. (cy—gwain) To convey, to carry.
Cywain yd, to carry corn.

Ti goreu rhiau, rhudd wisg arled,
 O gywain amws ar ei ganfed.

Thou best of chiefs, with crimson garment flowing, on a stallion borne, a hundred in his train.
Ll. P. Moch.

Cywair, s. m.—pl. cyweiriau (cy—gwair) Order, or agreement; a corrective; rennet; a key in music.

Breiniawl gywair G

Lleddf gywair, a flat key F

Cras gywair, a sharp key A

Go-gywair, a minor key, a secondary C key; the third above the key note is made a flat.

Is gywair, a lower key C

Bragawd gywair, a mixt key B

Dylod gywair, D

Eglur gywair. E *Welsh Music.*

Cywair, a. (cy—gwair) Orderly; accordant.

Ef oedd—yn gywair o feirch ac arfau.

He was made complete in horses and arms.

H. Geraint—Mabinogion.

Ys cywair fy nghadair y'ng haer Sidi,
 Ni's plawdd haint a henaint a fo ynddi.

Harmonious is my oratory in Caer Sidi, it will not be affected by the disorder or the old age that may be there.
Taliesin.

Cywaith, s. m. (cy—gwaith) A joint effort or act.

Cywala, s. m. (cy—gwala) A fellow, one who joins in enjoyment. *a. Consimilar like.*

Cywala gweddw gwraig unben.

The wife of a monarch is like a widow.

Adage.

Pawb a gar ei gywala.

Every one loves his fellow.

Adage.

Llyw glyw a glywir,
 Llyw doeth, coeth, cywir,
 Llaw-hir, ni welir ei gywala!

A princely leader who will be heard, a wise leader, pure, just, and long-handed, his fellow will not be seen!
D. Benfras.

Cywall, s. m. (cy—gwall) Misfortune. *a. Unlucky; blundering.*

Na bwyf hoedl gywall!

May I not be of unprosperous life!
Llywelyn Pardd.

Cywan, s. m. (cy—gwan) A thorough opening. *a. Penetrant.*

Cywanawl, a. (cywan) Tending to divide or open

Cywaniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cywan) An opening.

Cywanu, v. a. (cywan) To divide, to open.

Cywarch, s. m. (cy—gwarch) The hemp, a plant.

Cywarchaid, a. (cywarch) Like hemp, hempen.

Cywarchawg, a. (cywarch) Hempen, of hemp.

Cywarchlen, s. f.—pl. t. i (cywarch—llen) A canvass covering.

Cywarsang, s. f.—pl. t. au (cy—gwarsang) A trampling upon; subjection, conquest.

Cywarsangadwy, a. (cywarsang) Subduable.

Cywarsangawl, a. (cywarsang) Conquering.

Cywarsangedig, a. (cywarsang) In a subjected, vanquished, or conquered condition.

Dolur yw genyfi, ardderchawg weision ieuainc, bod gwlad ein hendadau ni yn gywarsangedig y gan anghyflaith genedl.

It is painful to me, noble young men, that the country of our forefathers is brought in subjection by a barbarous nation.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Cywarsangedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cywarsangedig) A subduement, or conquest.

Cywarsangiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cywarsang) A subjugation, subjection, or a subduing.

Cywarsangu, v. a. (cywarsang) To subject.

Yn wastad gnotlasant bod yn fradwyr, ac ni allant gadw ffyddlonder wrth neb; ac wrth hyny, iawnach, a dyledusach oedd eu cywarsangu y genym ni nog eu hardderchafael.

Constantly they have been accustomed to be traitors, and they are not able to keep fidelity with any; and therefore, more just, and more incumbent it was on us to subject them, than to exalt them.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Cywarsangwr, s. m.—pl. cywarsangwyr (cywarsang—gwr) One who subjects, a vanquisher.

Cywed, s. m. (cyw) Unity of kind. *a. Congener.*

Cywedd, s. m. (cy—gwedd) A conformity; *a. Of like aspect; conform.*

Tri pheth ni ddylly cerddawr eu celu: gwirionedd, dial-gywedd, a barn ar gerddwriaeth.

Three things which a minstrel ought not to conceal: truth, a plot for revenge, and criticism on minstrelsy.
Tho. Prys, trioedd cerdd.

Cyweddawl, a. (cywedd) Conformable, compliant
Cyweddgar, a. (cywedd) Apt to assimilate together

Cyweddgar gwaenawg.

The campaign is uniform.

Taliesin.

Cyweddiad, s. m.—pl. cyweddiad (cywedd) That is conforming; a colleague.

Cyweddoldeb, s. m. (cyweddawl) Conformity.

Cyweddu, v. (cywedd) To conform, to assimilate.

Cyweddus, a. (cywedd) Tending to assimilate.

Cyweddwr, s. m.—pl. cyweddwyr (cywedd—gwr) A conformist, one who associates with.

Cyweg, a. (cy—gweg) Fluctuating, weak.

Cyweiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cywain) A carrying, or conveying; conveyance.

Cyweiniawl, a. (cywain) Tending to convey.

Cyweiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cywain) A carrying.

Cyweiniedig, a. (cywain) That is conveyed.

Cyweiniedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyweiniad) One who conveys, or carries; a conveyer.

Cyweiniwr, s. m.—pl. cyweinwyr (cywain—gwr) A conveyer, a carrier.

Cyweinydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cywain) A co-operator; a conveyer.

Cyweinyddawl, a. (cyweinydd) Co-operative.

Cyweinyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyweinydd) Co-operation, or a joint working; a co-effecting.

Cyweinyddu, v. a. (cyweinydd) To co-operate.

Cyweirdant, s. m.—pl. cyweirdannau (cywair—tant) A key string, or key note.

Cyweirdant acw i wyrda,
 All i Eidol o Lydaw.

He is a criterion yonder for gentlemen, like Eidol from Llydaw.
Llywarch Benturck.

Cyweirdeb, s. m. (cywair) Correctness, accuracy; completeness, or order; good repair. *Cyweirdeb bwyd, cookery.*

Cyweirfa, s. f.—pl. cyweirfeydd (cywair—ma) Good order, repair, or correction; a beating.

Cyweirgorn, s. m.—pl. cyweirgyrn (cywair—corn) A tuning instrument.

Telyn y brenin chweugaint a dal; ei gyweirgorn pedair ar ugaint.

The king's harp, its value is a hundred and twenty-pence; its tuning key twenty-four pence.
Welsh Laws.

Cyweiriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cywair) Correction, emendation, or reparation. *Rhodaf iti gyweiriad, I will give thee a dressing.*

At y llys teg hwn y cyrchai; ac ef a glywai gyweiriaw telynrawn, a' lchanu; ac ef ei tybiai wrth y caniad, ac y cyweiriad, nad oedd neb a'i medrai ond Gwgan.

Towards this fair palace he approached, and there he hears the tuning of a harp strung harp, and the playing it; and he supposed, from the playing and the tuning, that there was nobody could do it but Gwgan.
S. Fychan, araeth Gwgan.

Cyweiriadwy, a. (cyweiriad) Repairable; that may be made perfect or complete.

Cyweiriaw, v. a. (cywair) To put in order, to correct, amend, mend, or repair; to equip, or prepare. *Cyweiriaw gwair, to make hay; cyweiriaw y gwely, to make the bed; cyweiriaw*

ymenyn, to make butter; *cyweiriaw penweig*, to cure herrings; *cyweiriaw crwyn*, to dress skins; *cyweiriaw moch, neu wyn*, to geld pigs, or lambs; *cyweiriaw galanas*, to order reparation for murder; *cyweiriaw telyn*, to tune a harp. *Cafodd ei gyweirio'n dda*, he has had a good dressing.

A chymeryd ato dau ugaint marchawg ac eu cyweiriaw yn hardd syberw o feirch, a dillad, ac arfau—a orug.

And taking to himself forty knights, he accoutered them finely and splendidly with horses, garments, and arms. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Cyweiriawd, s. m. (cywair) Completion; order.

Cyweiriawdr, s. m.—pl. cyweiriodron (cyweiriawd) One who puts in order; an emendator.

Cyweiriawl, a. (cywair) Tending to perfect.

Cyweiriedig, a. (cywair) That is in order; correct, or perfect; in tune; embalmed.

Cyweiriedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyweiriedig) Completion, the act of putting in order.

Cyweiriedigawl, a. (cyweiriedig) Emendatory.

Cyweiriwr, s. m.—pl. cyweirwyr (cywair—gwr) One who completes; a repairer.

Cyweithaad, s. m. (cywaith) Co-operation; aid.

Cyweithaawl, a. (cywaith) Co-operative; aiding.

Cyweithaed, s. m. (cywaith) Co-operation.

Can lleng engyllion, cain lliwed obaith,
Cyn llaith, rhag cyfraith cyweithaed,
Caffwyf o ioli Crist Celi ced,
Caffel yn addef nawdd nef noddod!

With a legion of angels, a glorious host of hope, ere dissolution comes, from the co-operation of the law may I get to praise Christ the mysterious one's gift, and attain the sanctuary of the heavenly abode, a refuge. *Cynddelw.*

Cyweithas, s. f.—pl. t. au (cywaith) Society, fellowship, or alliance; commerce, or dealing.

Cyweithas brenin, the king's retinue, **corn cyweithas**, the assembling, or rallying horn; it was also called **corn cychwyn**, the horn of marching, or war clarion.

Nid cyweithas ond brawd.

There is no society but in a brother. *Adage.*

Yneb a fyno ymadael a thelynrawn, a bod yn gerddawr cyweithas; pedair ar ugaint a ddyly.

Whoever intends to leave off the hair-strung harp, and be a fellowship musician, he shall pay twenty-four pence. *Laws of Minstrelsy.*

Cyweithasawl, a. (cyweithas) Relating to society, or intercourse; complaisant, commercial.

Cyweithasiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyweithas) Association, or mutual intercourse; a being civil.

Cyweithasrwydd, s. m. (cyweithas) Mutual intercourse; courtesy, or complaisance; commerce.

Cyweithasu, v. a. (cyweithas) To use courtesy.

Cyweithaswr, s. m.—pl. cyweithaswyr (cyweithas—gwr) A sociable man.

Cyweithau, v. a. (cywaith) To co-operate.

Cyweithawr, s. m.—pl. cyweithawyr (cywaith—gwr) A co-operator: an auxiliary.

Cyweithi, s. m. (cywaith) A co-operation.

O gyfranc barwn byr ei gyweithi.

From the contention of a baron of short co-operation. *Adda Fras.*

Cyweithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cywaith) Auxiliation; co-operation.

Cyweithiant, s. m. (cywaith) Coefficiency.

Cyweithiaw, v. a. (cywaith) To co-operate.

Cyweithiawl, a. (cywaith) Coefficient; auxiliary.

Cyweithiedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyweithiad) A co-operator.

Cyweithioldeb, s. m. (cyweithiawl) A state of co-operation; coefficaciousness.

Cyweithioli, v. a. (cyweithiawl) To make coefficient; to be auxiliary.

Cyweithiolrwydd, s. (cyweithiawl) Coefficiency.

Cyweithiwr, s. m.—pl. cyweithwyr (cywaith—gwr) A co-operator, assistant, or supporter.

Cyweithydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cywaith) What co-operates; a coefficient; a multitude.

Cyweithydd o wyr a gwreigedd a ddoal i'w cyfarfod.

A multitude of men and women did come to meet them.

Mabinogion.

Boed crau, boed angau eu cyweithydd,
Cynan a Chadwaladr, cadr yn llaydd.

Let blood, let death be their auxiliary, Cynan and Cadwaladr, mighty in the battle. *Taliesin.*

Cywely, s. m. (cy—gwely) A bedfellow. **a. Lying** in the same bed, having a common bed.

Cywelyawg, a. (cywely) Having a bedfellow.

Cywelyes, s. f.—pl. t. au (cywely) A female bedfellow, a concubine.

Cywelyogach, s. m. (cywelyawg) A concubinage.

Cywelyogaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cywelyawg) A lying together, a conjugal state; concubinage.

Dylir amobrwy i wraig o rodd ac estyn, can ni chysger genddi, neu can ni bo cywelyogaeth.

A wife is entitled to the compensation fine out of the endowment and entail, if she has not been slept with, or if she is not in a state of co-habitation. *Welsh Laws.*

Cywelyogi, v. a. (cywelyawg) To cohabit together, or to have a common bed.

Cywen, s. f.—pl. t. au (cyw) A chicken, a pullet.

Cywenaid, a. (cywen) Chicken-like.

Cywenan, s. f. dim. (cywen) A little chicken.

Cywenig, s. f. dim. (cywen) A little chicken.

Cywer, s. m. (cy—gwer) A curdler; rennet; the sole of a plough.

Cywerth, s. m. (cy—gwerth) Value, equivalence.

Cywerthadwy, a. (cywerth) Rateable.

Cywerthawl, a. (cywerth) Equivalent in value.

Cywerthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cywerth) Valuation.

Cywerthrwydd, s. m. (cywerth) An equivalency.

Cywerthu, v. a. (cywerth) To bargain together.

Cywerthydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cywerth) A compensation, equivalent, or requital; a value.

Gwell gan Iorwerth gywerthydd,
Ei wawd nog anrheg o wydd.

Iorwerth would rather have a compensation for his panegyric, than a present of a few sprigs. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Cywerthyddawl, a. (cywerthydd) Compensative.

Cywerthyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cywerthydd) A being made of equal value; valuation.

Cywerthyddiaw, v. a. (cywerthydd) To estimate, or set a value upon; to appraise; to be worth.

Yr hwn a ellw y gyfraith yn farch tom, ac a gywerthyddial dri ugaint o'r ceinlogau cwtaon.

The which the law calls a drudge horse, and would be worth sixty of the short pence. *Welsh Laws.*

Cywerthyddiwr, s. m.—pl. cywerthyddwyr (cywerthydd—gwr) One who values, an appraiser.

Cywes, s. f. dim. (cyw) A little chick, or pullet.

Cywest, s. m.—pl. t. au (cy—gwest) A connexion.

Cywestach, s. m. (cywest) A connexion, or union; familiarity; sensual connexion; a wife.

Llewid cywestach.

Let a companion devour.

Adage.

Car dy gywestach.

Love thy familiar connexion.

Adage.

Can ni syniaist halogrwydd corff trwy gywestach, ni ddyoddefi gwahan dy gorff yn y bedd.

Since thou didst not think of the defilement of thy body by connexion, thou wilt endure a separation of thy body in the grave. *D. Ddu Hiraddug.*

Cywestawl, a. (cywest) Connective, connected.

Cywestiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cywest) Consociation.

Cywestrwydd, s. m. (cywest) A familiarity.

Cywestu, v. a. (cywest) To associate together.

Cywestwch, s. m. (cywest) Society, cohabitation.

Cywestwr, s. m.—pl. cywestwyr (cywest—gwr) One who is connected; a consociate.

Cywilydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cy—gwilydd) Shame.

Tri chywilydd morwyn ynt, dywedyd o'i thad wrthi, "Mi yth roddais i wr;" ailyw, pan el gyntaf i wely ei gwr; trydydd yw, pan ddel gyntaf o'r gwely y'mhlith dynion: tros y cyntaf y taler ei hamobrwy i'w harglwydd; tros yr ail y rhoddir el chowyll lldi hithau; tros y trydydd y dyry ei thad ei hegweddi i'r gwr.

The three blushings of a maid are, her father's saying to her, "I have given thee to a husband;" the second is, when she first goes into her husband's bed; the third is, when she first comes from the bed amongst men: for the first her commutation fine is paid to the lord; for the second her settlement is given to her; for the third her father gives her portion to the husband.

Welsh Laws.

Cywilyddgar, a. (cywilydd) Being shameful.

Cywilyddgarwch, s. m. (cywilyddgar) Shamefulness.

Cywilyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cywilydd) A shaming.

Cywilyddiaw, v. a. (cywilydd) To shame, abash, or confound; to be ashamed, or to blush.

Cywilyddiawl, a. (cywilydd) Tending to shame.

Cywilyddiedig, a. (cywilydd) That is abashed.

Cywilyddiwr, s. m.—pl. cywilyddwyr (cywilydd—gwr) One who shames; one who blushes.

Cywilyddus, a. (cywilydd) Shameful, scandalous.

Cywilyddusrwydd, s. m. (cywilyddus) Shamefulness.

Cywir, s. m. (cy—gwr) Executive power.

Trystan bendefig cadau,
Cymer gystal a'r gorau,
Ac yn gywir gad sinnau.

Trystan chief of conflicts, take as well as the best, and leave me the dominion.

Ymdd. Arthur a Thrystan.

Cywir, a. (cy—gwr) Correct, true, just, sincere, faithful. *Bod yn gywir*, to be true to a promise.

Nid cywir ond meddylgar,
Nid meddylgar ond serchawg.

No one is sincere but the thoughtful, no one is thoughtful but the one in love.

Adage.

Yn lle bo cywir gariad:
Ni bydd lle i dwyll na brad.

Where faithful love abides, no place will fraud or treason find.

T. Ll. D. Powel.

Cywiraw, v. a. (cywir) To perfect; to fulfil a promise, or trust; to be sincere, or upright; to become perfect; to become just.

Nid ergyd ni gywirer.

It is not a stroke that is not performed.

Adage.

Cas a addawo bob peth, ac ni chywiro ddim.

Hateful is he that promises every thing and performs nothing.

Adage.

Cywirdeb, s. m. (cywir) Perfection, sincerity, faithfulness, trustiness, or uprightness.

O gywirdeb y galon y dywed y genau.

From the sincerity of the heart will the lips speak.

Adage.

Cywiriad, s. m.—pl. cywiriad (cywir) A faithful, sincere or upright one; a loyalist.

Cywiriawl, a. (cywir) Tending to perfect.

Cywiriedig, a. (cywir) That is corrected.

Cywirwedd, a. (cywir—gwedd) Justly formed.

Cywiriwr, s. m.—pl. cywirwyr (cywir—gwr) A true, upright, or sincere man.

Cywiw, a. (cy—gwiw) Well worthy; deserving.

Cywiwdeb, s. m. (cywiw) Condignness, desert.

Cywlad, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (cy—gwlad) A bordering country; also one of the same country. *a. Of the same country. Bod yn gywlad*, to be present in a country.

Cywladawl, a. (cywlad) Of the same country.

Ni ddilëir pechawd dy greulawn fam di, na phechawd y gwyr a fuant y'ngnyghor ag yr enwir greulawn hono, heb ddifawr oll-nygedigaeth gwaed y cywladolion.

The sin of thy cruel mother will not be obliterated, nor the sin of the men who were in consultation with that wicked tyrant, without an immense spilling of the blood of the united countrymen.

Brut y Saeson.

Cywladoldeb, s. m. (cywlad) A federate community.

Cywladu, v. a. (cywlad) To naturalize.

Cywledd, s. f.—pl. t. au (cy—gwledd) A banquet.

Cywleddu, v. a. (cywledd) To carouse together.

Cywleidiad, s. m.—pl. cywleidiaid (cywlad) A compatriot, or fellow countryman.

Cywleidiadon cyhoedd nerth oedd nawdd
Cun gynawdd gynnifiad.

Conspicuous compatriots whose power was a safeguard to the chief of the reciprocal toiling.

Gualchmai.

Cywleiddiad, s. m.—pl. t. on (cywledd) A companion in the banquet; a convivialist.

Cywng, a. (cy—wng) Near together, adjoining.

Arfau briw tri-lliw tri-llu cywng.

The broken three-coloured arms of three hosts in contact.

Ein. ab Mad. Rhahawd.

Cywrain, a. (cy—gwrain) Skilful, accurate.

Cywraint, s. m.—pl. cywreinion (cywrain) One that is expert, or accurate. *a. Skilful; accurate.*

Dau waith a fydd gan gywraint.

The skilful has two works.

Adage.

Gwell cynnil no chywraint.

The saving is better than the skilful.

Adage.

Cywreindeb, s. m. (cywrain) Skill; accuracy.

Cywreiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cywrain) A using skill or expertness; a rendering accurate.

Cywreiniaw, v. a. (cywrain) To make accurate, to elaborate, to improve, to use skill.

Cywreiniawl, a. (cywrain) Tending to rectify.

Cywreinin, a. (cywrain) Elaborate, accurate.

Cywreiniwr, s. m.—pl. cywreiniwyr (cywrain—gwr) One who makes perfect, or accurate.

Cywreinrwydd, s. m. (cywrain) Skilfulness, skill.

Cywreinwaith, s. m. (cywrain—gwaith) Acute, skilful, or curious workmanship.

Cywres, s. f.—pl. t. au (cy—gwres) A joint wife or that is common to a husband; a concubine.

Hwrdd gwraig wriawg yn ei chywres a'i dwylaw oni gyfarfoent cyd bo marw ni's diwygir.

The assault of a feme-covert on her rival with her hands until they meet, if she die, no satisfaction shall be made.

Welsh Laws.

Cywrys, s. m.—pl. t. au (cy—wrys) Contention.

Cywrys am fwyd, carant am ofid.

Contention for food, friendship in trouble.

Adage.

Cywrysawl, a. (cywrys) Contentious, captious.

Cywrysedd, s. m.—pl. t. au (cywrys) A contention

Cywrysedd Prydain y sy bryder in,
Y sy brid i lawer.

The contention of Britain is heaviness to us, it is dear to many.

Cynddelw, m. E. ab M. ab Iddon.

Cywryseddawl, a. (cywrysedd) Contentious.

Cywryseddiad, s. m.—pl. cywryseddiaid (cywrysedd) A contender, striver, or quarreller.

Tri meib Cilfathwy enwir,
Tri chywryseddiad cywir,
Bleiddyn, Hyddyn, a Hychdwn hir.

The three sons of the unjust Cilfathwy, three faithful combatants, Bleiddyn, Hyddyn, and the tall Hychdwn.

H. Math ab Mathonwy.

Cywryseddu, v. a. (cywrysedd) To contend together; to be mutually striving.

Cywryseddwr, s. m.—pl. cywryseddwyr (cywrysedd—gwr) A contender, a quarreller.

Cywrysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cywrys) A striving.

Cywrysiaw, v. a. (cywrys) To contend together.

Cywyd, s. m. (cy—gwyd) Temperament; passion.

Dywynyg dy wir yn wynias,
Dy wynfyd ym cywyd nid cas.

Thy truth glowingly shines, thy happiness is not disagreeable to my passion.

Ll. P. Meek, i'r halaru poeth.

Cywydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cywyd) Temperature.

Cywydiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cywyd) Temperament, constitution, or habit.

Cywydiaw, v. a. (cywyd) To habituate; to give way to a passion, impulse, or desire.

Cywydiawl, a. (cywyd) Temperamental.

Cywydd, s. m.—pl. t. au (cy—gwydd) A species of recitative versification, a continued composition, opposed to such poetry as is divided into stanzas; a poem. It is also written *Cowydd*, with equal propriety as to etymology and sense; to which refer for derivatives.

Cywydd, s. m. (cy—gwydd) The conscience; reason; knowledge; revelation.

Nifer a fu ac a fydd,
Uch nef, is nef maint y sydd,
A'r maint a gredwys ynghywydd
A gredistrwy ewyllys Dofydd.

As many as were and that shall be, above heaven, below heaven as many as that are, and as many as believed in the *Gospel*, they believed through the will of the Renovator. *Taliesin.*

Cywyddawd, s. m. (cywydd) A ratiocination.

Cywyddawl, a. (cywydd) Conscious, rational.

Cywyddiad, s. m.—pl. cywyddiaid (cywydd) One endowed with ratiocination or the impulse of the conscience.

Cywyddiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cywydd) Ratiocinability, consciousness, conscience, reason.

Tri phechawd marwawl: tori morwyndawd, treislaw gwralg, pechu yn erbyn cywyddiaeth, neu garenydd.

Three deadly sins: to violate virginity, to ravish a married woman, and to sin against rationality, or kindred. *Ll. G. Hergest.*

Cywyll, s. m. (cy—gwyll) Tillage, culture.

Cywylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cywyll) A tilling, or ploughing, cultivation.

Cywylliawd, s. m. (cywyll) A cultivation.

Cywylliawr, s. m.—pl. cywylliodron (cywylliawr) A tiller of the ground, a cultivator.

Cywyllodraeth, s. m. (cywylliawr) Husbandry.

Cywylliwr, s. m.—pl. cywyllwyr (cywyll—gwr) A tiller of the ground, a cultivator.

Cywyllu, v. a. (cywyll) To culture, to till.

Cywyn, a. (cy—gwyn) A rising, or swelling up.

Cywynad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cywyn) A rising up.

Cywynawl, a. (cywyn) Tending to rise up.

Cywynedig, a. (cywyn) That is made to rise.

Cywynedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cywynedig) The act of rising up; exaltation.

Cywynu, v. a. (cywyn) To rise, or mount up; to set out, move, or go forward.

Ac yna dewis ei farch a'i arfau, a chywynu rhagddo—a orug.

And then he made choice of his horse, and his arms, and did set off forward. *H. Peredur—Mabinogion.*

Cywyrain, a. (gwyrain) Mutually rising up.

Cywyrain, v. a. (gwyrain) To rise together.

Cywyrain cedwyr cywreinin
I Gattræth, gwerin ffræth ffysgiolin.

The skilful warriors march together onward to Cattræth, courageous and eloquent the host. *Aneurin.*

Cywyraw, v. a. (cy—gwyraw) To tend together.

Cywyrawl, a. (cy—gwyrawl) Apt to tend or incline together; of a common bias.

Cywyre, v. a. (cy—gwyre) To ascend together.

Cywyreawg, a. (cywyre) Mutually rising up.

Cywyreawl, a. (cywyre) Rising up together.

Cywystl, s. m.—pl. t. on (cy—gwystl) A mutual pledge, or obligation.

Cywystlaw, v. a. (cywystl) To confederate.

Cywystlawg, a. (cywystl) In confederacy.

Cywystlawr, s. m.—pl. cywystlorion (cywystl) One who gives mutual pledge; a confederate.

Dafydd a ddiengis rhag cynghorfynt y cywystlorion.

David ran away from the malice of the conspirators.

Hanes yr Ysgrhythyr.

Cywystledig, a. (cywystl) United in a league.

Cywystliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cywystl) A giving a mutual pledge; a confederating.

Cywystliaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (cywystl) A state of mutual pledge; confederation.

Cywystlwr, s. m.—pl. cywystlwyr (cywystl—gwr) One who joins in league, a confederate.

Cywyth, s. m. (cy—gwyth) Mutual wrath.

Cywythaw, v. (cywyth) To become infuriate.

Cywythawg, a. (cywyth) Full of fury, or rage.

Cywythawl, a. (cywyth) Infuriate, outrageous.

Cywythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cywyth) A maddening or raging mutually.

Cywythiawn, a. (cywyth) Infuriate, full of fury.

Cychwedl a'm dothyw am dwyth-falch ri,
Cywythiawn a'm dawn o'm dielwi.

A report hath reached me about a proudly bounding chief enraged at my endowment about to disparage me. *Lt. P. Moeh.*

CH.

CHW, s. m. r. A tendency to impel, or act suddenly. *Hai hw chw! Oh, murder!*

Chwa, s. f.—pl. t. au (chw) A blast, gust, or puff.

Chwäawl, a. (chwa) Gusty, puffy, explosive.

Chwad, s. m. (chwa) A quick gust, jerk, or start.

Chwaedd, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwa) A gust, or relish.

Chwaeg, s. f. (chwa) A gust, a taste, a relish.

Chwaen, s. f. (chwa) A sudden impulse, or motion; a gust; a start; a hap, or chance; an incident, or event. *Ar y chwaen*, forthwith; *chwaen ddrwg*, a bad turn, or incident; *oer chwaen*, dire chance; *chwaen dost*, a severe event; *chwaen hyll*, a dreadful thing.—*Chwaen Ddu*, *Chwaen Goch*, *Chwaen Wen*; places so called in Mona.

Ior a'n ceidw rhag dirieid-chwaen;
Down Pw blaid, a Duw'n y blaen.

The lord will preserve us from a mischievous chance, let us come to his aid, under the guidance of God. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Dymunais—

Cael arglwydd, llawn arwydd llain,
O honom innau'n hunain;
Pybyr chwaen, pawb adwaen pwy;
Arf glan deifrdarf Glyndyfrdwy.

I have wished to have a sovereign, a full omen of the blade, from us ourselves likewise; a mighty event, every one knows who: the splendidly-scattering weapon of Glyndyfrdwy. *Iolo Goch.*

Chwaenad, s. m. (chwaen) A happening, or occurring

Chwaenawl, a. (chwaen) Incidental, or casual.

Chwaenu, v. a. (chwaen) To come abruptly.

Chwaer, s. f.—pl. chweirydd, but mostly chwïorydd, from chwïawr and chweïorydd (chwai) A sister.

Cerid chwaer diriad can ni charer.

A sister will love the mischievous, though not loved by any.

Ad. ge.

Nid amgeledd ond chwaer.

There is no succour like a sister.

Ad. ge.

Chwaerawl, a. (chwaer) Sisterly, like a sister.

Chwaeroliaeth, s. f.—pl. t. au (chwaerawl) A sisterhood; the office, or duty of a sister.
Chwaeru, v. a. (chwaer) To be active, or moving.

Ni ddirper pebyll, ni syll pall
 Neb a rwy garwy yn fwy noddi:
 Pei chwaerai y budd er barddoni nebawd,
 Noswaith y byddwn nesaf iddi.

She cares not for a tent, the fine silk will not be looked on by any that I shall caress in tenderness supreme; if the treasure might operate aided by any muse, the next night I should be the nearest to her.
H. ab Owain Gwynedd.

Chwaeth, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (chwa) A savour, a taste.

A chael hefyd, gwynfyd gwyr,
 Chwaeth ar araeth yr Eryr.

And also to obtain, the happiness of men, a relish for the discourse of the eagle.
R. Gock Eryri.

Na wnaed un dyn ddrwg chwaethach plentyn Duw.

Let no man do evil especially a child of God. *Adage.*

Chwaethawl, a. (chwaeth) Gustful, or palatable.
Chwaethedig, a. (chwaeth) That is made sapid.
Chwaethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwaeth) A tasting, relishing; the sense of taste, gustation.
Chwaethu, v. a. (chwaeth) To taste, to savour.
Chwaethus, a. (chwaeth) Sapid, palatable, gustful.
Chwaethusrwydd, s. m. (chwaethus) Sapidness.
Chwaf, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (chwa) A strong gust.
Chwaff, s. m.—pl. t. iau (chwa) A quick gust, *adv.* Instantly. *Mi ei gwnaf fo chwaff, I will do it instantly. Sil.*
Chwai, s. m. (chw) Activity, life. *a.* Quick, brisk, swift, speedy, alert, active.
Chwaith, adv. (chwa) Neither; much less.

Ni'm dawr—
 Na hithau, na chwithau chwaith.

Neither she, nor you neither shall make me concerned.
L. G. Cothi.

Chwaithach, adv. (chwaith) Much less, so much the less; than; especially.
Chwal, s. m. (chw—al) A spread, a dispersion.
Chwaladwy, a. (chwal) Dissipatable, dispersible.
Chwaldawd, s. m. (chwal) Idle talk, or chat.
Chwaldodawg, a. (chwaldawd) Full of chat.
Chwaldodi, v. a. (chwaldawd) To prattle, to chat.
Chwaledig, a. (chwal) In a scattered condition.
Chwaliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwal) A dissipating, dispersing, or scattering; a dispersion.
Chwaliedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (chwaliad) A disperser.
Chwalu, v. a. (chwal) To spread, to strew, or disperse; also to babble, or talk idly. *Chwalu gwlan, to dress wool.*
Chwalwr, s. m.—pl. chwalwyr (chwal—gwr) A scatterer, strewer, or disperser.
Chwan, s. m. (chw—an) An impulse, a tendency.
Chwanedig, a. (chwan) That is augmented.
Chwanedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwanedig) Addition, or augmentation.
Chwanedigawl, a. (chwanedig) Augmentative.
Chwaneg, a. (chwan) More, greater in quantity, or greater in number.
Chwanegawl, a. (chwaneg) Additional, additive. *Perthynasau chwanegawl, additive ratios.*
Chwanegiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwaneg) An addition, augmentation, the act of increasing.
Chwanegu, v. a. (chwaneg) To increase, to add.
Chwanegwr, s. m.—pl. chwanegwyr (chwaneg—gwr) One who adds to, or augments.
Chwanegydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (chwaneg) Increaser.
Chwanen, s. f. (chwain) A flea, an insect so called.
Chwannawg, a. (chwant) Having a strong desire, or inclination, desirous, ambitious, covetous, apt. *Chwannawg i ymladd, apt to fight.*

Bechan teyrnas i chwannawg.

A kingdom is small to the ambitious.

Adage.

Chwannogaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwannawg) Avariciousness, or covetousness, ambition.
Chwannogawl, a. (chwannawg) Exciting desire.
Chwannogi, v. n. (chwannawg) To become lustful, or craving; to become ambitious.
Chwannogrwydd, s. m. (chwannawg) An ardent desire, or craving, covetousness, ambitiousness.
Chwant, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwan) Desire, longing, appetite; lust. *Chwant bwyd, hunger; chwant au cnawdawl, carnal desires; chwant a di-chwant, inclination and declination, terms applied to the regulating of the plough.*

Dycid chwant tros peiriant pwyll.

Desire will entice beyond the bounds of reason. *Adage.*

Chwanta, v. a. (chwant) To lust, or to covet.
Chwantach, s. m. (chwant) Concupiscence; lust.
Chwantaidd, a. (chwant) Concupiscible, lustful.
Chwantawl, a. (chwant) Instigating desire, or lust.
Chwantrwydd, s. m. (chwant) Covetousness, lust.
Chwantu, v. a. (chwant) To lust after; to covet.
Chwantus, a. (chwant) Concupiscible, lustful.
Chwanwch, s. m. (chwan) Concupiscibleness, lust.
Chwanwg, s. m. (chwan) Concupiscibleness, lust.
Chwap, s. m.—pl. t. iau (chwa) A sudden stroke, or blow. *adv.* Instantly. *Dyna fo chwap, there it is at once.*
Chwapiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwap) A striking.
Chwapiaw, v. a. (chwap) To strike smartly.
Chwar, s. m. (chw—ar) A quick rise, or puff.
Chwara, s. m.—pl. chwaraeon (chwar) Play, sport.
Chwara, v. a. (chwar) To play, to disport, to game.

Rhag fal ym coddid i yn llys Ogyrfan,
 Chweris o'i haddaw hi addoed cynran.

Lest I should be disgraced in the court of Gogyrfan, I played on her promising the first assignation. *H. ab Owain Gwynedd.*

Chwarau, s. m.—pl. chwareuon (chwara) A play.
Chwarau, v. a. (chwara) To play, to game.

Chwara ac na friw, cellwair ac na chywilyddia.
 Play and wound not, jest and do not shame. *Adage.*

Chwarâwr, s. m.—pl. chwarâwyr (chwara—gwr) A player, one who exercises at sports, or games.
Chwardd, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwar) A laughter.
Chwarddawl, a. (chwardd) Exciting laughter.
Chwarddedig, a. (chwardd) Joyous, laughing.
Chwarddedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwarddedig) Laughter, the act of laughing out, ridicule.
Chwardddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwardd) A laughing

Chwardddiad dwfr tan iâ.

The playing of water under the ice.

Adage.

Chwarddu, v. a. (chwardd) To laugh, to rejoice.

Chwerddid bryd wrth a garer.

Let the mind be cheerful to the one beloved.

Adage.

Chwarddus, a. (chwardd) Exciting laughter.
Chwarddwr, s. m.—pl. chwarddwyr (chwardd—gwr) A laughter, one who laughs at, or ridicules.
Chware, s. m.—pl. t. on (chware) A game, play, sport, diversion, or pastime.

Chware Cymro digrifwch,
 Chware Sais angen.

A Welshman's play is merriment, an Englishman's play is death. *Adage.*

Chwarëad, s. m.—pl. t. au (chware) A playing.
Chwarëawl, a. (chware) Sportive, blithesome.
Chwarel, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwar) What gives a sudden motion; a dart, a javelin; also a kernel, or moving lump under the skin, a lump from the curdling of milk in the breast; also the curdling of the milk, or the milk fever.

Pan ddel osgel i'r esgyrn,
 Angau, a'i chwarelau chwynn,
 Dirfawr fydd hoedl ar derfyn.

When the bones shall receive the pang of death, with his quickly fizzing darts, then will life be at awful pause. *D. ab Gwilym.*

- Chwarelaidd**, *a.* (chwarel) Apt to fly off suddenly; like a dart; moving like a kernel.
Chwarelawg, *a.* (chwarel) Having darts; kernelly, glandulous, or having kernels.
Chwareliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (chwarel) The motion of a dart, a darting; a kerning, or curdling.
Chwarelu, *v. a.* (chwarel) To move as a dart; to fling a dart; to kern, to curdle. *Llaeth yn chwarelu*, milk becoming curdled.
Chwaren, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (chwar) A gland, a kernel, or concretion in the flesh; a botch, or swelling; the plague.
Chwarenaidd, *a.* (chwaren) Like a gland.
Chwarenawg, *a.* (chwaren) Full of glands botchy.
Chwarenawl, *a.* (chwaren) Glandulous; botchy.
Chwareniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (chwaren) The forming into glands, a kerning.
Chwareniaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (chwaren) A glandular state; glandulosity.
Chwarenig, *s. f. dim.* (chwaren) A glandula.
Chwarenu, *v. a.* (chwaren) To kern, to form into glands; to concrete; to generate pustules.
Chwareu, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (chware) Play, sport.

Chwareu hen gi a cholwyn.

The play of the old dog and puppy. Adage.

- Chwareu**, *v. a.* (chware) To play, to sport, to gambol; to game; to act. *Chwareu ffon ddwybig*, to play at quarter staff, to prevaricate; *chwareu mi trech*, to play roughly, or at horse-play.
Chwareuad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (chwareu) A playing.
Chwareuaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (chwareu) A diversion, merriment, or amusement.
Chwareuawl, *a.* (chwareu) Sportive, playful.
Chwareudy, *s. m.*—*pl. chwareudai* (chwareu—ty) A play-house, or theatre; a place for games.
Chwareufa, *s. f.*—*pl. t. oedd* (chwareu—ma) A place for sports, or games; a theatre.
Chwareugar, *a.* (chwaren) Playful, blithesome.
Chwareugarwch, *s. m.* (chwareugar) Playfulness.
Chwarëus, *a.* (chware) Playful, blithe, sportive.

Chwarëus yn awr, nid chwarëus yn mlwyddyn.

Playful now, perhaps not playful a year hence. Adage.

- Chwarëusrwydd**, *s. m.* (chwarëus) Playfulness.
Chwareuwr, *s. m.*—*pl. chwareuwyr* (chwareu—gwr) A man who sports, a player.
Chwareuwraig, *s. f.*—*pl. chwareuwreigedd* (chwareu—gwraig) A woman who plays.
Chwarëwr, *s. m.*—*pl. chwarewyr* (chware—gwr) A player, or one who sports; a gamester.
Chwarëwriaeth, *s. m.* (chwarëwr) Play; gaming.
Chwarëydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (chware) A player, a gamester; also an actor.
Chwarëyddawl, *a.* (chwarëydd) Dramatical.
Chwarëyddes, *s.* (chwarëydd) A player, or actress.
Chwarëyddfa, *s. f.*—*pl. t. on* (chwarëydd—ma) A place for play, or games, a theatre.
Chwarëyddiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (chwarëydd) Play, diversion, or amusement; an acting.
Chwarf, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (chwar) A whirl, a fusee.
Chwarian, *a.* (chwar) Gentle, placid, slow, soft, calm, or mild. *Yn chwarian*, slowly.

Mae efe yn chwarian i ddigiaw a pharawd i fadden.

He is slow to anger, and ready to forgive.

Marchawg Crwydrad.

*Ef yn chwarian
Ydyw'n tarian
A'n dawn tiron.*

He gentle is our shield, and our pleasant portion.

W. Middleton.

- Chwariena**, *v. a.* (chwarian) To slacken, to go slow.
Chwarienach, *v. n.* (chwarian) To be slow or calm.

- Chwarienaidd**, *a.* (chwarian) Of a slow nature.
Chwarieniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (chwarian) A slackening, a becoming calm, or tranquil.
Chwarienu, *v. n.* (chwarian) To become gentle, slow, or calm; to tranquilize.
Chwarienus, *a.* (chwarian) Tranquil, slow, calm.
Chwarienwr, *s. m.*—*pl. chwarienwyr* (chwarian—gwr) A lingerer, or loiterer.
Chwarienydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (chwarian) A lingerer, or loiterer, one who is slow.
Chwarth, *s. m.* (chwar) A quick turn of the voice, a laugh.
Chwarw, *s. m.* (chwar) Disport. *a.* Lutescent.
Chwarwfa, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (chwarw—ma) A theatre.
Chwarwr, *s. m.*—*pl. chwawr* (chwar—gwr) A player, one who sports; one who diverts.
Chwarwriaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (chwarwr) The function of amusing, or playing; a play.
Chwarwy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (chwar) A disport.
Chwarwyad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (chwarwy) A sporting.
Chwarwyaw, *v. a.* (chwarwy) To disport; to play.
Chwarwyawl, *a.* (chwarwy) Ludicrous, sportive.
Chwarwyfa, *s. f.*—*pl. chwawrfeydd* (chwarwy—ma) A place of entertainment, a theatre.
Chwarwyfaawl, *a.* (chwarwyfa) Theatrical.
Chwarydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (chwar) A player.
Chwaryddawl, *a.* (chwarydd) Lutescent; dramatic.
Chwaryddes, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (chwarydd) A player.
Chwaryddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (chwarydd) A playing.
Chwaryddiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (chwarydd) Diversion, amusement, or play; acting.
Chwaw, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ian* (chwa) A blast, or breeze.
Chwawedig, *a.* (chwaw) Squally, or blustering.
Chwawiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (chwaw) A puffing.
Chwawiaw, *v. a.* (chwaw) To blast, to blow.
Chwawiawg, *a.* (chwaw) Squally, gusty, stormy.
Chwawiawl, *a.* (chwaw) Squally, or blustering.
Chwawigrwydd, *s. m.* (chwawiawg) Squalliness.
Chwchwi, *pron. pl.* (chw—chwi) You; and used complaisantly for thee, as you in English.

*Chwchwi yw'r haf, breisgaf bron,
Gauaf ereill gofyrion.*

You fare the summer with breast most prominent, others are winter, short and gloomy. Gae. Alas.

- Chweban**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (chwech—ban) A sextain, or stanza of six verses. *a.* Of six lines.
Chwebanawg, *a.* (chweban) Consisting of six lines.
Chweblwydd, *a.* (chwech—blwydd) Of six years.
Chweblwyddawl, *a.* (chweblwydd) Sexennial.
Chweblyneddawl, *a.* (chwech—blynedd) Sexennial.
Chwech, *s. m. r.*—*pl. t. au* The number six. *a.* Six.
Chweched, *s. m.* (chwech) A sixth part. *a.* Sixth.
Chwechedran, *s. f.* (chweched—rhan) A sixth part.
Chwechedwaith, *s. m.* (chweched—gwaith) The sixth time, or turn.
Chwechfed, *s. m.* (chwech) A sixth part. *a.* Sixth.
Chwed, *s. m.* (chw—ed) The faculty of utterance, or speech; a saying or expression.
Chwedeg, *s. m.* (chwech—deg) Sixty. *a.* Sixty.
Chwedegawl, *a.* (chwedeg) Sexagesimal, of sixty.
Chwedegfed, *s. m.* (chwedeg) A sixtieth part. *a.* Sixtieth.
Chwedegwaith, *a.* (chwedeg—gwaith) Sixty times.
Chwedi, *adv.* (gwedi) After; succeeding; then.
Chwedl, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (chwed) A saying or sentence; a fable; a discourse, story, or tale; report, news. *Trychu chwedl* to speak brokenly; *mae hi yn dywedyd chwedlau*, she is telling tales.

Gnawd i ddyn ofyn chwedlau.

It is natural for a man to ask after news.

Adage.

- Chwedla**, *v. a.* (chwedl) To talk; to gossip.

Chwedlai, s. f.—pl. chwedleion (chwedl) A gossip.
Chwedlawg, a. (chwedl) Full of discourse, story, or talk; talkative, loquacious.

Chwedlawg trwyddedawg traethodydd,
 Teyrnedd y'ngwedd mwys medd mad,
 Tebyg haul haf huenydd.

Talkative is the privileged orator of kings, in the luxuriant circle of the good mead, like the sun, the warm animator of summer.

Taliesin.

Iawn chwedlawg mab.

Sincerely spoken is a youth.

Adage.

Chwedlëig, a. (chwedla) Much given to talk; gossiping, chattering, or babbling.

Chwedleua, v. a. (chwedl) To speak, talk, or discourse together; to chatter, to gossip.

Chwedleuaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwedl) Conversation, discourse; a gossiping.

Chwedlenaw, v. a. (chwedl) To converse, or to talk; to gossip, to tattle, to chatter.

Chwedleuawg, a. (chwedl) Full of chat, talkative.

Chwedleuawl, a. (chwedl) Apt to discourse.

Chwedleugar, a. (chwedleu) Talkative, garrulous.

Chwedleugarwch, s. m. (chwedleugar) Garrulosity.

Chwedleuwr, s. m.—pl. chwedleuwyr (chwedl—gwr) A discourser, or talker; a chatterer.

Chwedleuydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (chwedl) A discourser; a gossip, a chatterer.

Chwedlgar, a. (chwedl) Talkative, loquacious.

Chwedlgarwch, s. m. (chwedlgar) Fabulosity.

Chwedliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwedl) A discoursing.

Chwedlwall, s. m. (chwedl—gwall) A catachresis.
a. Faulty in speech.

Na b'om yn chwedlwall
 O weithred arall,
 Na b'om ry anghall,
 Erbyn anghau.

May we not be loose in discourse of other's actions, may we not be too imprudent against death.

Gr. Ynad.

Chwedlwr, s. m.—pl. chwedlwyr (chwedl—gwr) A discourser, or talker; a reporter.

Chwedlydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (chwedl) A fabulist.

Chwedd, s. m. (chw—edd) The faculty of utterance.

Chweddl, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwedd) A saying; the same as *chwedl*, and used, with its derivatives, in the S. Wales dialect.

Chweifr, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwaf) Violence.

Chwefraidd, a. (chweifr) Of a violent quality.

Chweffrawl, a. (chweifr) Violent, severe. *s. m.* February, the severe month.

Chweffrawr, a. (chweifr) Violent. *s. m.* February.

Chweffredd, s. m. (chweifr) Violence, severity.

Chweffriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (chweifr) A raging.

Chweffrin, a. (chweifr) Of a severe quality.

Einiocs drang llew gyfrang llawr,
 Anian chweffrin dan chweffrawr.

The transient life of the lion, of violent nature, comes into the ground under February. L. P. Moch, m. Gr. ab H. ab Owain.

Chweffru, v. a. (chweifr) To affect severely.

Gorwyn blaen mynyddedd, hydr oerfel gauaf,
 Crin cawn, crwybr ar fedd;
 Chweffris gwall yn alltudedd.

Glittering the tops of mountains, intruding is the winter's cold, brittle is the stubble, froth covers the mead, imprudence committed violence in banishment.

Llywarch Hen.

Chweffrydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (chweifr) A severe, surly, or austere one; a violent one.

Gorwyn blaen afall, amgall pob dedwydd,
 Chweffrydd i arall,
 A gwedi caru gadu gwall.

Glittering is the top of the apple tree, circumspect is every prudent one, a chider of another, and after loving indiscretion leaving it.

Llywarch Hen.

Chweg, a. (chw—eg) Sweet, luscious, pleasant.

Chweg medd pan yfer,
 Chwerw pan daler.

Sweet is the mead when drunk, bitter when paid for. Adage.

Cyfredeg a chweg chwerw hir ennyd.

Concomitant for a length of time have sweet and bitter been.

Cynddelw.

Chwegaid, a. (chweg) Dulcet, of a luscious taste.

Chwegawl, a. (chweg) Of a sweetening tendency.

Chwegiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (chweg) A dulcification.

Chweigr, s. f.—pl. chwegrau (chweg) A mother-in-law.

A garo ei gwr cared ei chweigr.

Who loves her husband let her love her mother-in-law.

Adage.

Chweigrwn, s. m. (chweigr) A father-in-law.

Na chred byth ferch dy chweigrwn.

Never believe the daughter of thy father-in-law.

Adage.

Ni weles da yn nhy ei dad, a hoffes da yn nhy ei chweigrwn.

He that saw no good in his father's house, took a liking to what was good in the house of his father-in-law.

Adage.

Chweigrwydd, s. m. (chweg) Sweetness.

Chwegu, v. a. (chweg) To dulcify, to sweeten.

Chwegwaith, a. (chwech—gwaith) Six times.

Chweiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwai) A giving velocity to, a moving quickly; impulsion.

Chweia, v. a. (chwai) To give velocity to; to quicken, to become brisk or active.

Chweia, a. (chwai) Apt to quicken.

Chweider, s. m. (chwai) Activity, or briskness.

Chweidd, s. m. (chwai) Briskness, or activity.

Chweina, v. a. (chwain) To flea, to catch fleas.

Chweinfagl, s. f. (chwain—magl) Fleawort.

Chweiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwain) A killing fleas.

Chweiniaw, v. a. (chwain) To leap about as fleas.

Yn ei—

Gwal chweiniaw chwynn.

In her couch there is the brisk skipping of fleas.

D. ab Gwilym.

Chweiniawg, a. (chwain) Abounding with fleas.

Chweinllyd, a. (chwain) Full of or breeding fleas.

Chweinllydrwydd, s. m. (chweinllyd) Abundance of fleas, or the state of being full of fleas.

Chweinllys, s. pl. aggr. (chwain—llys) Fleabane; called also *Cedowys*, and *Llysiau y chwain*.

Chwel, s. f.—pl. t. ion (chw—el) A course, a turn.

Rhys rwyg chwel rhyfel, rhwyf naf deyrn,
 Rhwym cedyrn cad worsaf.

Rhys whose pride is the course of war, a leading lord and king, he binds the mighty in the pitched combat.

Ph. Brydydd, i R. Ieuanc.

Chwelawg, a. (chwel) Having a tendency to turn.

Chweledig, a. (chwel) That is turned; rotated.

Chweledigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (chweledig) A rotatory motion; a revolution.

Chweliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwel) A rotation.

Chweliedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (chweliad) A rotator.

Chwelidydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (chwalu) A disperser.

Chwelwr, s. m. (chwel—gwr) Turner.

Chwelyd, s. m. (chwel) A detour, a turn back.

Chwelyd, v. a. (chwel) To turn, or overturn.

Chwelydr, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwelyd) A rotator; the side, or that part of the plough that turns the furrow; or the mould-board.

Chwennych, v. a. (chwant) To lust for, to desire.

Ni chwennych morwyn mynawg baglawg.

A maid will not long for a crunched friar.

Adage.

Chwennychadwy, a. (chwennych) That may be lusted.

Chwennychawl, a. (chwennych) Desirable, pleasing.

Chwennychedig, a. (chwennych) That is lusted after.

Chwennychedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwennychedig) The act of longing, or wishing for.

Chwennychiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwennych) A craving, or longing after; a desideratum.

Chwennycholdeb, s. m. (chwennychawl) Appetibility, the quality of being desirable.

Chwennychu, v. a. (chwennych) To long, or lust after, to covet, or desire, to wish.

Troi y dyn, trwy odineb,
I chwennychu, chwaen uchel,
Dwyn y dyn gwelw-wyn dan gel.

Inveigling the man through adultery, *'to wish*, with great chance, to steal the delicate fair maid into the grove. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Chwennychwr, s. m.—pl. chwennychwyr (chwennych—gwr) One who longeth after, a wisher.

Chweochr, s. m.—pl. chweochron (chwech—ochr) A sexangle. *a. Sexangled.*

Chweochraidd, a. (chweochr) Sexangular, six-sided.

Chweochrawg, a. (chweochr) Sexangled, or six-sided.

Chweochrawl, a. (chweochr) Sexangular, six-sided.

Chweochri, v. a. (chweochr) To make sexangular.

Chweochriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (chweochr) A making, or becoming sexangular.

Chwephlyg, s. m. (chwech—plyg) Sextuple.

Chwepyn, s. m. (chwap) A sudden pat, or blow.

Dos yn chwepyn, go instantly, or directly.

Chwerian, s. f.—pl. t. au (chwarf) A fusee, a whirl for a spindle, or for a pulley; a pulley.

Chwerfawl, a. (chwarf) Tending to whirl round.

Chwerfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwarf) A whirling.

Chwerfu, v. a. (chwarf) To whirl, or turn round.

Chwerfysgu, v. a. (chwar—mysgu) To play tumultuously together, to make a confusion.

Tri-chwe-chad farchawg
Eidyn eurychawg—
Chwerfysgynt esgar.

Three times six legions of cavalry, of Eidyn adorned with gold put in confusion the foe. *Aneurin.*

Chweriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwar) A playing about

Chweriaw, v. a. (chwar) To play, or sport about.

Chwefrawr, mis chweiris chweddi diargel mawr
Marw Gruffudd fab Hywel.

February, a month when a great unconcealed report played about that Gruffudd the son of Hywel was dead. *Lt. P. Moch.*

Chweriawl, a. (chwar) Playing about; sportive.

Chwerig, a. (chwar) Lutescent, sportive, play-like, playful. *Gwedd chwerig*, actor-like form.

A cherdded rhagddo yn chwerig ar gam ei farch—a orug.

And he *playfully* went forwards, with his steed on a walking pace. *H. Peredur—Mabinogion.*

Chwern, a. (chwyrn) Rapid, with velocity.

Chwerthin, s. m. (chwarth) A laugh, or laughter.

Mi a glywwn gryn siarad, ac am bob gair y fath hyll grechwen a phed fuasai yno bum-cant o gythreuliaid ar fwrw eu cyrn gan chwerthin.

I then should hear a good deal of talking, and at every word such a terrible roar, as if there had been five hundred devils just ready to cast their horns with laughing. *Elis Wyn, Bardd Cwsg.*

Chwerthin, v. a. (chwarth) To laugh. *Chwerthin gwatwar*, to ridicule, to laugh to scorn.

Llawer bron yn don o dy'r brenin heddyw:
Hawdd y gallwn chwerthin:
Llawer Sais, lleu-bais llibin,
A'r gro yn do ar ei din.

Many a broken heart on the king's side this day; easily may we laugh: many a lousy-coated fribble of a Saxon lies with the gravel a covering for his arse. *Y Tywysawg Llywelyn ab Gruffudd.*

Chwerthinedd, s. m. (chwerthin) Laughableness.

Chwerthingar, a. (chwerthin) Apt to laughter.

Chwerthingarwch, s. m. (chwerthingar) Laughableness; a laughing disposition.

Chwerthiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwerthin) A laughing; laughter; derision.

Chwerthiniaw, v. a. (chwerthin) To cause laughter.

Chwerthiniawg, a. (chwerthin) Apt to laugh.

Yn loer deg unlliw a'r dydd
A'i chlaer-wiu fin chwerthiniawg.

A luminary, splendid as the day, whose playful lips, in blushing wine are dyed. *D. ab Gwilym, i Forfudd.*

Chwerthiniawl, a. (chwerthin) Tending to laugh.

Chwerthinllyd, a. (chwerthin) Given to laughing.

Chwerthinus, a. (chwerthin) Laughable, risible.

Chwerthinusrwydd, s. m. (chwerthinus) Risibility.

Chwerthinwr, s. m.—pl. chwerthinwyr (chwerthin—gwr) A laugher, one given to laughter.

Chwerthwr, s. m.—pl. chwerthwyr (chwarth—gwr) A laugher, or one addicted to laughter.

Chwerw, a. (chwar) That is beyond a state of activity; bitter, sharp, or severe.

Hir y bydd chwerw hen alanas.

Long will an old enmity be bitter. *Adage.*

Ni cheir y melus heb y chwerw.

The sweet will not be gotten without the bitter. *Adage.*

Chwerwad, s. m. (chwerw) A becoming bitter.

Chwerwaidd, a. (chwerw) Of a bitter quality.

Chwerwawl, a. (chwerw) Tending to grow bitter.

Chwerwder, s. m. (chwerw) Bitterness, sharpness.

Chwerwedig, a. (chwerw) That is imbittered.

Chwerwedd, s. m. (chwerw) Bitterness, acerbity.

Chwerweidd-dra, s. m. (chwerwaidd) Bitterishness.

Chwerweiddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwerwaidd) A growing, or becoming bitter; exasperation.

Chwerweiddiaw, v. n. (chwerwaidd) To imbitter.

Chwerweiddiawl, a. (chwerwaidd) Apt to imbitter.

Chwerwi, v. a. (chwerw) To make bitter; to grow bitter; to imbitter; to snarl, or growl.

Chwerwiail, s. pl. aggr. (chwerw—gwail) Wormwood; also called *chwerwyls*.

Chwerwliid, s. m. (chwerw—llyd) Bitter enmity.

Bu ddiofal, ni bu ddiofid
Can golofn Cymmry camp ddiodid,
Pan fu yn rhyfel gad chwel chwerwliid.

Void of anxiety, though not void of toil was the pillar of Wales of matchless feat, when he was in a war of the conflict where bitter enmity raged. *Ph. Brydydd, i Rys Ieuanc.*

Chwerwyls, s. m.—pl. t. iau (chwerw—llys) Wormwood. *Chwerwyls yr eithin, Bedwen chwerw*, wood sage.

Chwerwylsyn, s. m. (chwerwyls—llyn) A decoction of worm-wood; worm-wood ale.

Chwerwyn, s. m. (chwerw) A bitter one; a tartar. *Chwerwyn yr ardd*, or *chwerwyn gwyn*, worm-wood.

Chweryn, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwar) A gland.

Chwesill, a. (chwech—sill) Of six syllables.

Chwesillawg, a. (chwesill) Having six syllables.

Chwetheg, a. (chwech—deg) Sixteen, six and ten.

Chwethegfed, s. m. (chwetheg) A sixteenth part.

Chwethro, a. (chwech—tro) Sextuple, or sixfold.

Chwethröawl, a. (chwethro) Sextuple, sixfold.

Chwëu, v. a. (chwa) To grow sharp, or sour.

CHWI, s. m. r.—pl. t. on. A swift turn, a whirl.

Chwi, pron. pl. You; and used in the complaisant style to address a single person.

Medd y codawg, Ni fynaswn i er a feddwyf, bod arnoch eistau dim ar a allwn i, at ymddangaws heddyw yn debyg i chwi eich hunain.

Says the old codger, I would not, for all that I have, that you should be in want of any thing that I could afford, towards appearing to-day like to you your own self. *Elis Wyn, Bardd Cwsg.*

Chwawg, a. (chwi) Full of whirls, or rounds.

s. f.—pl. chwiogod. A cake, a manchet.

Chwawr, s. f.—pl. chwiorydd (chwi) One who turns, or moves about briskly; a sister.

Chwib, s. f.—pl. t. au (chwi) A pipe or a tube.

Chwiban, s. f.—pl. t. au (chwib) A whistle; a trill, a shake. *Pen chwiban*; giddy-headed.

Chwibanawg, a. (chwiban) Having a whistling.
Chwibanawl, a. (chwiban) Whistling, or hissing.
Chwibanriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwiban) A whistling; a hissing.

Pa ryw ddim a fu berach
 Blethiad ei chwibanriad bach.

What was ever sweeter than the trilling of her little *whistling*.
D. ab Gwilym, i'r Fronfraith.

Chwibanllyd, a. (chwiban) Apt to whistle; hissing. *Seirff chwibanllyd*, hissing serpents.
Chwibanog, s. f.—pl. t. au (chwibanawg) A flagelet, flute, or pipe. *Chwibanog y mynydd*, the curlew.

Chwaer Cuhelyn, befr-ddyn bach,
 Chwibanog chwe buanach.

Sister to Cuhelyn, the little gay one, six times more sprightly her pipe.
D. ab Gwilym, i'r Ewos.

Chwibanogli, v. a. (chwibanog) To play on a pipe, to pipe; to play the flagelet.

Chwibanogriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwibanog) A playing of the flagelet, or flute, a piping.

Chwibanu, v. a. (chwiban) To whistle; to hiss.

Nadredd yn niwedd y nant
 Uwch ei ben a chwibanant.

Snakes in the end of the dingle hiss above his head.

D. Llwyd, Gorlech.

Chwibanwr, s. m.—pl. chwibanwyr (chwiban—gwr) A whistler, or one who whistles; a piper.

Gwas i was chwibanwr.

A servant of the piper's servant.

Adage.

Chwibanydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (chwiban) A whistler; a piper; also the bullfinch.

Chwibiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwib) A trilling.

Chwibiaw, v. a. (chwib) To trill, or to quaver.

Chwibiawl, a. (chwib) Of a trilling quality.

Chwibl, a. (chwib) Sharp, tart, sour, or acid.

Chwiblad, s. m. (chwibl) A making or waxing sour.

Chwiblaidd, a. (chwibl) Of sharp or acid quality.

Chwiblaw, v. (chwibl) To grow sharp or sour.

Chwiblawg, a. (chwibl) Having an acid quality.

Chwibledig, a. (chwibl) Acidulated, poignant.

Chwibledigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwibledig) A turning sour, or acid; acidulation.

Chwibledd, s. m. (chwibl) Sharpness, or acidity.

Chwibleian, s. f.—pl. t. od (chwib—lleian) A nymph who appears and disappears.

Oian y prachellan, y prachell dyhedd,
 Rym dywaid chwibleian chwedl enrhuffedd;
 A mi ddysgoganaf haf gwythlonedd,
 Cyfrwng brodorion brad o Wynedd.

Listen, little pig, thou little pig of peace, I am told by a *sibyl* a wonderful saying! and I will foretell a violent bloody summer, between the treacherous inhabitants of Gwynedd. *Myrddin.*

Chwiblni, s. m. (chwibl) Acerbity, or tartness.

Chwibloer, a. (chwibl—oer) Of a tart quality.

Chwibol, s. m. (chwib—ol) A tube or pipe.

Chwibolawg, a. (chwibol) Having a tube; tubular.

Chwibon, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwib) A whistler; the stork.

Chwibwrn, s. m. (chwib—gwrn) A reeling about, lightheadedness. *a. Light-headed. Y bendro chwibwrn*, a reeling giddiness of the head; *mae o yn wyllt chwibwrn*, he is stark staring mad.

Chwid, s. m.—pl. t. ion (chwi) A quick turn.

Chwidaw, v. a. (chwid) To move quickly; to play tricks, to juggle.

Chwidawg, a. (chwid) Having a quick turn. *s. m.—pl. chwidogion.* A juggler; a sorcerer.

Chwidogaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwidawg) A quickness of motion; a playing tricks, a juggling.

Chwid chwad chwidogaeth
 Gochanwn, gochenyn wyth gaeth.

The turn of deceptions juggling I would ridicule, eight slaves would lampoon. *Aneurin.*

Chwidogawl, a. (chwidawg) Relating to juggling.
Chwidogi, v. a. (chwidawg) To practise juggling.
Chwidr, a. (chwid) That is full of quirks; wild, rash; giddy, or hair-brained.

Odid y canfu adyn,
 Chwidrach, anwadalach dyn.

Seldom has he seen a fribble more giddy, a man more unsteady. *Grono Owain.*

Chwidrad, s. m.—pl. t. au. (chwidr) A fickle motion; a moving unsteadily, a becoming giddy.

Chwidraw, v. n. (chwidr) To go or dart backwards and forwards; to become giddy.

Chwimmwth y gwelwch yma,
 Chwidraw, a neidiaw a wna.

Suddenly you shall see it here, for it strays about, and leaps. *T. Prys, i gwech.*

Chwidrawg, a. (chwidr) Full of wild motion, full of quirks, giddiness.

Chwidrawl, a. (chwidr) Apt to be flighty or giddy.

Chwidredd, s. m. (chwidr) Wildness or giddiness.

Chwidrfrys, a. (chwidr—brys) Precipitant, giddy.

Chwidrwr, s. m.—pl. chwidrwyr (chwidr—gwr)

One who goes about giddily, one who is full of quirks, or that is hairbrained.

Chwidryn, s. m. dim. (chwidr) A crazy person.

Chwidw, s. m.—pl. t. on (chwid) A sorcerer.

Chwidwen, s. f.—pl. t. od (chwidw) A coquette.

Chwidwenwr, s. m.—pl. chwidwenwyr (chwidwen) A flighty man, a male coquette.

Chwif, s. f.—pl. t. iau (chwi) A whirl, or turn.

Chwifiad, s. f.—pl. chwifiaid (chwif) A stroller, a vagrant, a vagabond.

Byd a fydd byd wrth ddillad:
 Cyngaws arglwydd maer chwifiad;
 Gwaglaw bardd, hardd offeiriad.

The world will be a world, as to dress; the counsellor of a lord is a *vagrant* of a bailiff; empty-handed the bard, gay the priest. *Gwasgargerdd Myrddin.*

Chwiflaw, v. a. (chwif) To fly about, to wander.

Chwiflawg, a. (chwif) That flies about; vagrant.

Chwiflawl, a. (chwif) Apt to fly or stray about; wandering; strolling, vagrant.

Chwifiedig, a. (chwif) That flies about; vagabond.

Chwifiedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (chwifiad) Rambler.

Chwifwr, s. m.—pl. chwifwyr (chwif—gwr) A wanderer, strayer, or vagabond.

Chwiff, s. f.—pl. t. iau (chwi) A hiss, a whiff.

Chwiffiad, s. f.—pl. t. au (chwiff) A sibilation.

Chwiffiaw, v. a. (chwiff) To hiss, to puff, to whiff.

Chwiffiawl, a. (chwiff) Sibilant; puffing, whiffing.

Chwiffwr, s. m.—pl. chwiffwyr (chwiff—gwr) A puffer, a hisser; a smoker.

Chwig, s. m. (chwi) Clarified whey, a kind of drink made of whey with sweet herbs, by fermentation.

Chwig, a. (chwi) Fermented; also sour, or sharp.

Chwigl, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwig) Acid, tartar.

Chwighen, s. f.—pl. t. au (chwigl) A sharp one, one who is full of gibes; a tartar.

Chwigws, s. m. dim. (chwig) Whey-drink. *a. Sour*

Chwigyn, s. m. (chwig) Fermented whey-drink.

Chwil, s. f.—pl. t. od (chw—gil) A beetle, a chafer. *Chwil y bawai*, the hedge chafer.

Magu chwil yn mynwes.

To breed a *lurker* in the bosom.

Adage.

Chwil yn nos.

A beetle with the night.

Adage.

Chwil, a. (chw—gil) Whirling, or twirling.

Chwilast, s. f.—pl. chwileist (gast) A gadder.

Chwilawg, a. (chwil) That whirls about. *s. m.* The lesser guillemot, a sea fowl so called.

Chwilboeth, a. (chwil--poeth) Scorching, or burning hot. *Mae o yn chwilboeth greision*, it is a burning hot cinder.

Chwildarw, s. m.—*pl.* *chwildeirw* (chwil—tarw) The dragon fly; it is also called *Gwaell neidr*.

Chwildro, s. m.—*pl. t. ion* (chwil—tro) A dizzy or giddy turn; a twirl, a whirl.

Chwildroad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (chwildro) A turning or whirling dizzily; a making giddy.

Chwildroi, v. a. (chwildro) To turn dizzily.

Chwilen, s. f. (chwil) A beetle, a chafer. *Chwilen gorniauw* the great horned beetle, or bull-fly; *chwilen ddu*, a black beetle; *chwilen wyllt*, a *chwilen y dom*, the dung beetle; *budr-chwilen*, the water newt.

*Dringasant o wrang isel—
Chwilen, hed uwch heolydd,
Ac yn y dom cyn y dydd.*

They rose up from a vile canaille—the beetle flies above the streets, and is in the muck, ere the day appears. S. Tudur.

Chwilena, v. a. (chwilen) To pry about; to search here and there; to pick, or pilfer.

Chwilenai, s. c.—*pl.* *chwileneiod* (chwilena) A pryer, one who searches about; a pilferer.

Chwilenwr, s. m.—*pl.* *chwilenwyr* (chwilen—gwr) One who pries about; a pilferer.

Chwiler, s. m.—*pl. t. ion* (chwil) An aurelia.

Chwileryn, s. m. *dim* (chwiler) An aurelia, or chrysalis; a maggot; a swelling, or blister.

*Magu chwileryn gwyn gwar,
I'm mynwes o serch meinwar.*

Nourishing an aurelia white and mild in my bosom from the love of the slender gentle one. D. ab Gwilym.

Chwilfa, s. f.—*pl.* *chwilfeydd* (chwil—ma) A pry; a seeking about; a research.

Chwilfriw, a. (chwil—briw) Broken small. *Yn chwilfriw*, all to pieces.

Chwilfriwiad, s. m. (chwilfriw) A shattering.

Chwilfriwiau, v. a. (chwilfriw) To shatter.

Chwilfynwg, s. m. (chwil—mynwg) The neck joint, or scrag, of a carcase.

Chwilfynwgl, s. m.—*pl.* *chwilfynyglau* (chwilfynwgl) A neck joint, whereon the head moves.

Cogwrn dy chwilfynwgl.

The bone of thy neck joint. S. Fychan, Araeth Gwgan.

Chwilgar, a. (chwil) Apt to search or to pry.

Chwilgi, s. m.—*pl.* *chwilgwn* (chwil—ci) A searching dog; a busy body. *Yr hen chwilgi brunt!* O you nasty old pilfering dog!

Chwilgorn, s. m.—*pl.* *chwilgyrn* (chwil—corn) A whirling cylinder, or horn. *a.* Wheeling, or reeling round. *Chwilgorn gwddw*, the neck bone; *mae efe yn feddw chwilgorn*, he is topingly drunk; *chwilgorn y gwynt*, *chwilgorn y waen*, a *chwilgorn llwyd*, the lapwing; *chwilgorn y twyn*, a *chwilgorn y mynydd*, the golden plover.

Chwiliach, v. a. (chwil) To pry about, to pilfer.

Chwiliad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (chwil) A prying, a searching; scrutiny, enquiry.

Chwiliadawl, a. (chwiliad) Exploratory, searching

Chwiliadwy, a. (chwiliad) Scrutable, searchable.

Chwiliiai, s. m.—*pl.* *chwilieiod* (chwil) A pryer. *Chwiliiai ystlom*, a pryer into filthiness.

Chwiliaw, v. a. (chwil) To pry about, to search.

*Tair ffordd sydd i chwiliaw calon dyn; sef yn y peth nas tybio;
yn y modd nas tybio; ac ar y pryd nas tybio.*

There are three ways to scrutinize the heart of man: in the thing he is not aware of; in the manner he is not aware of; and at the time he is not aware of. Barddas.

Chwiliawg, a. (chwil) Having a tendency to whirl about. *s. m.*—*pl.* *chwiliogion*. One possessed with a spirit of prophesying; a seer.

Chwiliawr, s. m. (chwil) A pryer, a searcher.

Chwiliad, v. a. (chwil) To search, to examine.

Chwiliedig, a. (chwil) Being pryed into.

Chwiliedydd, s. m.—*pl. t. ion* (chwiliad) Searcher

Chwiliogaeth, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (chwiliawg) The act of prying; divination.

Chwilioges, s. f.—*pl. t. au* (chwiliawg) A woman possessed with a spirit of divination.

Chwiliore, s. f.—*pl. t. au* (chwiliawr) A hornet.

Chwilioryn, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (chwiliawr) A maggot

Chwiliwr, s. m.—*pl.* *chwilwyr* (chwil—gwr) A pryer; an inspector; a searcher.

Chwilot, v. a. (chwil) To catch beetles; to pry.

Chwilotai, s. c.—*pl.* *chwiloteiod* (chwilota) A pryer

Chwilotwr, s. m.—*pl.* *chwilotwyr* (chwilota—gwr) One who pryeth about; a pilferer.

Chwilitaith, v. a. (chwil—taith) To pry about.

Chwim, s. m.—*pl. t. iau* (chwi) Motion, impulse.

Chwimiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (chwim) Motivity.

Chwimiaw, v. a. (chwim) To move round briskly

Och! am yd ni chwimiaw un.

Alas! for corn not one would move.

Lewys Mon, i'r Maen Melin.

Chwimiawg, a. (chwim) Having a power to move

Chwimiawl, a. (chwim) Motive, having motion.

Chwimiedig, a. (chwim) That is put in motion.

Chwimiedydd, s. m.—*pl. t. ion* (chwimiad) One who flits about; a stirrer.

Chwimiwr, s. m.—*pl.* *chwimwyr* (chwim—gwr) One who stirs about briskly; a mover.

Chwiml, s. m.—*pl.* *chwimlau* (chwim) A motion.

Chwimlad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (chwiml) A motion.

Chwimlaw, v. a. (chwiml) To move briskly.

Chwimp, s. m.—*pl. t. iau* (chwim) A turn, a hap.

Tost yw'r chwimp na chaid impiwr.

Bad is the chance that a planter cannot be had.

G. ab Sefryn.

Chwimpin, s. m. *dim.* (chwimp) A sharp turn.

Blingar ar imp ei chwimpin.

Toilsome on the spray his turn.

D. ab Gwilym, i'r Fronfraith.

Chwimpleian, s. f.—*pl. t. od* (chwimp—lleian) A nymph that appears and disappears; a fairy.

Chwimwth, a. (chwi—mwth) Nimble, speedy.

Chwimythder, s. m. (chwimwth) A quickness of motion; nimbleness, velocity.

Chwin, s. m.—*pl. t. ion* (chw—in) Activity; toil.

Chwinsa, s. m. (chwin—sa) The evening; the close of the day. *a.* Late. *adv.* Late. *Chware chwinsa*, *twmpath chware*, a *noswaith lawen*, a merry night, or dance.

Chwinsaf, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (chwinsa) The close of evening; the twilight, or nightfall.

Chwinsaf, v. a. (chwinsa) To draw toward a close; to determine, to grow late.

Pan fo nos, y chwinsaf dy fyned ti i dwyllaw y gwilwyr gwyr Groeg, ynidd elynt ar dalm oddiwrth y llu i'm erbyn i, fal y cafwyf eu dyfeitha.

When it is night, I settle that thou shalt go to deceive the sentinels of the Grecians, so that they shall come a good space from the camp against me, that I may destroy them.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Chwinsang, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (chwin—sang) A drawing to a close; the close of the evening.

Chwintan, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (chwin—tan) A hymeneal game thus acted; A pole is fixed in the ground, with sticks set about it, which the bridegroom and his company take up, and try their strength and activity in breaking them upon the pole.

- Chwiogen**, *s. f. dim.* (chwiawg) A cake, a manchet. In *Men*, it is a wafer made of milk, flour, and sugar, used by the Romanists in the communion, and made more particularly on new year's day.
Chwiongl, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (chwi—ongl) A sudden turn; cunning, craft, or intrigue.
Chwiorawl, *a.* (chwiawr) Having activity or life.
Chwiori, *v. a.* (chwiawr) To move or turn briskly

Rhyfeddaf na chwiawr
 Addef nef i lawr,
 O ddawed rhwyf gawr,
 Alexander Mawr.

I wonder that the mansion of heaven should not *whirl* downward on the coming of the leader of tumult, Alexander the Great.
Taliesin.

- Chwip**, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (chwi) A quick flirt, or turn. *a.* Flit, quick. *adv.* Quickly, instantly.

Bydd' di gynnllar dy geiniawg;
 Chwip yr aa, hi ddaw yn ddiawg.

Be thou saving of thy penny; *quickly* it goes; it comes lazily.
Adage.

- Chwipiad**, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (chwip) A moving briskly; driving suddenly; a whipping.
Chwipiaw, *v. a.* (chwip) To move briskly, to whip
Chwipyn, *s. m. dim.* (chwip) A sudden turn, an instant. *a.* Quick. *Yn chwipyn*, instantly.
Chwired, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (chwi—rhed) A sudden start, or turn; craft, deceit, or cunning.
Chwiredawl, *a.* (chwired) Having sly tricks.
Chwiredu, *v. a.* (chwired) To play sly tricks.
Chwiredus, *a.* (chwired) Sly, cunning, deceitful.
Chwiredwr, *s. m.—pl. chwiredwyr* (chwired—gwr) A cunning or sly person; a tricker.
Chwiredyn, *s. m. dim.* (chwired) A sly tricker.
Chwistrell, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (chwi—ystrell) Syringe
Chwistrelliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (chwistrell) A squirting, or a springing; a spouting.
Chwistrellu, *v. a.* (chwistrell) To syringe.
Chwistrellydd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (chwistrell) Squirter
Chwitchwat, *s. m.* (chwid—chwad) A sly pilferer

Pob chwitchwat yn lledrata.
 Pennillion prydyddion da.

Every *sly filcher* stealing the verses of good poets. *S. Tudur.*

- Chwittafad**, *s. m.* (chwit—tafad) Small drink.
Chwith, *a.* (chw—ith) Left, sinister, not right; awkward, untoward, unaccustomed, unusual. *Llaw chwith*, left hand; *llaw-chwith*, left-handed; *bydd yn chwith iddo*, it will be awkward for him; that is, he will repent it.
Chwithaw, *v. n.* (chwith) To be in a dilemma; to be astonished, or amazed. *Chwithai a synai arno weled ellyll*, he became astonished and amazed at seeing a phantom.
Chwithawl, *a.* (chwith) Sinistrous; perverse.
Chwithiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (chwith) A making sinister; a becoming awkward.
Chwithig, *a.* (chwith) Sinister, left, left-handed, awkward; untoward.
Chwithigrwydd, *s. m.* (chwithig) Sinisterness.
Chwithrwd, *s. m.* (chwi—trwd) A rustling noise.
Chwithrwd, *v. a.* (chwi—trwd) To rustle; to hiss
Chwiw, *s. f.—pl. t. iau* (chwi) A whirl, or quick turn; an attack, or fit of any disorder; a shortness of breath; a fever. *Chwiw o annwyd*, a fit of a cold; *mae rhyw chwiw arno*, he has a fit of some disorder upon him.
Chiwbigaw, *v. a.* (chwiw—pigaw) To pilfer.
Chwiwdwll, *s. m.—pl. chiwdyllau* (chwiw—twll) A hole to run in and out of; a retreat.
Chwiwedig, *a.* (chwiw) Endued with a power to turn round quickly; being whirled.
Chwiwell, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (chwiw) What has the quality of whirling round; an epithet applied

to some birds; the widgeon, and *chwiwiad*, the female of salmon; called also *camawg*, *hwy-fell*, and *gwiwell*.

- Chwiwgi**, *s. m.—pl. chwiwgwn* (chwiw—ci) A prying dog, or one apt to thieve; a pilferer.
Chwiwiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (chwiw) A turning about.
Chwiwian, *v. a.* (chwiw) To turn, or dart about, to fly here and there; to pry, to pilfer.
Chwiwiaw, *v. a.* (chwiw) To turn about, to pilfer
Chwiwiawl, *a.* (chwiw) Apt to twirl, frisky.
Chwiwladrad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (chwiw—lladrad) A sly pilfering, petty larceny, or small theft.
Chwiwladradaidd, *a.* (chwiwladrad) Apt to pilfer.
Chwiwladrata, *v. a.* (chwiwladrad) To pilfer.
Chwiwladrones, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (chwiw—lladrones) A female pilferer, one given to pilfer slyly.
Chwiwleidr, *s. m.—pl. chwiwladron* (chwiw—lleidr) One who pries about to steal; a pilferer
Chwiwleidryn, *s. m. dim.* (chwiwleidr) A pilferer.
Chwiws, *s. pl. aggr.* (chwi) Widgeons, water fowls
Chwy, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (chw) A tendency to move
Chwydchi, *pron. pl.* (chwchwi) You; and used in civility in addressing a single person.
Chwyd, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (chwy) Ejection; vomit. *Chwyd awyr*, star-jelly.
Chwydalen, *s. f.* (chwy—dalen) A watery blister
Chwydalu, *v. a.* (chwy—dal) To raise blisters.
Chwydaw, *v. n.* (chwyd) To gesticulate, to trick.
Chwydawiath, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (chwydaw) A gesticulation, antic tricks, or buffoonery.
Chwydawydd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (chwydaw) One full of antics or tricks, a merry andrew.
Chwydawyr, *s. m.* (chwyd—awyr) A kind of viscous matter, or jelly, called star shot.
Chwydiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (chwyd) A vomiting.
Chwydr, *s. m.—pl. t. oedd* (chwyd) Ejected matter, or what is vomited.
Chwydredd, *s. m.* (chwydr) Ejected, or vomited matter; corruption, or rottenness.
Chwydu, *v. a.* (chwyd) To vomit, to eject.
Chwydus, *a.* (chwyd) Apt to vomit; sickening.
Chwydwr, *s. m.—pl. chwydwyr* (chwyd—gwr) A vomiter, or one who ejects.
Chwydd, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (chwy) A swelling.
Chwyddadwy, *a.* (chwydd) Of a tendency to swell.
Chwyddain, *a.* (chwydd) Of a tendency to swell.
Chwyddaint, *s.* (chwyddain) A tendency to swell.
Chwyddaw, *v. a.* (chwydd) To swell, to grow big
Chwyddawl, *a.* (chwydd) Swelling, apt to swell.
Chwyddedig, *a.* (chwydd) That is swelled.
Chwyddedigaeth, *s. m.* (chwyddedig) Bloatedness
Chwyddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (chwydd) A swelling.
Chwyf, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (chwyf) Motion, stir or action. *Chwyf a chwyf*, motion and motion; that is, moving by degrees.
Chwyfadwy, *a.* (chwyf) Agitable, or moveable.
Chwyfaidd, *a.* (chwyf) Of a moving tendency.
Chwyfain, *a.* (chwyf) Abounding with motion; fluctuating, fluctuant, or waving.
Chwyfaint, *s. m.* (chwyfain) Plenitude of motion.
Chwyfan, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (chwyf) A stirring. *Maen y chwyfan*, a stone of motion, a rocking stone.
Chwyfan, *v. a.* (chwyf) To move, to agitate, to stir, to fluctuate, to waver.
Chwyfaw, *v. a.* (chwyf) To move, to agitate.

Mae 'y mud a mi'n un-ialth,
 Ac ni chwyf ei genau chwaith.

My charmer and me are of one speech, yet nevertheless her lips will not move.
D. ab Edmond, i Fudanes.

- Chwyfawl**, *a.* (chwyf) Motive, apt to agitate.

Chwyfiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (chwyf) Motion, agitation
Chwyfiedig, *a.* (chwyf) Endued with motion.

Chwyfiedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (chwyfiedig) A state of agitation or stir; motion.

Chwyfiedydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (chwyfiad) A mover, one who agitates or puts in motion.

Chwyfwr, *s. m.*—*pl. chwyfwyr* (chwyf—gwr) A mover, one who agitates, or puts in motion.

Chwyl, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (chwy) A turn; a course; a while; a turning; an event. *Chwyl y flwyddyn*, the course of the year.

Cerddws Gruffudd parth ag Arwystli—ac y lladdai y gwerio, ac y llosges eu tai; a'u gwreigedd a'u morwynion a ddug y'ng haethl-wed; ac y felly y talws y chwyl i Drahialarn.

Gruffudd marched towards Arglwystli—and he slew the people, and burnt their houses; and their wives and virgins he took into captivity; and thus he retaliated the turn on Trahaiarn.
Buchedd Gr. ab Cynan.

Chwyl, *adv.* (chwy) While, as long, as long as.
Chwyl-tra, tro y pery yr hinon, while the fine weather lasteth.

Chwyladwy, *a.* (chwyl) Capable of turning round.

Chwylaw, *v. a.* (chwyl) To turn, to revolve, to run a course; to bustle about; to work. *Adar yn chwylaw*, birds hovering about.

Chwyl-daith, *s. f.*—*pl. chwyldaithiau* (chwyl—taith) A revolutionary course, or turn; a circuit.

Chwyldro, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (chwyl—tro) A circular turn; a vortex.

Chwyldroad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (chwyldro) Circumgyration, a whirling; a turning as a vortex.

Chwyldröawl, *a.* (chwyldro) Circumrotatory.

Chwyldröedig, *a.* (chwyldro) Circumrotatory.

Chwyldröedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (chwyldröedig) Circumrotation, rotation.

Chwyldröedigawl, *a.* (chwyldröedig) Circumrotatory.

Chwyldroi, *v. a.* (chwyldro) To revolve; to whirl.

Chwylfa, *s. f.*—*pl. t. on* (chwyl—ma) An orbit.

Chwylgnaw, *s. m.* (chwyl—cnaw) A mumping fast

Chwylgnöad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (chwylgnaw) Mumping

Chwylgnoi, *v. a.* (chwylgnaw) To chew quick.

Chwyliad, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (chwyl) Circumition; a turning round, a rotation.

Chwylus, *a.* (chwyl) Rotative, or rotatory.

Chwylwib, *s. f.*—*pl. t. iau* (chwyl—gwib) A circular whirl; a reeling motion; an orbit.

Chwylwibiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (chwylwib) Circumerration; a whirling round.

Chwylwibiaw, *v. a.* (chwylwib) To whirl round; to wander round about.

Chwylwibiawl, *a.* (chwylwib) Apt to wander.

Chwyn, *s. m. aggr.* (chwy) A stir; a chaos, a mixture; weeds, also a single weed. *Chwyn hallt*, marsh samphire, or jointed glasswort; *chwyn a chwyn*, gently and slowly.

Chwynan, *s. f.* (chwyn) A whirler; a fly wheel.

Chwynaw, *v. a.* (chwyn) To move, or stir about.

Chwynawg, *a.* (chwyn) Abounding with weeds.

*Traeth rhiau golau haelon,
 Nifh ogyfeirch o chwynogion.*

Splendid and liberal chiefs declare, that thou shalt not be addressed by vulgar ones. *Taliesin.*

Chwyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (chwyn) A weeding.

Chwynogl, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (chwynawg) A weeding hook, a grubbing hoe.

Chwynogl, pedwaren a dal.

A grubbing hoe, its value is a farthing. *Welsh Laws.*

Chwynogli, *v. a.* (chwynogl) To grub weeds.

Chwynogliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (chwynogl) A grubbing up of weeds; a hoeing.

Chwynoglydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (chwynogl) A hoer.

Chwyr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (chwy) A strong impulse.

Chwyrn, *s. m.* (chwyr) A quick force, or motion; a whirl; a whiz; a snort.

Chwyrn, *a.* (chwyr) Fleet, rapid, speedy, nimble, active, stout, strenuous.

*Y Tad o'r dechreuad chwyrn—
 A lywia'r byd.*

The Father from the active beginning regulates the world.
Dr. S. Cent.

*Pan fo chwyrn cedyrn yn codi i ymladd
 Amwg y drygioni.*

When the mighty ones are active rising up to fight then iniquity is manifest.
Gr. Phylip.

Chwyrnad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (chwyrn) A whirling; a whizzing; a snoring; a snarling.

Chwyrnain, *a.* (chwyrn) Of a rapid turn; whizzing.

Chwyrnawg, *a.* (chwyrn) Full of rapid motion; full of fierceness; snarling.

Ci chwyrnawg halawg ei bais.

A snarling dog's coat is polluted.

Adage.

Chwyrnawl, *a.* (chwyrn) Whirling, whizzing.

Chwyrnawr, *s. m.*—*pl. chwyrnorion* (chwyrn) A whirler.

Chwyrnder, *s. m.* (chwyrn) Rapidity, impetuosity.

Chwyrndra, *s. m.* (chwyrn) Rapidness, or velocity.

Chwyrned, *s. m.* (chwyrn) A rapid action; a snarling; a bickering, wrangling, or quarrelling.

Chwyrnedd, *s. m.* (chwyrn) Rapidity, or velocity.

Chwyrnell, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (chwyrn) A whirl; a whirling.

Anaf gwenwynig—

Llun chwyrnell, llai no chornawyd.

A tormenting botch, of the form of a whirl, less than the plague.
T. Aled, i'r gibws.

Chwyrnelliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (chwyrnell) A whirling round rapidly; a whizzing.

Chwyrnellu, *v. a.* (chwyrnell) To whirl rapidly; to move with a whizzing noise; to whiz.

Chwyrnfor, *s. m.*—*pl. t. oedd* (chwyrn—mor) A strong eddy, or vortex, of the sea.

Chwyrniad, *s. m.*—*pl. chwyrniaid* (chwyrn) One of rapid motion; a snorter; a snarler.

Bid wlyb rhych, bid synych mach,

Bid gwyn claf, bid lawen iach,

Bid chwyrniad colwyn, bid wenwyn gwrach.

Let the furrow be wet; let there be frequent bail; let the sick be complaining, let the healthy be merry; let the lapdog be a snarler; let the old woman be peevish. *Llywarch Hen.*

Chwyrnlyd, *a.* (chwyrn) Apt to whiz; snarling.

Chwyrnogl, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (chwyrnawg) A rattle. *Chwyrnogl mewn gwddwg*, the rattle in the throat.

Chwyrnogli, *v. a.* (chwyrnogl) To rattle; to whiz.

Chwyrnogliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (chwyrnogl) A rattling; a whizzing.

Chwyrnolad, *v. a.* (chwyrnawl) To snort, to snore; to roar. *s. m.* A snoring; a roaring.

Chwyrnolawd, *s. m.* (chwyrnawl) A snorting.

Chwyrnoli, *v. a.* (chwyrnawl) To rattle, to snort.

Chwyrnolydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (chwyrnawl) A rattler; a snorter.

Chwyrnores, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (chwyrnawr) A hornet.

Chwyrnu, *v. a.* (chwyrn) To move with rapidity; to whiz in motion; to snore, to snarl, to growl.

Chwyrnwr, *s. m.*—*pl. chwyrnwyr* (chwyrn—gwr) One who snarls; a growler; a snorer.

Chwys, *s. m.* (chwy) Sweat, or perspiration. *Chwys Mair*, the butter cups; *chwys Arthur*, meadow sweet; *chwys yr haul*, sundew.

Chwysadwy, *a.* (chwys) Perspirable, apt to sweat.

Chwysawg, *a.* (chwys) Full of sweat, or sweaty.

Chwysawl, *a.* (chwys) Tending to sweat; sweating.

Chwysbair, *a.* (chwys—pair) Sudoriferous.

Chwysdwl, *s. m.*—*pl.* chwysdyllau (chwys—twll) A sweat pore.
Chwysdy, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (chwys—ty) A sweating house, or a sudatory.
Chwysdyllawg, *a.* (chwysdwl) Having sweat pores
Chwysfa, *s. f.*—*pl.* chwysfeydd (chwys—ma) A sudatory, or a sweating bath.
Chwysgar, *a.* (chwys) Diaphoretic, sudoriferous.
Chwysiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (chwys) A sweating.
Chwysig, *a.* (chwys) Apt to pass through like sweat
Chwysigen, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (chwysig) A bladder.
Chwysigenaidd, *a.* (chwysigen) Like a bladder.
Chwysigenawg, *a.* (chwysigen) Full of blisters.
Chwysigenawl, *a.* (chwysigen) Apt to blister.
Chwysigeniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (chwysigen) A blistering, a raising a blister or bladder.
Chwysigenu, *v. n.* (chwysigen) To rise in blisters.
Chwysigl, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (chwysig) A blister.
Chwysiglen, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (chwysigl) A blister.
Chwyslyd, *a.* (chwys) Sweaty, apt to perspire.
Chwysogl, *s. m. aggr.* (chwysawg) Oxylapathum.
Chwysoglen, *s. f.* (chwysogl) The sharp dock.
Chwysu, *v. a.* (chwys) To sweat, or to perspire.
Chwyswr, *s. m.* (chwys—gwr) A sweater.
Chwyth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (chwy) A puff, or blast, a gale; breath; life. *Chwyth cylion*, fly blow.
Chwythad, *s. m.* (chwyth) A puff, or blast; breath.
Chwythadwy, *a.* (chwyth) That can blow.
Chwythain, *a.* (chwyth) Windy, having breath.

Chwythaint, *s. m.* (chwythain) Wind, respiration.
Chwythawg, *a.* (chwyth) Having wind or breath.
Chwythawl, *a.* (chwyth) Pneumatic, breathing.
Chwythbren, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (chwyth—pren) A tube used for blowing a fire; bellows.
Chwythedig, *a.* (chwyth) That is made to blow.
Chwythedd, *s. m.* (chwyth) The act of blowing.
Chwythell, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (chwyth) A whistle.
Chwythelliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (chwythell) A whistling; a shrill sound, the call of a whistle.
Chwythellu, *v. a.* (chwythell) To whistle; to blast.
Chwythgorn, *s. m.*—*pl.* chwythgyrn (chwyth—corn) A cornet, or a shawm; a horn.

Canu—

Ar yr udgyrn a'r chwythgyrn pres.

To rejoice on the trumpets and the brazen shawms. *E. Pry.*

Chwythiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (chwyth) A blowing.
Chwythiedydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (chwythiad) A blower.
Chwythig, *a.* (chwyth) Having wind; inflated.
Chwythigell, *s. f.* (chwythig) A blown bladder.
Chwythigen, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (chwythig) A bottle.
Chwythlyd, *a.* (chwyth) Full of blowing or puffing.
Chwythlydrwydd, *s. m.* (chwythlyd) Flatulency.
Chwythu, *v. a.* (chwyth) To blow; to breathe.
Chwythwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* chwythwyr (chwyth—gwr) A blower, or blaster.
Chwythyn, *s. m. dim.* (chwyth) A small blast.

D.

DA, *s. m. r.*—*pl. t.* oedd. A produce, or what is had; a good; wealth, goods, or chattels. *Da bywiawl*, live stock; *da marwawl*, dead stock; *da cyffraw*, moveable goods; *da digyffraw*, immoveable goods; *da duon*, black cattle; *da blithion*, milch kine; *da*, cattle; *da byw a da bathawl*, live stock and coined specie.—*Da gwa-hanedig*, a *da diwahanedig*, divisible stock, and indivisible stock; amongst the divisible may be reckoned such things as money and corn; and things which could not be divided are, a book, a vessel, a horse, and the like. *Welsh Laws.*

Dyn a da'r byd a dderfydd,
 Da nefawl tragwyddawl fydd.

Man, and wordly good shall fade away, celestial good shall be eternal. *Gut. Owain.*

Da, *a.* Good. *Dyn da*, a good man; *mae guir da iawn iddo*, he has a very good word; *mae hwn yn dda dros ben*, this is superlatively good; *Gelwid ef duw yr eilon rhag daed y canai*, he was called the god of music because he sang so well.

Da oedd hwn dyddiau henwr,
 Da, o bu da yn y byd wr.

He was good through the days of old age, good, if in the world a good man hath been. *Wat. Clywedawg.*

Da, *adv.* Well, good. *Da da*, very well. *Inter.* Well. *Da ddyn!* well done man! *Da yr eneth!* That's a good girl! *Da fachgen!* That's a good boy!

Dabre, *v. a.* used imperatively, (dabred) Come; Hasten! Come hither quickly.

Dabre genyf i'm tyno,
 Athwyd gwin gorgysgello.

Come with me to my dwelling, thou wilt have wine, that will briskly sparkle. *Ygnach ab Mydno.*

Dabred, *v. a.* (abred) To hasten; to come.

Dabreda genyf i'r ddinas,
 Athwyd medd—

Hasten along with me to the city, thou shalt have wine. *Ygnach ab Mydno.*

Dabredawl, *a.* (dabred) Tending to move or pass.
Dabrediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dabred) A passing on.
Dabredu, *v. a.* (dabred) To pass on, to hasten.
Dacw, *adv.* (dy—acw) There is, yonder is. *Dacw ddyn neu ddynes*, Yonder is a man or woman.
Dad, a prefix in composition, (dy—ad) It has the power of *Re* and *Un*, in the English.
Dadadeiladu, *v. a.* (adeiladu) To unbuild.
Dadadeilaw, *v. a.* (adeilaw) To unbuild.
Dadafaeliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (gafaeliad) A letting go a hold, a loosening, or letting go.
Dadafaelu, *v. a.* (gafaelu) To let go a hold.
Dadarfogi, *v. a.* (arfogi) To unarm, to disarm.
Dadarfogiad, *s. m.* (arfogiad) A disarming.
Dadanhudd, *s. m.* (dadenhudd) A disclosure, or discovery; investigation of a right, or title; the admission to a right, or title. Also a claimant to a right of inheritance. *Cwyn dadanhudd*, a suit for the recovery of inheritance.

Pedwar dyn a ddyly ddadanhudd o gorff y neb a fu farw yn berchen ei dir, mab, ac wyr, a gorwyr, ac etifedd cysefinawl o'r lliaws etifeddion.

There are four persons intitled to the claim of inheritance from the body of him that shall have died possessed of his land: a son, a grand child, a great grand child, and the primary heir of all the several heirs. *Welsh Laws.*

Dadanhuddaw, *v. a.* (dadanhudd) To disclose, to educe; to investigate a title.

Enhuddwyd aelwyd: Duw a welo
 Dodi un heddyw a'i dadanhuddo.

A hearth has been extinguished; may God see good to grant one this day that shall rekindle it! *L. G. Cuthi.*

Dadanhuddawl, a. (dadanhudd) Apt to disclose.

Dadanhuddawl hawl yw hywledd Owain.

The liberal feast of Owain has a tendency to discover a claim.
Sefnyu.

Dadanhudded, s. f. (dadanhudd) A disclosure.

Dadanhuddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadanhudd) A disclosing, discovering, or investigating.

Dadanhuddwr, s. m.—pl. dadanhuddwyr (dadanhudd—gwr) A discloser; one who claims a right of inheritance, or possession.

Dadannel, s. m. (annel) An unstretched state.
Bwa ar ei ddadannel, a bow in its unbent state.

Dadanneliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadannel) The act of unstretching, or loosening a bow.

Dadannelu, v. a. (dadannel) To take off a stretch; to unbend a bow; to cease from aiming.

Dadansoddawl, a. (ansoddawl) Tending to divest of a quality, or property.

Dadansoddi, v. (ansoddi) To divest of a quality.

Dadansoddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ansoddiad) A divesting of a quality.

Dadangori, v. a. (angori) To disanchor.

Dadangoriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (angoriad) A disanchoring, or weighing of the anchor.

Dadarfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arfiad) A disarming.

Dadarfogi, v. a. (arfogi) To unarm, to disarm.

Dadarfogiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arfogiad) A disarming.

Dadarfu, v. a. (arfu) To disarm, to unarm.

Dadawchiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (awchiad) A blunting

Dadawchiaw, v. n. (awchiaw) To become blunt.

Dadawchu, v. a. (awchu) To take off a sharpness.

Dadblan, s. m. (plan) What is displaned.

Dadblaniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadblan) Displantation; a taking what is planted.

Dadblanu, v. (dadblan) To displant; to root up.

Dadblyg, a. (plyg) That is unfolded, or unbent.

Dadblygadwy, a. (dadblyg) To be unfolded.

Dadblygawl, a. (dadblyg) Tending to unfold.

Dadblygedig, a. (dadblyg) That is unfolded.

Dadblygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadblyg) An unfolding, or unbending.

Dadblygu, v. a. (dadblyg) To unfold; to unbend.

Dadblygwr, s. m.—pl. dadblygwyr (dadblyg—gwr) One who unfolds; one who unbends.

Dadboenawl, a. (poenawl) Tending to ease pain.

Dadboeni, v. a. (poeni) To assuage a pain.

Dadboeniad, s. m. (poeniad) Easing of pain.

Dadbrawf, s. m.—pl. dadbrofion (prawf) A second taste, or relish of; a disproof.

Dadbrofadwy, a. (dadbrawf) Refutable.

Dadbrofedig, a. (dadbrawf) That is disproved.

Dadbrofi, v. a. (dadbrawf) To disprove.

Dadbrofiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadbrawf) A refutation; a confuting, a disproving.

Dadbrofiant, s. m. (dadbrawf) A refutation.

Dadbrofiedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dadbrofiad) A refuter, or a disprover.

Dadbrofwr, s. m.—pl. dadbrofwyr (dadbrawf—gwr) One who disproves, or refutes.

Dadbryn, s. m. (pryn) A second purchase of.

Dadbrynadwy, a. (dadbryn) To be re-bought.

Dadbrynawl, a. (dadbryn) Apt to re-purchase.

Dadbrynedig, a. (dadbryn) That is re-purchased.

Dadbrynedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadbrynedig) The act of re-purchasing, or of redeeming back.

Dadbryniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadbryn) A re-purchasing, a buying back; redemption.

Dadbrynydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dadbryniad) A re-purchaser, or one who buys again.

Dadbrynu, v. a. (dadbryn) To re-purchase.

Dadbrynwr, s. m.—pl. dadbrynwyr (dadbryn—gwr) A re-purchaser, a buyer over again.

Dadbwythaw, v. a. (pwythaw) To unstitch; to rip.

Dadbwythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (pwythiad) A ripping, or unstitching.

Dadbyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (pyniad) A disburdening, or unloading.

Dadbyniaw, v. a. (pyniaw) To disburden.

Dadchwaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwaeth) A distaste.

Dadchwaethawl, a. (dadchwaeth) Apt to disrelish.

Dadchwaethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadchwaeth) A depriving of taste, or savour, a distasting.

Dadchwaethu, v. (chwaeth) To deprive of taste.

Dadchwaethus, a. (chwaeth) Apt to cause distaste.

Dadchwaliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwaliad) A putting together what is scattered, or dispersed.

Dadchwalu, v. a. (chwalu) To gather up again.

Dadchwant, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwant) A disgust.

Dadchwantu, v. a. (dadchwant) To raise distaste.

Dadchwedl, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwedl) Detail, or relation recapitulated; a repeat.

Dadchwedliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadchwedl) A saying, over again, or recapitulation.

Dadchwedlu, v. a. (dadchwedl) To recapitulate.

Dadchwegawl, a. (chwegawl) Apt to unsweeten.

Dadchwegiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwegiad) A dis-sweetening; a divesting of sweetness.

Dadchwegu, v. (chwegu) To deprive of sweetness.

Dadchwel, s. m. (chwel) A motion backward; retrogression.

Dadchweladwy, a. (dadchwel) Revertible.

Dadchwelawg, a. (dadchwel) Of retrograde motion.

Dadchweledig, a. (dadchwel) Reversed.

Dadchweliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadchwel) Retrocession, or the act of going back; reversion.

Dadchwelyd, v. a. (dadchwel) To retrocede.

Dadchwennych, v. n. (dadchwant) To cease from desiring, or wishing for; to disincline.

Dadchwennychawl, a. (dadchwennych) Tending to eradicate a desire; tending to disincline.

Dadchwennychiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadchwennych) A casting off, or ceasing to desire.

Dadchwennychu, v. a. (dadchwennych) To relinquish, to leave off longing or craving after.

Dadchwerwad, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwerwad) A dis-embittering, a freeing from bitterness.

Dadchwerwawl, a. (chwerwawl) Disembittering.

Dadchwerwi, v. a. (chwerwi) To disembitter.

Dadchwiblaw, v. a. (chwiblaw) To deprive of acerbity, or sourness.

Dadchwibliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwibliad) A taking off a sourness, sharpness, or acerbity.

Dadchwif, s. f.—pl. t. ion (chwif) A remigration.

Dadchwifiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadchwif) Remigration, a roving, or rambling back again.

Dadchwifiaw, v. a. (dadchwif) To remigrate.

Dadchwifiawl, a. (dadchwif) Apt to remigrate.

Dadchwil, s. f. (chwil) A sudden turn back.

Dadchwiliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadchwil) A re-searching, or a seeking over again.

Dadchwiliaw, v. a. (dadchwil) To search again.

Dadchwiliad, v. a. (dadchwil) To make research.

Dadchwiliwr, s. m.—pl. dadchwilwyr (dadchwil—gwr) One who searches again; a researcher.

Dadchwimiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwimiad) A moving back; a retroaction.

Dadchwimiaw, v. a. (chwimiaw) To move back.

Dadchwimiawl, a. (chwimiawl) Retroactive.

Dadchwimiwr, s. m.—pl. dadchwimwyr (dadchwim—gwr) One who impels back.

Dadchwiw, s. f.—pl. t. ion (chwiw) A whirl back.

Dadchwiwiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadchwiw) A whirling, or revolving back; retrogression.
 Dadchwiwiaw, *v. a.* (dadchwiw) To whirl back.
 Dadchwiwiawl, *a.* (dadchwiw) Apt to turn back.
 Dadchwiwiedydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (dadchwiwiad) One that makes a retrograde course.
 Dadchwydd, *s. m.* (chwydd) A dispersed tumor.
 Dadchwyddaw, *v. a.* (dadchwydd) To disperse or to dissipate a swelling or a tumor.
 Dadchwyddawl, *a.* (dadchwydd) Tending to dissipate, or disperse a swelling.
 Dadchwyddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadchwydd) The act of dissipating, or dispersing a swelling.
 Dadchwyf, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (chwyf) Renewed motion; a motion back, or returned.
 Dadchwyfaw, *v. a.* (dadchwyf) To move back.
 Dadchwyfawl, *a.* (dadchwyf) Retroactive.
 Dadchwyfiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadchwyf) Retroaction, the act of moving back.
 Dadchwyl, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (chwyl) Renewed course.
 Dadchwylaw, *v. a.* (dadchwyl) To retrocede.
 Dadchwyliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadchwyl) Retrogradation, the act of moving, or revolving back.
 Dadchwylant, *s. m.* (dadchwyl) A retrogradation.
 Dadchwyliedydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (dadchwyliad) One who makes a retrograde motion.
 Dadchwylus, *a.* (dadchwyl) Apt to revolve back.
 Dadchwys, *s. m.* (chwys) Perspiration abated.
 Dadchwysawl, *a.* (dadchwys) Apt to stop sweat.
 Dadchwysiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadchwys) A stopping of sweat, or a ceasing to perspire.
 Dadchwysu, *v. a.* (dadchwys) To abate sweat.
 Dadchwyth, *s. m.* (chwyth) A blast renewed.
 Dadchwythawl, *a.* (dadchwyth) Tending to renew a blast; breathing again.
 Dadchwythiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadchwyth) A blowing back; a renewing of a blast; respiration, a breathing again.
 Dadchwythu, *v. a.* (dadchwyth) To blow again.
 Dadebrawl, *a.* (ebrawl) Resuscitative; reviving.
 Dadebriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ebriad) A resuscitation.
 Dadebru, *v. a.* (ebru) To resuscitate; to revive, to recover life; to awake.
 Dadebrwr, *s. m.*—*pl. dadebrwyr* (ebrwr) A resuscitator; one who revives, or awakes.
 Dadechwyn, *s. m.* (echwyn) What is lent or borrowed back. *a.* Being lent back.
 Dadechwynaw, *v.* (dadechwyn) To return a loan.
 Dadechwynawl, *a.* (dadechwyn) Redemised.
 Dadechwyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadechwyn) A lending back, a returning a loan.
 Dadechwyniedydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (dadechwyniad) One who returns what is lent.
 Dadechwynwr, *s. m.*—*pl. dadechwynwyr* (dadechwyn—gwr) One who returns what is lent.
 Dadechwynydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (dadechwyn) Retaliator, one who returns what is lent.
 Dadedfryd, *s. m.* (edfryd) A restoring back.
 Dadedfryd, *v. a.* (edfryd) To restore again.
 Dadedfrydawl, *a.* (dadedfryd) Apt to restore again.
 Dadedfrydwr, *s. m.*—*pl. dadedfrydwyr* (dadedfryd—gwr) One who restores back.
 Dadedw, *s. m.* (edw) What is recovered from a withered state. *a.* Having renewed life.
 Dadedwi, *v. n.* (dadedw) To recover from a withered or faded state.
 Dadedwinaw, *v. n.* (edwinaw) To recover from a faded or withered state; to resuscitate.
 Dadedwinawl, *a.* (edwinawl) Resuscitative.
 Dadedwiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (edwiniad) A recovering from a faded or withered state.

Dadefryddawl, *a.* (efryddawl) Tending to heal.
 Dadefryddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (efryddiad) A recovering from a lameness or blemish.
 Dadefryddu, *v. a.* (efryddu) To recover from lameness, to cast off lameness.
 Dadegluraw, *v. a.* (egluraw) To make indistinct, to deprive of lustre, to obscure.
 Dadeglurawl, *a.* (eglurawl) Tending to obscure.
 Dadegluriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (egluriad) A depriving of clearness, or lustre.
 Dadegniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (egniad) A ceasing from exertion, toil or labour; relaxation.
 Dadegniaw, *v. a.* (egniaw) To cease from toil.
 Dadegniawl, *a.* (egniawl) Apt to relax toiling.
 Dadegriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (egriad) A recovering, or making brisk what is flat or stale.
 Dadegru, *v. a.* (egru) To recover a briskness.
 Dadeiddigaw, *v. a.* (eiddigaw) To cease from jealousy; to make void of jealousy.
 Dadeiddigawl, *a.* (eiddigawl) Apt to stop or eradicate jealousy.
 Dadeiddigeddu, *v. n.* (eiddigeddu) To cease or desist from being jealous.
 Dadeiddigiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (eiddigiad) A ceasing from being jealous.
 Dadeiddunaw, *v. n.* (eiddunaw) To cease from wishing or desiring.
 Dadeiddunawl, *a.* (eiddunawl) Tending to destroy longing or desire.
 Dadeidduniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (eidduniad) A ceasing from wishing or desiring.
 Dadeiliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (eiliad) The act of undoing what is wattled or plaited.
 Dadeiliaw, *v. a.* (eiliaw) To unwattle, or undo.
 Dadeiliawg, *a.* (eiliawg) That is unplaited.
 Dadeiliedig, *a.* (eiliedig) That is unwattled.
 Dadeiliedydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (dadeiliad) One who unwattles; one who unbuilds.
 Dadeiliwr, *s. m.*—*pl. dadeiliwyr* (eiliwr) One who undoes what is wattled.
 Dadeisiwaw, *v. a.* (eisiwaw) To relieve from want, necessity, or poverty.
 Dadeisiwawl, *a.* (eisiwawl) Tending to relieve from want, or poverty.
 Dadeisiwed, *s. m.* (eisiwed) Relief from want.
 Dadenhudd, *s. m.* (enhudd) A disclosure; a discovery, or investigation of a right.
 Dadenhuddaw, *v. a.* (dadenhudd) To disclose.
 Dadenhuddawl, *a.* (dadenhudd) Apt to disclose.
 Dadenhudded, *s. f.* (dadenhudd) Disclosure.
 Dadenhuddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadenhudd) A disclosing, a bringing to light, or investigating.
 Dadenhuddwr, *s. m.*—*pl. dadenhuddwyr* (dadenhudd) One who discloses; one who examines a right, or a claimant to a title.
 Dadeni, *s. m.* (geni) Rejuvenescency; second birth; renovation.

Deddf dy dad daioni a'th glyn,
 Dadeni Laelioni Heilyn.

The custom of thy sire, thou to whom goodness will adhere, the renovation of the liberality of Heilyn.

Ll. P. Moch, i L. ab Iorwerth.

Ef yw—

Pa'r dadeni pob rhi rhydd.

He is the cauldron of renovation of every liberal chief.

D. ab Gwilym, i Rosyr.

Dadeni, *v. a.* (geni) To regenerate, to renovate.

Darogan Myrddin,
 Dyfod breienin,
 O Gymry Werin
 O gamwri;
 Dywawd derwyddon,
 Dadeni haelon,
 O hil eryrou,
 O Eryri.

Myrddin doth foretel, that a king shall come of the Welsh nation in oppression; druids say, that liberality shall be renovated in the lineage of the eagles of Snowdon.
El. P. Moch.

Dadennylu, v. a. (dadannel) To unstretch.
Dadennyn, v. a. (ennyn) To extinguish.
Dadennynawl, a. (dadenyn) Tending to quench what is kindled, or to extinguish.
Dadennyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadennyn) The act of extinguishing what is kindled.
Dadennynu, v. a. (dadennyn) To extinguish.
Daderbyn, v. a. (erbyn) To receive back.
Daderbyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (daderbyn) A receiving, or taking back again.
Daderbyniaw, v. a. (daderbyn) To receive back.
Daderbyniawl, a. (daderbyn) That is received back, or taken again.
Daderbyniwr, s. m.—pl. daderbyniwyr (daderbyn—gwr) One who receives back.
Dadergyd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ergyd) A repulsion.
Dadergydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadergyd) The act of repelling, or throwing back.
Dadergydiaw, v. a. (dadergyd) To fling back.
Dadergydiawl, a. (dadergyd) Apt to repel.
Dadergydiwr, s. m.—pl. dadergydwyr (dadergyd—gwr) One who throws back; a repeller.
Dadergyr, s. m. (ergyr) A push back, a retort.
Dadergyriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadergyr) The act of pushing back again, a retorting.
Dadergyriaw, v. a. (dadergyr) To drive back.
Dadergyriawl, a. (dadergyr) Apt to drive back.
Dadesmwythaw, v. a. (esmwythaw) To cease giving ease, to cause irritation.
Dadesmwythawl, a. (esmwythawl) Tending to cease giving ease, irritating.
Dadesmwythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (esmwythiad) The act of rendering uneasy.
Dadeuogawl, a. (euogawl) Tending to clear from guilt, or to make honest.
Dadeuogi, v. a. (euogi) To clear of guilt.
Dadeuogiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (euogiad) The act of clearing from guilt; a making honest.
Dadewyllysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ewyllysiad) A ceasing from willing, or desiring.
Dadewyllysiaw, v. n. (ewyllysiaw) To cease from willing, desiring, or wishing.
Dadewyllysiawl, a. (ewyllysiawl) Tending to cease from willing, or desiring.
Dadfach, s. m. (bach) The state of being unhooked.
Dadfachawl, a. (dadfach) Tending to unhook.
Dadfachelliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadfach) The act of ungrappling; a disentangling.
Dadfachellu, v. a. (bachellu) To ungrapple.
Dadfachiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadfach) The act of unhooking, or unhitching.
Dadfachu, v. a. (dadfach) To unhitch.
Dadfagliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (magliad) The act of disentangling, or extricating.
Dadfaglu, v. a. (maglu) To disentangle, to free.
Dadfagwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bagwyad) The act of separating clusters or bunches.
Dadfagwyaw, v. a. (bagwyaw) To uncluster.
Dadfagwyawl, a. (bagwyawl) Tending to separate clusters or bunches.
Dadfalchiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (balchiad) A ceasing from being proud, or haughty.
Dadfalchiaw, v. (balchiaw) To become humble.
Dadfalchiawl, a. (balchiawl) Apt to rid of pride.
Dadfanawl, a. (manawl) Tending to clear of spots, or to render emaculate.
Dadfancawiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bancawiad) The act of unbinding, or unlacing.

Dadfancawiaw, v. a. (bancawiaw) To unbind what is laced, or tied to.

Dadfaniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (maniad) Emaculation

Dadfanu, v. a. (manu) To take out spots.

Dadfaranawl, a. (baranawl) Tending to withdraw a presence; evanescent.

Dadfaraniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (baraniad) A withdrawing of presence.

Dadfaranu, v. a. (baranu) To disappear.

Dadfarn, s. f. (barn) A reversed judgment.

Dadfarnawl, a. (dadfarn) Revoking judgment.

Dadfarnedig, a. (dadfarn) That is rejudged.

Dadfarniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadfarn) A reversing a judgment, or sentence.

Dadfarnu, v. a. (dadfarn) To revoke a judgment, to recant, or withdraw a sentence.

Nid bardd a'i dadfarn, beirdd a'i dadfer.

It is not a bard that shall rejudge it, bards shall restore it.

Cynddelw.

Dadfarnwr, s. m.—pl. dadfarnwyr (dadfarn—gwr) One who revokes a sentence.

Dadfarwâad, s. m. (marwâad) A raising from death; resuscitation.

Dadfarwâawl, a. (marwâawl) Resuscitative.

Dadfarwâu, v. n. (marwâu) To resuscitate.

Dadfarweiddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (marweiddiad) A raising from death; resuscitation.

Dadfarweiddiaw, v. a. (marweiddiaw) To recover from death; to reanimate, to resuscitate.

Dadfarweiddiawl, a. (marweiddiawl) Tending to raise from death, reanimating.

Dadfawdd, s. m. (bawdd) Emersion, emergence.

Dadfechniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (mechniad) The act of clearing, or exonerating bail.

Dadfechniaw, v. a. (mechniaw) To exonerate bail, to recal a pledge.

Dadfechniawl, a. (mechniawl) Clearing of bail.

Dadfeddiannawl, a. (dadfeddiant) Tending to dispossess, or deprive of possession.

Dadfeddiannu, v. a. (dadfeddiant) To dispossess, to cause to be dispossessed.

Dadfeddiant, s. m.—pl. dadfeddiannau (meddiant) A disseisin, or dispossession.

Dadfeddwad, s. m. (meddwad) A recovering from intoxication, a getting sober.

Dadfeddwi, v. a. (meddwi) To recover from intoxication, to get sober.

Dadfeiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (beiad) Exculpation.

Dadfeiaw, v. a. (beiaw) To clear from fault.

Dadfeiawl, a. (beiawl) That clears from fault.

Dadfeichiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (beichiad) A disburdening, a clearing from a load.

Dadfeichiaw, v. a. (beichiaw) To disburden.

Dadfeichiawl, a. (beichiawl) That disburdens.

Dadfeiliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (beiliad) A falling to ruin; the act of falling down.

Dadfeiliaw, v. a. (beiliaw) To fall to ruin.

Dadfeiliawg, a. (beiliawg) Ruinous, decayed.

Dadfer, s. m. (mer) What is resolved back; a thaw; what is restored back.

Marw mawr-ddraig mawr-ddrwg y dadfer.

The mighty dragon being dead, very direful the lot returned.

Cynddelw.

Dadferawl, a. (dadfer) Tending to restore.

Dadferedig, a. (dadfer) That is restored back.

Dadferedigaeth, s. m. (dadferedig) A restoration

Dadferiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadfer) A resolution; a thawing; a restoration.

Dadferth, s. m. (merth) A revival, reanimation.

Dadferthawl, a. (dadferth) Tending to revive.

Dadferthu, v. a. (dadferth) To revive.

Dadferu, v. a. (dadfer) To resolve back, to dissolve, to thaw; to restore back.

Yn ei fyw ni fyddai ofer;
Yn ei farw ei fardd a'i dadfer;
Teilwng ym talu a rodder,
Treth folawd—

In his life he was not wont to be useless; in his death his bard will restore him; it is justice for me to repay what is given, a tribute of praise!
Cynddelw, m. E. ab M. ab Iddon.

Dadferwr, s. m.—pl. dadferwyr (dadfer—gwr) One who restores back; a restorer.

Dadferyd, v. a. (dadfer) To restore back again.

Dadflaenawl, a. (blaenawl) Tending to blunt.

Dadflaeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (blaeniad) A depriving of point; a blunting.

Dadflaenu, v. a. (blaenu) To blunt a point.

Dadflasawl, a. (blasawl) That deprives of taste.

Dadflasiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (blasiad) A depriving of taste, savour, or relish.

Dadflasu, v. a. (blasu) To deprive of taste.

Dadflinad, s. m. (blinad) A recovering from fatigue, a refreshing.

Dadflinaw, v. a. (blinaw) To rid of fatigue.

Dadflinawl, a. (blinawl) Tending to refresh.

Dadflinedig, a. (blinedig) That is refreshed.

Dadflisgaw, v. a. (blisgaw) To cast off the shell.

Dadflisgawl, a. (blisgawl) Tending to shell off.

Dadflisgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (blisgiad) A casting off the shell; a taking off the shell.

Dadflodenad, s. m.—pl. t. au (blodeuad) A casting off the blossoms, or flowers.

Dadflodeuaw, v. n. (blodeuaw) To drop blossoms.

Dadflodeuawl, a. (blodeuawl) Tending to cast off or to drop the blossoms.

Dadflyngâad, s. m. (blyngâad) A becoming divested of sullenness, or austerity.

Dadflyngâawl, a. (blyngâawl) Tending to divest of sullenness or harshness.

Dadflyngâu, v. n. (blyngâu) To become mild.

Dadflysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (blysiad) A ceasing from longing, or wishing.

Dadflysiaw, v. n. (blysiaw) To cease longing.

Dadflysiawl, a. (blysiawl) Tending to satiate.

Dadfoddadwy, a. (dadfawdd) That may be immersed, or raised above the surface.

Dadfoddawl, a. (dadfawdd) Tending to immerse.

Dadfoddedig, a. (dadfawdd) That is immersed.

Dadfoddi, v. a. (dadfawdd) To emerge, to rise up.

Dadfoddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadfawdd) A rising to the surface, or emerging; emersion.

Dadfoddlonawl, a. (boddlonawl) Dissatisfactory.

Dadfoddloni, v. a. (boddloni) To dissatisfy.

Dadfoddloniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (boddloniad) A rendering unpleasant, dissatisfaction.

Dadfraenawl, a. (braenawl) Tending to divest of a tendency to corruption.

Dadfraeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (braeniad) A rendering free from putrescence.

Dadfraenu, v. n. (braenu) To become fresh.

Dadfreiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (breiniad) A divesting of privilege; a disfranchisement.

Dadfreiniaw, v. a. (breiniaw) To disfranchise.

Dadfreiniawl, a. (breiniawl) Tending to divest of privilege, or immunity.

Dadfreiniedig, a. (breiniedig) Disfranchised.

Dadfreiniwr, s. m.—pl. dadfreiniwyr (breiniwr) One who divests of privilege.

Dadfreuad, s. m.—pl. t. au (brenuad) A divesting of a tendency to brittleness.

Dadfreuaw, v. n. (brenaw) To become unbrittle.

Dadfreuawl, a. (brenawl) Tending to toughen.

Dadfriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (briad) A dishonouring

Dadfriaw, v. a. (briaw) To rob of honour.

Dadfriawl, a. (briawl) Tending to dishonour.

Dadfrigaw, v. a. (brigaw) To lop of the tops.

Dadfrigawl, a. (brigawl) Decacuminated.

Dadfrigiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (brigiad) A cutting off the top, decapitation.

Dadfrochawl, a. (brochawl) Tending to become divested of turbulence, or passion.

Dadfrochi, v. n. (brochi) To become unruffled; to assuage turbulence; to tranquillize.

Dadfrochiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (brochiad) A being, or becoming divested of turbulence.

Dadfrwysgaw, v. (brwysgaw) To become sober.

Dadfrwysgawl, a. (brwysgawl) Tending to make steady, or recover ebriety.

Dadfrwysgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (brwysgiad) A becoming free from drunkenness.

Dadfrydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (brydiad) A stopping, or assuaging of heat, a mitigation of heat.

Dadfrydiannawl, a. (dadfrydiant) Having a tendency to become uninflamed.

Dadfrydiannu, v. n. (dadfrydiant) To become uninflamed; to abate throbbing.

Dadfrydiant, s. m. (brydiant) Defervescence.

Dadfrydiaw, v. a. (brydiaw) To assuage heat.

Dadfrydiawl, a. (brydiawl) Apt to assuage heat.

Dadfrythawl, a. (brythawl) Apt to stop ire.

Dadfrythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (brythiad) A divesting or a becoming free from tumult.

Dadfrythu, v. a. (brythu) To assuage a tumult.

Dadfuarthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (buarthiad) A letting out of a fold, the unfolding of a flock.

Dadfuarthu, v. a. (buarthu) To unfold a flock.

Dadfyddarawl, a. (byddarawl) Ceasing to be deaf.

Dadfyddariad, s. m.—pl. t. au (byddariad) A divesting, or curing of deafness.

Dadfyddaru, v. a. (byddaru) To rid of deafness.

Dadfyddinaw, v. (byddinaw) To disband an army.

Dadfyddinawl, a. (byddinawl) Apt to disband.

Dadfyddiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (byddiniad) A disbanding, or breaking up of an army.

Dadffawdd, s. m. (ffawdd) What is extinguished.

Dadfferawl, a. (fferawl) Tending to dissolve.

Dadfferiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (fferiad) A dissolving.

Dadferu, v. n. (fferu) To disincorporate.

Dadffiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ffiniad) A divesting, or pulling down of bounds.

Dadffiniaw, v. a. (ffiniaw) To divest of bounds.

Dadffiniawl, a. (ffiniawl) Divested of bounds.

Dadffoddawl, a. (dadffawdd) Being extinguished.

Dadffoddi, v. a. (dadffawdd) To extinguish.

Dadffoddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadffawdd) Extinction.

Dadffrwythaw, v. n. (ffrwythaw) To become abortive; to become enfeebled.

Dadffrwythawl, a. (ffrwythawl) Tending to deprive of vigour, or to enfeeble.

Dadffrwythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ffrwythiad) A becoming abortive, a becoming feeble.

Dadffrydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ffrydiad) A streaming or flowing back; refluxion.

Dadffrydiant, s. m. (ffrydiant) A reflux.

Dadffrydiaw, v. a. (ffrydiaw) To flow back.

Dadffrydiawl, a. (ffrydiawl) That flows back.

Dadffurfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ffurfiad) A divesting of form, a deformation.

Dadffurfiaw, v. a. (ffurfiaw) To disfigure.

Dadffurfiawl, a. (ffurfiawl) Disfigured.

Dadgadarnâad, s. m. (cadarnâad) A disenabling.

Dadgadarnâawl, a. (cadarnâawl) Having a tendency to destroy vigour, to enervate.

Dadgadarnâu, *v. a.* (cadarnâu) To disenable.
 Dadgadwynaw, *v. a.* (cadwynaw) To unchain.
 Dadgadwynawl, *a.* (cadwynawl) Disenthralled.
 Dadgadwyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cadwyniad) The act of unchaining or loosening of bonds.
 Dadgaddugaw, *v. a.* (caddugaw) To divest of darkness, to render inobscure; to clear up.
 Dadgaddugawl, *a.* (caddugawl) Tending to clear.
 Dadgaddugiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (caddugiad) A clearing up, a rendering inobscure.
 Dadgaeadu, *v. a.* (caeadu) To take off a cover.
 Dadgaeawl, *a.* (caeawl) Tending to disenclose.
 Dadgaenawl, *a.* (caenawl) That is rid of surface.
 Dadgaeniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (caeniad) A taking off the surface, or skin; decortication.
 Dadgaenu, *v. a.* (caenu) To take off a surface.
 Dadgaerawl, *a.* (caerawl) That is dismantled.
 Dadgaeriad, *s. m.* (caeriad) A dismantling.
 Dadgaeru, *v. a.* (caeru) To dismantle a fort.
 Dadgaethawl, *a.* (caethawl) Freed of restraint.
 Dadgaethiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (caethiad) A liberating, a bringing out of confinement.
 Dadgaethiwaw, *v. a.* (caethiwaw) To disenthral.
 Dadgaethiwawl, *a.* (caethiwawl) Disenthralled.
 Dadgaethu, *v. a.* (caethu) To disenthral.
 Dadgámawl, *a.* (cámawl) Apt to step back.
 Dadgámiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (càmiad) A stepping back, a re-stepping.
 Dadgámu, *v. a.* (cámu) to step backward.
 Dadgan, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (can) A recital.
 Dadgan, *v. a.* (can) To recite, to pronounce, to say, to rehearse, to recite, or sing what has been composed beforehand, to declare.
 Dadganadwy, *a.* (dadgan) That may be recited.
 Dadganawl, *a.* (dadgan) Recitative, chaunting.
 Dadganedig, *a.* (dadgan) That is recited.
 Dadganiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadgan) A reciting, repeating, or pronouncing; a declaration.
 Dadganmawl, *v. a.* (canmawl) To dispraise.
 Dadganmoledig, *a.* (dadganmawl) Depreciated.
 Dadganmoliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadganmawl) A dispraising; disrecommendation.
 Dadgannerthawl, *a.* (cannerthawl) Tending to deprive of assistance, or support.
 Dadgannerthiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cannerthiad) A depriving of support, or assistance.
 Dadgannerthu, *v. a.* (cannerthu) To withdraw aid, assistance, or support.
 Dadgannorthwyad, *s. m.* (cannorthwyad) A withdrawing of support or assistance.
 Dadgannorthwyaw, *v. a.* (cannorthwyaw) To withdraw, or withhold assistance.
 Dadgannorthwyawl, *a.* (cannorthwyawl) Tending to withdraw, or withhold assistance.
 Dadganu, *v. a.* (dadgan) To recite, rehearse, or say; to declare, to pronounce.

Cymered yr yngnad y ddwy gynghawsaeth, dadganed wy: a gwedy as dadgano, aynt yr yngnaid allan—i ymgynghori.

Let the judge take the two sides of the issue, and let him recapitulate them: and after he shall have recapitulated, let the judges go out to deliberate. *Welsh Laws.*

Dadganwr, *s. m.—pl. dadganwyr* (dadgan—gwr) A reciter, a rehearser, a declarer.
 Dadganydd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (dadgan) A reciter, one who recites, or relates
 Dadgangenawl, *a.* (cangenawl) Having the branches cut away.
 Dadgangeniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cangeniad) A lopping off, or divesting of branches.
 Dadgangenu, *v. a.* (cangenu) To divest of branches or boughs.

Dadgarcharawl, *a.* (carcharawl) Apt to liberate.
 Dadgarchariad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (carchariad) A liberating from confinement; a setting free.
 Dadgarcharu, *v. a.* (carcharu) To disincarcerate, to free from prison; to liberate.
 Dadgarcharwr, *s. m.—pl. dadgarcharwyr* (dadgarchar—gwr) One who liberates from prison.
 Dadgarddawl, *a.* (carddawl) Tending to cease from, or hinder from wandering abroad.
 Dadgarddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (carddiad) A returning from exile, or banishment.
 Dadgarddu, *v. a.* (carddu) To recal from exile.
 Dadgaregawl, *a.* (caregawl) Tending to divest of a petrified quality.
 Dadgaregiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (caregiad) A divesting of a stony or petrified quality.
 Dadgaregu, *v. a.* (caregu) To unpetrify.
 Dadgasglawl, *a.* (casglawl) Dissipating.
 Dadgasgliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (casgliad) The act of dispersing what is heaped together.
 Dadgasglu, *v. a.* (casglu) To spread a heap.
 Dadgeiniad, *s. m.—pl. dadgeiniaid* (dadgan) A reciter, or relator; a singer. *Dadgeiniaid penpastwn*, reciters resting on their staves.
 Dadgladdawl, *a.* (claddawl) Tending to lay open.
 Dadgladdedig, *a.* (claddedig) That is disinterred.
 Dadgladdedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadglededig) A disinterment, a digging up.
 Dadgladdiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (claddiad) A disinterring, the act of unburying.
 Dadgladdu, *v. a.* (claddu) To disinter. *Dadgladdid y bedd*, the grave was dug open.
 Dadgloddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cloddiad) The act of filling up a pit or trench.
 Dadgloddiaw, *v. a.* (cloddiaw) To fill up a trench.
 Dadglöad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cload) An unlocking.
 Dadglöadwy, *a.* (clöad) That may be unlocked.
 Dadglöawl, *a.* (clöawl) Tending to unlock.
 Dadglöedig, *a.* (clöedig) That is unlocked.
 Dadgloi, *v. a.* (cloi) To unlock, to unfasten.
 Dadgraffawl, *a.* (craffawl) Tending to efface.
 Dadgraffiad, *s. m.* (craffiad) Obliteration.
 Dadgraffu, *v. a.* (craffu) To obliterate, to efface.
 Dadgrasawl, *a.* (crasawl) Tending to unparch.
 Dadgrasiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crasiad) A divesting of aridity, or crispness.
 Dadgrasu, *v. a.* (crasu) To divest of crispness.
 Dadgroenawl, *a.* (croenawl) Apt to peel off.
 Dadgroeni, *v. a.* (croeni) To decorticate.
 Dadgroeniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (croeniad) A divesting of skin; a decrustation.
 Dadgronawl, *a.* (cronawl) Tending to let out.
 Dadgroni, *v. a.* (croni) To undam, to let out.
 Dadgroniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (croniad) A letting out, or undamming a collection.
 Dadgrychawl, *a.* (crychawl) Tending to uncrinkle.
 Dadgrychedig, *a.* (crychedig) That is smoothed.
 Dadgrychiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crychiad) A divesting of wrinkles or crinkles.
 Dadgrychu, *v. a.* (crychu) To unwrinkle.
 Dadgrymawl, *a.* (crymawl) Tending to unbend.
 Dadgrymiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crymiad) A divesting of a bending position, a straightening.
 Dadgrymu, *v. a.* (crymu) To unbend, to straighten, or to make erect.
 Dadgrynâad, *s. m.* (crynâad) A divesting of roundness, or globosity.
 Dadgrynâawl, *a.* (crynâawl) Tending to divest of rotundity, or globosity.
 Dadgrynâu, *v. a.* (crynâu) To divest, and to become divested of rotundity.

Dadguchiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cuchiad) The act of unwrinkling the brow.

Dadguchiawl, a. (cuchiawl) Apt to unwrinkle.

Dadgudd, s. m. (cudd) The state of being revealed.

*Gwae fi fod llawrydd, llawen udd gwen-dorf
Gwyn-deyrn heb ddadgudd!*

It is misery to me that the liberal-handed, and joyful defence of the blessed tribe, the benign prince should be without a dissipation of darkness!
Ll. P. Moch. m. G. ab H. ab Owain.

Dadguddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadgudd) A disclosing what is hidden; a revelation.

Dadguddiadawl, a. (dadguddiad) Apocalyptic.

Dadguddiadwy, a. (dadguddiad) That may be revealed, manifested, or brought to light.

Dadguddiaw, v. a. (dadgudd) To reveal.

Dadguddiawl, a. (dadgudd) Tending to reveal.

Dadguddiedig, a. (dadgudd) That is revealed.

Dadguddiedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadguddiedig) The act of revealing, or making manifest.

Dadguddiedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dadguddiad) A revealer, or a discloser of mysteries.

Gwn mai eich Duw chwi yw Duw y duwiau—a dadguddiedydd dirgeledigaethau, o herwydd medru o honot ddadguddio y dirgel-wch hwn.

I know that your God is the God of gods—and the revealer of secrets, because thou hast been able to reveal this secret.
Daniel ii. 47.

Dadguddiwr, s. m.—pl. dadguddwyr (dadgudd—gwr) One who brings to light, a revealer.

Dadgydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cydiad) A disjunction; a disuniting.

Dadgydiaw, v. a. (cydiaw) To disunite.

Dadgydiawl, a. (cydiawl) Tending to disjoin.

Dadgyfanawl, a. (cyfanawl) Having a tendency to become divested of integrality.

Dadgyfaniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfaniad) A divesting of integrality; disruption.

Dadgyfannedawl, a. (cyfannedawl) Tending to divest of inhabitants.

Dadgyfanneddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfanneddiad) A quitting a habitation.

Dadgyfanneddu, v. a. (cyfanneddu) To leave off inhabiting; to depopulate.

Dadgyfansawdd, s. m.—pl. dadgyfansoddion (cyfansawdd) The state of being disorganized.

Dadgyfansoddawl, a. (dadgyfansawdd) Tending to disunite the component parts.

Dadgyfansoddi, v. a. (dadgyfansawdd) To separate the component parts.

Dadgyfansoddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadgyfansawdd) A discription, a separation of parts.

Dadgyfanu, v. a. (cyfanu) To disincorporate.

Dadgyfartaliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfartaliad) A rendering, or becoming disproportionate.

Dadgyfartalu, v. a. (cyfartalu) To disproportion.

Dadgyflogawl, a. (cyflogawl) Tending to annul a covenant, contract, or hire.

Dadgyflogi, v. a. (cyflogi) To annul a covenant; to annul a contract for hire.

Dadgyflogiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyflogiad) The abrogating a covenant, or condition of service.

Dadgyfluniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfluniad) A divesting of conformation; deformation.

Dadgyfluniaw, v. a. (cyfluniaw) To divest of conformation, or connexion of parts.

Dadgyfluniawl, a. (cyfluniawl) Having a tendency to divest of conformation.

Dadgyfnerthawl, a. (cyfnerthawl) Tending to divest of, or to withdraw support.

Dadgyfnerthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfnerthiad) A divesting of, or withdrawing assistance.

Dadgyfnerthu, v. a. (cyfnerthu) To divest of, or to withhold assistance.

Dadgyfrodeddawl, a. (cyfrodeddawl) Tending to untwine, unravel or untwist.

Dadgyfrodeddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyfrodeddiad) The act of untwisting, or untwining.

Dadgyfrodeddu, v. a. (cyfrodeddu) To untwine.

Dadgylchawl, a. (cylchawl) Tending to unhoop.

Dadgylchedig, a. (cylchedig) That is unhooped.

Dadgylchiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cylchiad) Unhooping

Dadgylchu, v. a. (cylchu) To uncircle; to unhoop.

Dadgylchynawl, a. (cylchynawl) Tending to divest of what surrounds.

Dadgylchyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cylchyniad) The act of taking away what surrounds.

Dadgylchynu, v. n. (cylchynu) To cease from surrounding, or circumscribing.

Dadgymaledig, a. (cymaledig) Disjointed.

Dadgymaliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymaliad) A disjoining, or dislocating; dislocation.

Dadgymalu, v. a. (cymalu) To disjoint, to dislocate, or to luxate; to break the joints.

Yr wyfi yr hyn yr ydwyti yn ei ofyn a ydwyf; Pŷamynen y dadgymali di fi ar gam!

I am that which thou dost ask if I am; wherefore then dost thou dismember me unjustly?
C. Edwards, H. y Ffydd.

Dadgymysgawl, a. (cymysgawl) Tending to un-mingle, or separate what is mixed.

Dadgymysgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cymysgiad) The act of separating things mixed.

Dadgymysgu, v. a. (cymysgu) To un-mingle.

Dadgynllwynaw, v. a. (cynllwynaw) To break up an ambuscade, to leave off lying in wait.

Dadgynllwynawl, a. (cynllwynawl) Tending to break up an ambuscade.

Dadgynllwyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynllwyniad) The act of breaking up an ambuscade.

Dadgynnorthwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynnorthwyad) A withdrawing of assistance.

Dadgynnorthwyaw, v. a. (cynnorthwyaw) To withdraw support or assistance.

Dadgynnorthwyawl, a. (cynnorthwyawl) Tending to deprive of assistance, or help.

Dadgynnyred, v. a. (cynnyred) To unfrequent.

Dadgysdadawl, a. (cysdadawl) Apt to divest, or causing to divest of competition.

Dadgysdadliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cysdadliad) A divesting of competition, or dispute.

Dadgysdadlu, v. n. (cysdadlu) To cease from competition, contention, or dispute.

Dadgysgodawl, a. (cysgodawl) Apt to unshelter.

Dadgysgodi, v. a. (cysgodi) To unshelter.

Dadgysgodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cysgodiad) A divesting of shelter, or cover.

Dadgysonawl, a. (cysonawl) Apt to discord.

Dadgysoni, v. a. (cysoni) To make dissonant.

Dadgysoniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cysoniad) A rendering dissonant, or discordant.

Dadgysylltiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cysylltiad) A disjoining, disjunction, divulsion.

Dadgysylltiawl, a. (cysylltiawl) Disjunctive.

Dadgysylltiedig, a. (cysylltiedig) Disjoined.

Dadgysylltu, v. a. (cysylltu) To disjoin.

Dadgystuddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cystuddiad) A ceasing from tormenting or afflicting.

Dadgystuddiaw, v. a. (cystuddiaw) To free from affliction, or torture; to comfort.

Dadgystuddiawl, a. (cystuddiawl) Tending to cease from tormenting or torturing.

Dadgyweiriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyweiriad) A divesting of order; disorganization.

Dadgyweiriaw, v. a. (cyweiriaw) To render disorderly; to disorganize.

Dadgyweiriawl, *a.* (cyweiriawl) Apt to confuse.
 Dadgyweiriedig, *a.* (cyweiriedig) Disorganized.
 Dadhadawl, *a.* (hadawl) Apt to divest of seed.
 Dadhadiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (hadiad) A divesting of seed, a rendering seedless.
 Dadhadu, *v. a.* (hadu) To divest of seed.
 Dadhagrâad, *s. m.* (hagrâad) A divesting of ugliness; a becoming divested of ugliness.
 Dadhagrâawl, *a.* (hagrâawl) Tending to adorn.
 Dadhagrâu, *v. a.* (hagrâu) To divest of ugliness.
 Dadhalogawl, *a.* (halogawl) Apt to divest of filth.
 Dadhalogi, *v. a.* (halogi) To divest of pollution.
 Dadhalogiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (halogiad) A divesting, or purifying from pollution.
 Dadhalltawl, *a.* (halltawl) Apt to divest of salt.
 Dadhalltiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (halltiad) A divesting of saline quality; a purging from salt.
 Dadhalltu, *v. a.* (halltu) To divest of saltiness.
 Dadhanfod, *v. a.* (hanfod) To divest of being.
 Dadhanfodawl, *a.* (dadhanfod) Annihilating.
 Dadhanfodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadhanfod) A divesting of existence, or being.
 Dadharddawl, *a.* (harddawl) Tending to divest of ornament, or beauty.
 Dadharddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (harddiad) A divesting of beauty or ornament.
 Dadharddu, *v. a.* (harddu) To divest of beauty.
 Dadheddychawl, *a.* (heddychawl) Peace-breaking.
 Dadheddychiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (heddychiad) A depriving of tranquillity, or of peace.
 Dadheddychu, *v. a.* (heddychu) To divest of peace.
 Dadheidiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (heidiad) The act of separating from a swarm.
 Dadheidiaw, *v. n.* (heidiaw) To cease swarming.
 Dadheidiawl, *a.* (heidiawl) Having a tendency to cease from swarming.
 Dadheigiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (heigiad) The act of separating or dispersing of a shoal.
 Dadheigiaw, *v. a.* (heigiaw) To part a shoal.
 Dadheigiawl, *a.* (heigiawl) Having a tendency to disperse from a shoal.
 Dadheiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (heiniad) A clearing from disorder or pestilence.
 Dadheiniaw, *v. a.* (heiniaw) To clear of disease.
 Dadheiniawl, *a.* (heiniawl) Having a tendency to dissipate a disease.
 Dadhelaethawl, *a.* (helaethawl) Tending to straiten or to circumscribe.
 Dadhelaethiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (helaethiad) A rendering strait, or reducing of extent.
 Dadhelaethu, *v. a.* (helaethu) To reduce extent.
 Dadheneiddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (heneiddiad) A divesting of age; renovation.
 Dadheneiddiaw, *v. a.* (heneiddiaw) To divest of age; to renovate; to become young.
 Dadheneiddiawl, *a.* (heneiddiawl) Renovating.
 Dadhiraethawl, *a.* (hiraethawl) Tending to divest of longing; tending to console.
 Dadhiraethiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (hiraethiad) A divesting of, or ceasing from longing.
 Dadhiraethu, *v. n.* (hiraethu) To cease longing.
 Dadhoffawl, *a.* (hoffawl) Apt to make unlovely.
 Dadhoffi, *v. n.* (hoffi) To cease from loving.
 Dadhoffiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (hoffiad) A disliking.
 Dadholedig, *a.* (holedig) That is re-examined.
 Dadholi, *v. a.* (holi) To examine over again.
 Dadholiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (holiad) A re-examining, a questioning over again.
 Dadhualawg, *a.* (hualawg) That is unfettered.
 Dadhualiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (hualiad) The act of unfettering, or freeing from shackles.

Dadhualu, *v. a.* (hualu) To unfetter.
 Dadhudaw, *v. a.* (hudaw) To entice back again.
 Dadhudawl, *a.* (hudawl) Tending to allure back.
 Dadhudiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (hudiad) A drawing, enticing, or alluring back.
 Dadhuddaw, *v. a.* (huddaw) To uncover.
 Dadhuddawl, *a.* (huddawl) Tending to uncover.
 Dadhuddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (huddiad) Development; a divesting of covering.
 Dadhuliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (huliad) An uncovering.
 Dadhuliaw, *v. a.* (huliaw) To strip of the cover.
 Dadhuliawl, *a.* (huliawl) Tending to uncover.
 Dadhunaw, *v. a.* (hunaw) To leave off sleeping.
 Dadhunawl, *a.* (hunawl) Apt to divest of sleep.
 Dadhuniad, *s. m.* (huniad) A divesting of sleep.
 Dadiachâad, *s. m.* (iachâad) A becoming unwell.
 Dadiachâawl, *a.* (iachâawl) Tending to relapse.
 Dadiachâu, *v. n.* (iachâu) To become unwell.
 Dadiain, *s. m.* (iain) A renovated condition.

Dadiain cain cynnydd
 Dydd diwaethaf.

A renovation of a glorious increase the last day.

G. ab M. ab Dafydd.

Yn Iwerddon yr oedd pair a elwid pair dadiain; a pha gelain bynag a ferwid ynddo, eie â gyfodai yn wr byw drachefn, oud na medrai ddywedyd.

In Ireland there was a cauldron that was called the cauldron of renovation; and whatever corpse was boiled therein, it would rise up a living man again, only that he could not speak.

Mabinogion.

Dadiain, *a.* (ain) Renovated, reanimated.

Prydfawr Lywelyn pryd dyn dadiain—
 A lloedd y'ngwisgoedd yn ymosgrain,
 A'r llinyn ar dyn ar du celain,
 A llinon rhag bron rhag bro Eurgain.

The comely Llywelyn with the aspect of a renovated man—with hosts fairly arrayed attending on his train, having the bow-string on the stretch towards a corpse, and the ashen spear couched to the breast on the borders of the vale of Eurgain.

Ein. ab Gwgan.

Dadiasawl, *a.* (iasawl) Tending to divest of a pervading quality, or power.
 Dadiasiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (iasiad) A ceasing to affect, impress, or pervade.
 Dadiasu, *v. a.* (iasu) To divest of power, or quality that pervades and affects.
 Dadienad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ieuad) Dejugation.
 Dadienaw, *v. a.* (ienaw) To unyoke; to loosen.
 Dadienawl, *a.* (ienawl) That is unyoked.
 Dadienwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dieuwyr) One who unyokes, or loosens.
 Dadireiddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ireiddiad) A becoming void of succulency, or moisture.
 Dadireiddiaw, *v. n.* (ireiddiaw) To become divested of moisture, or succulency.
 Dadireiddiawl, *a.* (ireiddiawl) Apt to become divested of moisture, or to drow rigid.
 Dadl, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (dad—yl) A debate, dispute, or controversy; strife, or contention; a matter in debate, a case in law.

Llawer gwir, lle'r awn o gyd
 I ddadl, drwg ei ddoedyd.

Many a truth, where we go mutually into the dispute, is bad to be told.

Gr. ab Hy. ab Tudur.

Dadlaesawl, *a.* (llaesawl) Apt to draw up.
 Dadlaesiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llaesiad) A ceasing to be trailing; curtailing.
 Dadlaesu, *v. a.* (llaesu) To curtail; to tuck up.
 Dadlai, *s. c.*—*pl. t. au* (dadleion) A disputant.
 Dadlaith, *s. m.* (llaith) A re-dissolved state.
 Dadlam, *s. m.* (llam) A rebound, or step back.
 Dadlamawl, *a.* (dadlam) Apt to rebound back.
 Dadlamiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadlam) A bounding back, or rebounding.
 Dadlamu, *v. a.* (dadlam) To bound backward.

Dadlamwr, s. m.—pl. dadlamwyr (dadlam—gwr) One who leaps back, a rebounder.
Dadlanastrawl, a. (llanastrawl) Gathered up.
Dadlanastriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llanastriad) A gathering together what is spread.
Dadlanastru, v. a. (llanastru) To heap, or gather up what is spread abroad.
Dadlareiddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llareiddiad) A becoming divested of mildness.
Dadlareiddiaw, v. n. (llareiddiaw) To become divested of mildness, or meekness.
Dadlareiddiawl, a. (llareiddiawl) Having a tendency to be divested of mildness.
Dadlathrawl, a. (llathrawl) Reflecting a glare.
Dadlathriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llathriad) A reflection of a glittering or gleaming.
Dadlathru, v. n. (llathru) To reflect a glitter.
Dadlawch, s. m. (llawch) A state divested of aid.
Dadlawl, a. (dadl) Controversial, polemical.
Dadldraith, s. f.—pl. dadldreithiau (dadl—traith) A polemical discourse.
Dadleâad, s. m. (lleâad) A displacing, a dislodging.
Dadleâawl, a. (lleâawl) Tending to displace.
Dadleâu, v. a. (lleâu) To divest of locality.
Dadlechawl, a. (llechawl) That ceases hiding.
Dadlechiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llechiad) A coming to view, a coming out of concealment.
Dadlechu, v. a. (llechu) To cease from hiding.
Dadledawl, a. (lledawl) That causes to close up.
Dadlediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llediad) A divesting of expansion; a straitening.
Dadledu, v. a. (lledu) To draw up what is spread; to divest of expansion.
Dadleddfawl, a. (lleddfawl) Tending to divest, or become void of obliquity.
Dadleddfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (lleddfiad) A divesting of obliquity, or flatness.
Dadleddfu, v. a. (lleddfu) To divest of obliquity, or flatness; to sharpen up.
Dadleithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadlaith) A resolving to liquid; a thawing; dissolution.

Pa fath ddadleithiad a thawdd y sydd yn awr yn ei galon edifeiriawl!
What a dissolution and a melting are now in his penitent heart.
S. Trefredyn.

Dadleithiaw, v. n. (dadlaith) To become humid, or moist again; to thaw.
Dadleithiawl, a. (dadlaith) Tending to become moist again, tending to thaw.
Dadlenwad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llenwad) Depletion.
Dadlenwawl, a. (llenwawl) Tending to empty.
Dadlenwi, v. a. (llenwi) To empty, to pour out.
Dadlesâad, s. m. (llesâad) A divesting of good.
Dadlesâawl, a. (llesâawl) Apt to divest of good.
Dadlesâu, v. a. (llesâu) To divest of benefit.
Dadlesawl, a. (llesawl) Apt to divest of benefit.
Dadlesgâad, s. m. (llesgâad) A divesting of weakness; a recovering of strength.
Dadlesgâawl, a. (llesgâawl) Apt to strengthen.
Dadlesgân, v. a. (llesgân) To divest of weakness; to recover strength.
Dadlesmeiriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llesmeiriad) A recovering from a fainting fit.
Dadlesmeiriaw, v. a. (llesmeiriaw) To recover from a fainting fit, or swoon.
Dadlesmeiriawl, a. (llesmeiriawl) Tending to recover from a fit or swoon.
Dadlestiariad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llesteiriad) A clearing from obstruction or hinderance.
Dadlestiariawl, a. (llesteiriawl) Tending to divest of obstruction or hinderance.

Dadlesu, v. a. (llesu) To deprive of benefit.
Dadleu, s. m.—pl. t. on (dadl) A debate, or argument; a debating, or disputing a matter.

Dadleu wedi barn.

Argument after sentence.

Adage.

Dadleu, v. a. (dadl) To argue, dispute, or reason; to tattle; to contend, or wrangle.

A fo caled y'ngghyngaws
 Dadleued ar bob achaws.

He that is powerful in pleading *let him argue* on every occasion.
Adage.

Dadleuad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadlen) Disputation.

A glyweistl a gant Lliaws,
 Mab Nwyfre, miliwr hynaws!
 "Dadleuad ar bob achaws."

Hast thou heard what was sung by Llios the son of Nwyfre, a generous warrior; *argument* on every occasion.
Engl. y Clywed.

Dadlenadawl, a. (dadleuad) Controversial.
Dadlenadwy, a. (dadleuad) Disputable, controversial, contestible, actionable.
Dadlenaw, v. a. (dadleu) To dispute, to argue.
Dadlenawl, a. (dadleu) Controversial.
Dadlenawr, s. m.—pl. dadleuorion (dadleu) An arguist, disputer, or contender; an advocate.
Dadleudy, s. m.—pl. dadleudai (dadleu—ty) A hall, a court-house, or judgment hall.
Dadleuedig, a. (dadleu) That is disputed.
Dadlenfa, s. f.—pl. t. on (dadleu—ma) A place of disputation; a forum.
Dadleugar, a. (dadleu) Disputative; captious.
Dadleugarwch, s. m. (dadleugar) Captiousness.
Dadleuwr, s. m.—pl. dadleuwyr (dadleu—gwr) A disputer, or arguer; an advocate. In the laws, the parties who litigate are called *Dadleuwyr*, *Cynhenusion*, and *Pleidiau*.
Dadleuwraig, s. f.—pl. dadleuwreigedd (dadleu—gwraig) A woman who disputes.
Dadleuwriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadleuwr) Advocateship, or advocacy.
Dadleüydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dadleu) An arguist.
Dadleüyddes, s. f.—pl. t. au (dadleüydd) A female disputant, or pleader; a female advocate.
Dadleüyddiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadleüydd) The office of a pleader, an advocateship.
Dadleuyriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadleuwr) Advocateship, or the office of a pleader.
Dadlewych, s. m. (llewyc) Refraction of light.
Dadlewychawl, a. (dadlewyc) Refrangible.
Dadlewychedig, a. (dadlewyc) Reflected back.
Dadlewychiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadlewyc) A returning of light, reflection.
Dadlewychu, v. (dadlewyc) To reflect; to clear.
Dadlewygawl, a. (llewygawl) Tending to recover from a fainting fit.
Dadlewygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llewygiad) A recovering, from a fit, or swoon.
Dadlewygu, v. n. (llewygu) To recover from a fit, or swoon; to revive.
Dadlid, s. m. (llid) Anger or wrath assuaged.
Dadlidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadlid) A divesting of anger, or wrath; an appeasing.
Dadlidiaw, v. n. (dadlid) To cease from anger, to become reconciled, or pacified.

Dy gynnif dylid dedlid gymalu,
 Dy gymmri gym'ryd,
 Dywyn dy wynfyd.

Thy continual toil so much *it will assuage*, thy assumptive privilege *it will harmonize* thy bliss.
Gwalchmai, i Rodri.

Dadlidiawg, a. (dadlid) That is appeased.
Dadlidiawl, a. (dadlid) Tending to appease.
Dadlif, s. m. (llif) A reflux, or refluxence.
Dadlifaw, v. a. (dadlif) To flow backward.

Dadlifawl, *a.* (dadlif) Tending to flow back.
 Dadlifiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadlif) A reflowing.
 Dadlifant, *s. m.* (dadlif) A reflux, a reflux.
 Dadlithraw, *v. a.* (lithraw) To slide back.
 Dadlithrawl, *a.* (lithrawl) Apt to slide back.
 Dadlithriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (lithriad) A sliding, or slipping back.
 Dadliwiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (liwiad) A discolouring; a divesting of colour.
 Dadliwiad, *v. a.* (liwiad) To discolour.
 Dadliwiad, *a.* (liwiad) That discolours.
 Dadlochawl, *a.* (dadlawch) Tending to divest of patronage, or protection.
 Dadlochi, *v. a.* (dadlawch) To divest of patronage.
 Dadlochiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadlawch) A divesting, or withdrawing of patronage.
 Dadloewad, *s. m.* (gloewad) A clearing anew.
 Dadloewawl, *a.* (gloewawl) Apt to clear again.
 Dadloewi, *v. n.* (gloewi) To grow clear again.
 Dadlogi, *v. a.* (llogi) To annul a covenant.
 Dadlogiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llogiad) The act of annulling a covenant or obligation.
 Dadludaw, *v. a.* (gludaw) To deglutinate.
 Dadludawl, *a.* (gludawl) Apt to deglutinate.
 Dadludiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gludiad) Deglutination; a becoming unglued.
 Dadluddedawl, *a.* (luddedawl) Refreshing.
 Dadluddediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (luddediad) A divesting, a recovering from fatigue.
 Dadluddedu, *v. a.* (luddedu) To divest of fatigue.
 Dadluniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (lluniad) Deformation.
 Dadluniaw, *v. a.* (lluniaw) To divest of form.
 Dadluniawl, *a.* (lluniawl) Apt to deform.
 Dadluniwr, *s. m.*—*pl. dadlunwyr* (lluniwr) One who divests of form, or figure.
 Dadlwr, *s. m.*—*pl. dadlwr* (dadl—gwr) A disputant, arguist, or controvertist.
 Dadlwriaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadlwr) A pleader's profession; pleading; disputation.
 Dadlwriaethawl, *a.* (dadlwriaeth) Polemical.
 Dadlwythaw, *v. a.* (llwythaw) To unload.
 Dadlwythawl, *a.* (llwythawl) Disburdening.
 Dadlwythedig, *a.* (llwythedig) Disburdened.
 Dadlwythiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llwythiad) A disburdening, or unloading.
 Dadlwythwr, *s. m.*—*pl. dadlwythwyr* (dadlwyth—gwr) One who unloads, or disburdens.
 Dadlyfrâad, *s. m.* (llyfrâad) A divesting, or a becoming divested of cowardice.
 Dadlyfrâawl, *a.* (llyfrâawl) Tending to divest of cowardice; encouraging.
 Dadlyfrâu, *v. n.* (llyfrâu) To become divested of cowardice; to give courage.
 Dadlygrawl, *a.* (llygrawl) Having a tendency to divest, or become divested, of corruption.
 Dadlygriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llygriad) A divesting of corruption, or pollution.
 Dadlygru, *v. a.* (llygru) To divest of corruption.
 Dadlymâad, *s. m.* (llymâad) A divesting of point.
 Dadlymâawl, *a.* (llymâawl) Apt to blunt.
 Dadlymâu, *v. a.* (llymâu) to divest of point.
 Dadlymhunaw, *v. a.* (llymhunaw) To recover from a swoon, or fainting fit.
 Dadlymhunawl, *a.* (llymhunawl) Tending to recover from a fainting, or swoon.
 Dadlymhuniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llymhuniad) A recovering from a swoon or fainting.
 Dadlymhurtiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llymhurtiad) A recovering from a stupified, or deranged state.
 Dadlymhurtiaw, *v. n.* (llymhurtiaw) To recover from a stupefaction; to come to one's self.

Dadlymhurtiawl, *a.* (llymhurtiawl) Tending to recover from a stupified state.
 Dadlythyrawl, *a.* (llythyrawl) Obliterative.
 Dadlythyriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llythyriad) A taking out letters; obliteration.
 Dadlythyru, *v. a.* (llythyru) To obliterate.
 Dadlywiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llywiad) A ceasing from guiding, or steering.
 Dadlywiad, *v. a.* (llywiad) To divest of guide.
 Dadlywiad, *a.* (llywiad) Divested of guide.
 Dadnaid, *s. f.*—*pl. dadneidiau* (naid) A rebound, or a leap back; resilience.
 Dadnawdd, *s. m.* (nawdd) A being divested of protection, or patronage.
 Dadnaws, *s. m.* (naws) Indisposition.
 Dadnawseiddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (nawseiddiad) A divesting of natural propensity.
 Dadnawseiddiaw, *v. n.* (nawseiddiaw) To become divested of nature, or uncongenial.
 Dadnawseiddiawl, *a.* (nawseiddiawl) Tending to divest of a natural propensity.
 Dadnawsiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadnaws) A divesting of nature, or propensity; indisposition.
 Dadnawsiaw, *v. a.* (dadnaws) To divest of nature, inclination, or disposition; to indispose.
 Dadnawsiawl, *a.* (dadnaws) Apt to indispose.
 Dadneidiad, *s. m.* (dadnaid) A resiliency.
 Dadneidiaw, *v. a.* (dadnaid) To bound back.
 Dadneidiawl, *a.* (dadnaid) Apt to leap back.
 Dadnerthawl, *a.* (nerthawl) Apt to enervate.
 Dadnerthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (nerthiad) A divesting of strength, or vigour; enervation.
 Dadnerthu, *v. a.* (nerthu) To divest of strength.
 Dadnewid, *v. a.* (newid) To re-exchange.
 Dadnewidiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadnewid) A re-changing; a changing back again.
 Dadnewidiawl, *a.* (dadnewid) Re-changeable.
 Dadnewyddawl, *a.* (newyddawl) Renewing.
 Dadnewyddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (newyddiad) A renewing; a renewal; a regeneration.
 Dadnewyddu, *v. a.* (newyddu) to renew.

Trwy y gwynfyddedig wr hwnaw yd adnewyddid fydd y gwir Crist-
 ynogaeth y'mhlith y Prydeiniaid.

Through that blessed man the belief in true Christianity was re-
 newed amongst the Britons. Gr. ab Arthur, i Garmon.

Dadnidrad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (nidrad) A disentangling, a disencumbering, or disengaging.
 Dadnidraw, *v. a.* (nidraw) To disentangle.
 Dadnidrawl, *a.* (nidrawl) Disentangling.
 Dadniweidiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (niweidiad) A divesting of a hurtful quality.
 Dadniweidiaw, *v. a.* (niweidiaw) To divest of a power to hurt; to make harmless.
 Dadniweidiawl, *a.* (niweidiawl) Tending to divest of harm; that is made harmless.
 Dadnodawl, *a.* (nodawl) That obliterates.
 Dadnodi, *v. a.* (nodi) To obliterate a mark.
 Dadnodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (nodiad) Obliteration.
 Dadnoddawl, *a.* (dadnawdd) Bereft of protection.
 Dadnoddi, *v.* (dadnawdd) To divest of protection.
 Dadnoddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadnawdd) A divesting, or withdrawing of protection.
 Dadnoethawl, *a.* (noethawl) Tending to envelope.
 Dadnoethi, *v. a.* (noethi) To divest of nakedness.
 Dadnoethiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (noethiad) A divesting of nakedness.
 Dadnwyfaw, *v. a.* (nwyfaw) To divest of vigour.
 Dadnwyfawl, *a.* (nwyfawl) Apt to enervate.
 Dadnwyfiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (nwyfiad) Enervation, or a divesting of vigour.
 Dadnwythaw, *v. a.* (nwythaw) To divest of whims.

Dadnwythawl, *a.* (nwythawl) Divested of freaks.
 Dadnwythiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (nwythiad) A divesting of freaks, whimsies, or oddities.
 Dadnychawl, *a.* (nychawl) Apt to divest of grief.
 Dadnychiad, *s. m.—pl. au* (nychiad) A recovering from grief, or agony of mind.
 Dadnychu, *v. a.* (nychu) To divest of vexation.
 Dadnyddawl, *a.* (nyddawl) That is untwisted.
 Dadnyddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (nyddiad) A becoming untwisted; a rendering untwisted.
 Dadnyddu, *v. a.* (nyddu) To untwist, to untwine.
 Dadobeithiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gobeithiad) A divesting of hope; a despairing.
 Dadobeithiaw, *v. n.* (gobeithiaw) To despair.
 Dadobeithiawl, *a.* (gobeithiawl) Bereft of hope.
 Dadoddef, *v. a.* (goddef) To suffer or bear again.
 Dadoddefawl, *a.* (dadoddef) That suffers again.
 Dadoddefiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadoddef) A suffering, or bearing over again.
 Dadoddefu, *v. a.* (dadoddef) To suffer again.
 Dadoerawl, *a.* (oerawl) Tending to divest of cold.
 Dadoeri, *v. a.* (oeri) To divest of a coldness.
 Dadoeriad, *s. m.* (oeriad) A divesting of cold.
 Dadoethawl, *a.* (oethawl) Tending to assuage.
 Dadoethi, *v. a.* (oethi) To divest of severity.
 Dadoethiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (oethiad) A divesting of severity, ardency, or vehemence.
 Dadofaliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gofaliad) A divesting, or a becoming divested, of care.
 Dadofalu, *v. a.* (gofalu) To divest of solicitude.
 Dadofalus, *a.* (gofalus) Apt to divest of care.
 Dadofidiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gofidiad) A divesting of affliction; a ceasing from grief.
 Dadofidiaw, *v. n.* (gofidiaw) To leave off grief.
 Dadofidiawl, *a.* (gofidiawl) Tending to sooth.
 Dadofnawl, *a.* (ofnawl) Apt to divest of fear.
 Dadofni, *v. n.* (ofni) To become fearless, or bold.
 Dadofniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ofniad) A divesting of fear; a becoming fearless; or undaunted.
 Dadofwyad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gofwyad) A revisiting, a visiting again.
 Dadofwyaw, *v. a.* (gofwyaw) To visit anew.
 Dadofwyawl, *a.* (gofwyawl) Apt to revisit.
 Dadogwyddaw, *v. a.* (gogwyddaw) To disincline.
 Dadogwyddawl, *a.* (gogwyddawl) Made unbiassed.
 Dadogwyddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gogwyddiad) A divesting of inclination; a becoming erect.
 Dadoleu, *v. a.* (goleu) To rekindle, to relume.
 Dadoleuad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadoleu) A lighting anew; a reluming.
 Dadoleuaw, *v. a.* (dadolen) To illume anew.
 Dadoleuawl, *a.* (dadoleu) Tending to relume.
 Dadoliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (oliad) A taking out a track, print or mark; obliteration.
 Dadoliaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (oliaeth) Obliteration.
 Dadoliaw, *v. a.* (oliaw) To expunge, to obliterate.
 Dadolöad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (golöad) A divesting of cover; a developing.
 Dadolöawl, *a.* (golöawl) Tending to develope.
 Dadolöedd, *s. m.* (golöedd) A developement.
 Dadolöi, *v. a.* (golöi) To develope, to reveal.
 Dadolrain, *v. a.* (olrain) To trace anew.
 Dadolrheinriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadolrain) A tracing over again, a retracing.
 Dadolrheinriaw, *v. a.* (dadolrain) To retrace.
 Dadolrheinriawl, *a.* (dadolrain) That retraces.
 Dadolrheinriedig, *a.* (dadolrain) Being retraced.
 Dadolwch, *s. m.* (iolwch) Deprecation, a prayer for deliverance; amends for evil done.

Llys fry hy hwyf-blwyf,
 Lles gne de diglwyf,
 Lwydd rwydd rwyf delwyf
 Drwy ddadolwch.

The court above free for the course of the throng, beneficial to the complexion of the undiseased stranger, to the free prosperity of the chief may I come through satisfaction. *Casnodyn.*

Dedwydd a gar ddadolwch.

The prudent is fond of atonement. *Adage.*

Dechreuodd Dafydd adeilad templ i'r Arglwydd yn ddadolwch am ei bechodau.

David began to build a temple to the Lord, as an expiation for his sins. *Efeng. Nicodemus.*

Dadolychawl, *a.* (dadolwch) Expiatory; deprecative, deprecatory, or apologizing.

Dadolychiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadolwch) A deprecating; a making amends, or satisfying.

Dadolychu, *v. a.* (dadolwch) To deprecate; to make amends, or to give satisfaction.

Gwaith dedwydd yw dadolychu,
 Cyn cystwng clwyf cyfyng gladdu.

It is a happy thing to make atonement, ere the fated wound is given that buries in the narrow grave. *Elidr Sais.*

Dadolychwyr, *s. m.—pl.* dadolychwyr (dadolwch—gwr) A deprecator; an apologizer; a satisfier.

Dadollwng, *v. a.* (gollwng) To loosen anew.

Dadollyngawl, *a.* (dadollwng) Apt to loosen anew.

Dadollyngiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadollwng) A loosening, or a letting go anew; a relapsing.

Dadorbwyllaw, *v. a.* (gorbwyllaw) To recover the senses again; to divest of flightiness.

Dadorbwyllawg, *a.* (gorbwyllawg) That has recovered the senses, or is divested of madness.

Dadorbwyllawl, *a.* (gorbwyllawl) Tending to recover the senses, or divest of madness.

Dadorbwylliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gorbwylliad) A recovering the senses; convalescence.

Dadorchestawl, *a.* (gorchestawl) Emulating anew.

Dadorchestiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gorchestiad) A striving, contending, or emulating again.

Dadorchestu, *v. a.* (gorchestu) To emulate anew.

Dadorchudd, *s.—pl. t. ion* (gorchudd) Developement.

Dadorchuddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadorchudd) A developing, or divesting of obscurity.

Dadorchuddiaw, *v. a.* (dadorchudd) To develope.

Dadorchuddiawl, *a.* (dadorchudd) Tending to develope.

Dadorchuddiwr, *s. m.—pl.* dadorchuddwyr (dadorchudd—gwr) One who developes; a revealer.

Dadorchwyliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gorchwyliad) A labouring, or working anew; a re-acting.

Dadorchwyliaw, *v. a.* (gorchwyliaw) To labour anew; to work over again.

Dadorchwyliawl, *a.* (gorchwyliawl) Labouring anew; a working again.

Dadorchwylydd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (gorchwylydd) One who labours, or works over again.

Dadorddwyad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gorddwyad) A ceasing to domineer, rule, or bear sway.

Dadorddwyaw, *v.* (gorddwyaw) To cease swaying.

Dadorddwyawl, *a.* (gorddwyawl) That ceases to rule, bear sway, or tyrannize.

Dadoresgyn, *v. a.* (goresgyn) To reconquer.

Dadoresgynadwy, *a.* (dadoresgyn) Reconquerable.

Dadoresgynawl, *a.* (dadoresgyn) That reconquers.

Dadoresgyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadoresgyn) A bringing under subjection anew.

Dadoresgynu, *v. a.* (dadoresgyn) To reconquer.

Dadoresgynydd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (dadoresgyn) One who brings under subjection anew.

Dadorfod, *v. a.* (gorfod) To overcome again.

Dadorfodawl, *a.* (dadorfod) Tending to overcome anew, or to re-vanquish.

Dadorfodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadorfod) A getting the upper hand or vanquishing anew.

Dadorphwyllaw, *v. a.* (gorphwyllaw) To recover the senses, or to recover from distraction.

Dadorphwyllawl, *a.* (gorphwyllawl) Convalescent.
 Dadorphwylliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gorphwylliad) A recovering from distraction; convalescence.
 Dadorphwysaw, *v. a.* (gorphwysaw) To leave off resting, to divest of rest.
 Dadorphwysawl, *a.* (gorphwysawl) Ceasing to rest, a divesting of rest.
 Dadorphwysiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gorphwysiad) A ceasing to take rest, a ceasing to be still.
 Dadormeiliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gormeiliad) A ceasing from oppressing, or troubling.
 Dadormeiliaw, *v. a.* (gormeiliaw) To cease vexing; to divest of molestation.
 Dadormeiliawl, *a.* (gormeiliawl) Ceasing to vex.
 Dadormesawl, *a.* (gormesawl) Ceasing to trouble.
 Dadormesiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gormesiad) A ceasing from troubling, or intruding.
 Dadormesu, *v. a.* (gormesu) To cease intruding.
 Dadorseddawl, *a.* (gorseddawl) That breaks up a sitting, meeting, or convention.
 Dadorseddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gorseddiad) A breaking up a convention, or assembly.
 Dadorseddu, *v.* (gorseddu) To break up a sitting.
 Dadorthôad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gorthôad) A divesting of covering; a ceasing to cover.
 Dadorthôawl, *a.* (gorthôawl) Apt to uncover.
 Dadorthôi, *v. a.* (gorthoi) To take off a covering.
 Dadorthrechawl, *a.* (gorthrechawl) Tending to cease from, or to do away oppression.
 Dadorthrechiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gorthrechiad) A ceasing from oppression or tyranny.
 Dadorthrechu, *v. a.* (gorthrechu) To leave off oppressing, to desist from vanquishing.
 Dadorthrymawl, *a.* (gorthrymawl) Having a tendency to do away oppression.
 Dadorthrymiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gorthrymiad) A divesting of oppression or tyranny.
 Dadorthrymu, *v. a.* (gorthrymu) To cease or desist from oppressing.
 Dadosawd, *v. a.* (gosawd) To displace, to unplace, to place over again.
 Dadosglawl, *a.* (osglawl) Having the boughs lopt.
 Dadosgli, *v. a.* (osgli) To strip off branches.
 Dadosgliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (osgliad) A lopping off the branches, a pruning.
 Dadosgôad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (osgôad) To desist from flinching or starting aside.
 Dadosgôawl, *a.* (osgôawl) That ceases to flinch.
 Dadosgôi, *v. a.* (osgoi) To turn from flinching.
 Dadosgorddawl, *a.* (gosgorddawl) Divested of a train, or being deprived of retinue.
 Dadosgorddi, *v. a.* (gosgorddi) To divest of a train.
 Dadosgorddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gosgorddiad) A divesting of a train or retinue.
 Dadosodawl, *a.* (dadosawd) Tending to displace.
 Dadosodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadosawd) A displacing, or the act of unplacing.
 Dadostegawl, *a.* (gostegawl) That breaks silence.
 Dadostegiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gostegiad) A breaking of silence, a ceasing to be silent.
 Dadostegu, *v. a.* (gostegu) To break a silence.
 Dadran, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (rhan) A subdivision.
 Rhai'n ddadranau tonau tan;
 Rhai'n ddrwg a'r hen ddarogan.
 Some as subdivisions of waves of fire; some were filled with evil, from ancient prophesy. *S. Tudor, p. 12 Arwydd.*
 Dadranadwy, *a.* (dadran) Being subdivisible.
 Dadranawl, *a.* (dadran) That is subdivided.
 Dadranedig, *a.* (dadran) That is subdivided.
 Dadraniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadran) A subdividing, a dividing a second time.
 Dadranu, *v. a.* (dadran) To subdivide.

Dadranydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (dadran) A subdivider.
 Dadrangawl, *a.* (rhangawl) Dissatisfying.
 Dadraniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhangiad) A dissatisfying, or displeasing.
 Dadrangu, *v. a.* (rhangu) To dissatisfy.
 Dadred, *s. f.* (rhed) Recurrency. *a.* Recurrent.
 Dadredawl, *a.* (dadred) Recurrent, running back.
 Dadredeg, *v.* (dadred) To run back, to retreat.
 Dadrediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadred) A recurring.
 Dadredwr, *s. m.*—*pl. dadredwyr* (dadred—gwr) One who runs back, a retreator.
 Dadredd, *s. m.* (rhedd) A torn state.
 Dadreddiad, *s. m.* (dadredd) A tearing asunder.
 Dadreddu, *v. a.* (dadredd) To disjoint.

Pob twrch a ddadredd, rhaid deallus i ddattawd.

Every pig can *tare asunder*, there must be a discreet one to unravel. *Adage.*

Dadreibiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rheibiad) A disenchanting, a freeing from fascination.
 Dadreibiaw, *v. a.* (rheibiaw) To disenchant.
 Dadreibiawl, *a.* (rheibiawl) That disenchant.
 Dadreibiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. dadreibwyr* (rheibiwr) One who divests of fascination, a disenchanter.
 Dadreidiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rheidiad) A divesting of necessity, a rendering unnecessary.
 Dadreidiawl, *a.* (rheidiawl) Tending to be unnecessary, being divested of necessity.
 Dadreiddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rheiddiad) A repenetrating, a passing through again.
 Dadreiddiaw, *v. a.* (rheiddiaw) To repenetrate.
 Dadreiddiawl, *a.* (rheiddiawl) That repenetrates.
 Dadreithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rheithiad) A divesting of right, rule, or regulation, an outlawing.
 Dadreithiaw, *v. a.* (rheithiaw) To divest of right, rule, or law; to outlaw.
 Dadreithiawl, *a.* (rheithiawl) Tending to outlaw.
 Dadresiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhesiad) A putting out of rank, or range, a scattering of rows.
 Dadresiaw, *v. a.* (rhesiaw) To put out of rank.
 Dadresiawl, *a.* (rhesiawl) Being put out of rank.
 Dadrestrawl, *a.* (rhestrawl) That is disarranged.
 Dadrestriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhestriad) A putting out of rank, or range, a disarraying.
 Dadrestru, *v. a.* (rhestru) To disarrange.
 Dadrin, *v. a.* (rhin) To divulge a mystery.

Y gyfrinach awenawl— ni's gellir ei dadrin heb awen.

The mystery of genius, it cannot be made manifest without genius. *Llywelyn o Langewydd.*

Dadriniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadrin) A revealing.
 Dadriniaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadrin) Revelation.
 Dadriniaw, *v. a.* (dadrin) To clear up a mystery.
 Dadriniawl, *a.* (dadrin) Tending to reveal.
 Dadriniedig, *a.* (dadrin) That is revealed.
 Dadriniedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadriniedig) A developement of a mystery or secret.
 Dadriniwr, *s. m.*—*pl. dadrinwyr* (dadrin—gwr) One who reveals a mystery or secret.
 Dadrisgiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhisgiad) Decortification, a divesting of bark.
 Dadrisgiaw, *v. a.* (rhisgiaw) To decorticate.
 Dadrisgiawl, *a.* (rhisgiawl) That decorticates.
 Dadrisgiedig, *a.* (rhisgiedig) That is decorticated.
 Dadrith, *s. m.*—*pl. t. iau* (rhith) A phantom.
 Dadrithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadrith) A divesting of appearance; a taking a new form.
 Dadrithiaw, *v. a.* (dadrith) To disappear; to cause to disappear; to change a form.

A'n dellas blaen bedw,
 A'n dadrith, a'n dadedw.

The tops of the birch covered us with leaves, and transformed us, and changed our faded state. *Taliesin.*

Dadrodd, s. f.—pl. t. ion (rhodd) What is given back; a gift returned.

Dadroddawl, a. (dadrodd) Tending to give back.

Dadroddedig, a. (dadrodd) That is given back.

Dadroddi, v. a. (dadrodd) To give back, restore.

Gan ddadroddi, dyro ei wystl iddo, pan fachludo yr haul.

In restoring back, give him his pledge, when the sun sets.
Deut. xxiv. 13.

Dadroddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadrodd) Reddition

Dadroddwr, s. m.—pl. dadroddwyr (dadrodd—gwr) One who gives back, remits, or returns.

Dadroi, v. a. (rhoi) To give back, or to return.

Dadrwydaw, v. a. (rhwydaw) To disentangle.

Dadrwydawl, a. (rhwydawl) Disentangling.

Dadrwydedig, a. (rhwydedig) Being disentangled

Dadrwydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhwydiad) A disengaging from a net, a disentangling.

Dadrwyddâad, s. m. (rhwyddâad) A divesting of free course; a rendering unprosperous.

Dadrwyddâawl, a. rhwyddâawl) Apt to hinder.

Dadrwyddâu, v. a. (rhwyddau) To obstruct.

Dadrwyddaw, v. (rhwyddaw) To cause obstacles.

Dadrwyddawl, a. (rhwyddawl) Apt to obstruct.

Dadrwyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhwyddiad) A divesting of free course; an obstruction.

Dadrwyfaw, v. a. (rhwyfaw) To row backwards.

Dadrwyfawl, a. (rhwyfawl) Rowing back.

Dadrwyfiad, s. m. (rhwyfiad) A rowing back.

Dadrwyfwr, s. m. (rhwyfwr) One that rows backward, or the contrary way.

Dadrwym, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhwym) The state of being unbound, or liberated; defeasance.

Dadrwymaw, v. a. (dadrwym) To disband.

Dadrwymawl, a. (dadrwym) Tending to disband

Dadrwymedig, a. (dadrwym) That is liberated.

Dadrwymedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadrwymedig) The act of unbinding, or disbanding.

Dadrwymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadrwym) A disbanding, untying, loosening, or liberating.

Dadrwymwr, s. m.—pl. dadrwymwyr (dadrwym—gwr) One who disbands, a loosener.

Dadrwysaw, v. a. (rhwysaw) To divest of impulse; to take away vigour, or strength.

Dadrwysawl, a. (rhwysawl) Apt to enervate.

Dadrwysgaw, v. a. (rhwysgaw) To divest of power, sway, or authority; to cease swaying.

Dadrwysgawl, a. (rhwysgawl) That divests of rule, sway, or power.

Dadrwysgedig, a. (rhwysgedig) Divested of power.

Dadrwysgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhwysgiad) A divesting of power, a ceasing to sway.

Dadrwysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhwysiad) A divesting of impulse, or inclination; enervation.

Dadrwystraw, v. (rhwystraw) To disencumber.

Dadrwystrawl, a. (rhwystrawl) Tending to disembarass, or to disencumber.

Dadrwystredig, a. (rhwystredig) Being freed of embarrassment or hinderance.

Dadrwystriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhwystriad) A divesting of obstruction or hinderance.

Dadryddâad, s. m. (rhyddâad) A releasing anew

Dadryddâawl, a. (rhyddâawl) Apt to release anew

Dadryddâu, v. a. (rhyddâu) To release anew.

Dadryw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (rhyw) Degeneracy, a departure from kind. *a. Degenerate.*

Dadrywiad, s. m. (dadryw) A degenerating.

Dadrywiaw, v. a. (dadryw) To degenerate.

Dadrywiawl, a. (dadryw) Degenerous.

Dadrywiedig, a. (dadryw) Degenerated.

Dadrywiedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadrywiedig) The state of being degenerated.

Dadsaethawl, a. (saethawl) Apt to shoot back.

Dadsaethiad, s. m. (saethiad) A shooting back.

Dadsaethu, v. a. (saethu) To shoot back.

Dadsaf, s. f.—pl. t. ion (saf) The state of standing or stopping anew; a reposition.

Tri dadsaf gwaed y sydd; gwaed o ben hyd gwl, gwaed o gwll hyd wregys, a gwaed o wregys hyd lawr.

There are three stoppages of blood: blood from the head to the stomach, blood from the stomach to the girdle, and blood from the girdle to the ground.
Welsh Laws.

Dadsafawl, a. (dadsaf) Tending to take another position, or stand; tending to stop or obstruct.

Dadsafedig, a. (dadsaf) That stands anew.

Dadsafiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadsaf) A reposition; a taking another stand; a stopping anew.

Dadsain, s. f.—pl. dadseiniau (sain) Reverberation of sound; an echo.

Dadsang, s. f.—pl. t. au (sang) A treading back.

Dadsangawl, a. (dadsang) Treading backward.

Dadsangedig, a. (dadsang) That is retrodden.

Dadsangiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadsang) A retreading, a treading over again.

Dadsangu, v. a. (dadsang) To tread over again.

Dadsarâad, s. m. (sarâad) Amends for an affront.

Dadsarâawl, a. (sarâawl) Apt to do away affront.

Dadsarâu, v. a. (sarâu) To do away an affront.

Dadsarddawl, a. (sarddawl) That stops rebuke.

Dadsarddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (sarddiad) A doing away reproof; a ceasing to rebuke.

Dadsarddu, v. a. (sarddu) To cease from reproving

Dadsarugaw, v. a. (sarugaw) To divest of asperity of temper; to become mild.

Dadsarugawl, a. (sarugawl) Ridding of asperity.

Dadsarugiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (sarugiad) A divesting of ferocity of temper.

Dadsathrawl, a. (sathrawl) Treading backwards.

Dadsathriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (sathriad) A retreading, a treading back.

Dadsathru, v. a. (sathru) To tread over again.

Dadsefydlawl, a. (sefydlawl) Tending to unfix.

Dadsefydliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (sefydliad) The act of unfixing, or depriving of stability.

Dadsefydlu, v. a. (sefydlu) To unsettle.

Dadseiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadsain) Reverberation of sound, or a resounding.

Dadseiniaw, v. a. (dadsain) To reverberate sound

Dadseiniawl, a. (dadsain) Reverberating a sound

Dadseiniedig, a. (dadsain) That is resounded.

Dadseirchiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (seirchiad) The act of unharnessing; a disarranging.

Dadseirchiaw, v. a. (seirchiaw) To unharness.

Dadseirchiawl, a. (seirchiawl) That is unharnessed

Dadserchawl, a. (serchawl) That divests of love.

Dadserchiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (serchiad) A divesting of love, or affection; a ceasing to love.

Dadserchu, v. a. (serchu) To divest of affection.

Dadsiderawl, a. (siderawl) That strips of fringe.

Dadsideriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (sideriad) A divesting of fringe; a stripping of finery.

Dadsideru, v. a. (sideru) To unfringe; to strip.

Dadsomawl, a. (somawl) Tending to undeceive.

Dadsomi, v. a. (somi) To undeceive; to deal plainly.

Dadsomiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (somiad) The act of undeceiving; a ceasing to disappoint.

Dadsomiant, s. m. (somiant) The act of undeceiving; a divesting of disappointment.

Dadsòrawl, a. (sòrawl) Ceasing to be sulky.

Dadsòri, v. a. (sòri) To divest of displeasure.

Dadsòriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (sòriad) A freeing of disgust, or displeasure; a coming to again.

Dadsoriant, *s. m.* (soriant) A softening of anger.
 Dadswynaw, *v. a.* (swynaw) To disenchant.
 Dadswynawl, *a.* (swynawl) Tending to disenchant or to do away the power of a charm.
 Dadswynedig, *a.* (swynedig) That is disenchant-ed ; being divested of spells.
 Dadswyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (swyniad) A disenchanting ; the breaking of a charm.
 Dadunaw, *v. a.* (unaw) To disunite ; to disagree.
 Dadunawl, *a.* (unawl) Tending to disunite.
 Dadundeb, *s. m.* (undeb) Disunion, variance.
 Dadunedig, *a.* (unedig) That is disunited.
 Daduniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (uniad) A disuniting.
 Dadurddaw, *v. a.* (urddaw) To degrade.
 Dadurddawl, *a.* (urddawl) Tending to degrade.
 Dadurddedig, *a.* (urddedig) That is degraded.
 Dadurddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (urddiad) A depriving of orders, or degrees ; degradation.
 Dadurddiant, *s. m.* (urddiant) A deprivation of rank, or degree ; degradation.
 Dadwaddolawg, *a.* (gwaddolawg) That is made destitute of a portion, or dower.
 Dadwaddoli, *v. a.* (gwaddoli) To deprive of a dower, or a portion.
 Dadwaddoliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwaddoliad) A taking away a portion, or dower.
 Dadwain, *s. f.—pl. dadweiniau* (gwain) A state void of support ; a reserve.

Gogwn attrefnawr
 Rhwng nef a llawr—
 Py ddadwain y sydd yn awr lliant.

I know of the regulator betwixt heaven and earth—What reserve there is in the hour of flowing. *Taliesin.*

Dadwarchâad, *s. m.* (gwarchâad) A ceasing to guard, surround, or besiege ; a raising a siege.
 Dadwarchâawl, *a.* (gwarchâawl) Tending to cease investing, or laying siege to.
 Dadwarchâedig, *a.* (gwarchâedig) Having a siege raised ; being freed from a siege.
 Dadwarchâu, *v. a.* (gwarchâu) To cease besieging.
 Dadwasgawl, *a.* (gwasgawl) That ceases to press.
 Dadwasgedig, *a.* (gwasgedig) Divested of pressure.
 Dadwasgiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwasgiad) A ceasing to compress ; the taking away a pressure.
 Dadwasgodawl, *a.* (gwasgodawl) Tending to divest of shelter, shade, or covering.
 Dadwasgodi, *v. a.* (gwasgodi) To unshelter.
 Dadwasgodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwasgodiad) A depriving of shelter, or a rendering exposed.
 Dadwasgu, *v. a.* (gwasgu) To divest of pressure.
 Dadweiniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadwain) An unsheathing, a taking off the sheath.
 Dadweiniaw, *v. a.* (dadwain) To unsheath.
 Dadweiniawl, *a.* (dadwain) That unsheaths.
 Dadweiniedig, *a.* (dadwain) That is unsheathed.
 Dadweithiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gweithiad) An undoing a work ; a pulling down.
 Dadweithiaw, *v. a.* (gweithiaw) To unwork.
 Dadweithiawl, *a.* (gweithiawl) That undoeth.
 Dadweithiedig, *a.* (gweithiedig) That is undone.
 Dadwenwynaw, *v. a.* (gwenwynaw) To expel a poison ; to give an antidote.
 Dadwenwynawl, *a.* (gwenwynawl) Having a tendency to expel poison.
 Dadwenwyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwenwyniad) The act of expelling poison.
 Dadwersylliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwersylliad) A breaking up a camp ; a striking of tents.
 Dadwersylliawl, *a.* (gwersylliawl) Tending to break up an encampment.

Dadwersyllu, *v. a.* (gwersyllu) To break up a camp ; to cease encamping.
 Dadweu, *v. a.* (gwëu) To unweave ; to unknit.
 Dadweuad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadweu) The act of unweaving or unknitting.
 Dadweuawl, *a.* (dadweu) Tending to unweave.
 Dadweuedig, *a.* (dadweu) That is unwoven.
 Dadwib, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (gwib) A retrogradation.
 Dadwibiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadwib) A whirling, flying, or darting back.
 Dadwibiaw, *v. a.* (dadwib) To dart or fly back.
 Dadwibiawl, *a.* (dadwib) That darts back.
 Dadwiriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwiriad) A divesting of truth, or veracity.
 Dadwiriaw, *v. a.* (gwiriaw) To divest of truth.
 Dadwiriawl, *a.* (gwiriawl) Divesting of truth.
 Dadwisgaw, *v. a.* (gwisgaw) To undress.
 Dadwisgawl, *a.* (gwisgawl) Tending to disarray.
 Dadwisgedig, *a.* (gwisgedig) That is disarrayed.
 Dadwladeiddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwladeiddiad) A divesting of rusticity.
 Dadwladeiddiaw, *v. a.* (gwladeiddiaw) To divest of rusticity ; to become divested of rusticity.
 Dadwladeiddiawl, *a.* (gwladeiddiawl) Tending to divest of rusticity or boorishness.
 Dadwlithaw, *v. a.* (gwlithaw) To dry up a dew.
 Dadwlithawl, *a.* (gwlithawl) Tending to divest of or exhale a dew.
 Dadwlithedig, *a.* (gwlithedig) Divested of dew.
 Dadwlithiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwlithiad) A divesting of, or clearing from dew.
 Dadwneuthur, *v. a.* (gwnneuthur) To undo.
 Dadwneuthurawl, *a.* (dadwneuthur) Having a tendency to undo or to disorganize.
 Dadwneuthuredig, *a.* (dadwneuthur) That is undone, or disorganized.
 Dadwneuthuriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadwneuthur) The act of disorganizing or undoing.
 Dadwneuthyd, *v. a.* (gwnneuthyd) To undo.
 Dadwnëyd, *v. a.* (gwnëyd) To disorganize.
 Dadwniâd, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwniâd) The act of unsewing ; a ripping of a seam.
 Dadwniaw, *v. a.* (gwniaw) To unsew.
 Dadwniawl, *a.* (gwniawl) Tending to unsew.
 Dadwniedig, *a.* (gwniedig) That is unsewed.
 Dadwniedydd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (dadwniâd) A ripper, or one who unseweth.
 Dadwniedyddes, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (dadwniedydd) A ripper, or one who unseweth.
 Dadwniyydd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (gwniyydd) One who unsews, or who rips a seam.
 Dadwniyyddes, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (dadwniyydd) A ripper.
 Dadwraeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwraeth) Unmanliness ; degeneration of manhood.

Py'r na'm enrhegyd ;
 Unawr na'm heriynydd ;
 Py ddadwraeth mwy !

Since thou wouldst not present me gifts ; at any time that thou wouldst not follow me ; what greater degeneration of manhood ! *Taliesin.*

Dadwraidd, *a.* (gŵraidd) Tending to emasculate.
 Dadwrawl, *a.* (gwrawl) Tending to emasculate.
 Dadwrdd, *s. m.—pl. dadyrddau* (gwrdd) A stir, bustle, or noise ; a hubbub, or uproar.
 Dadwrdd, *v.* (gwrdd) To make a noise, or stir.
 Dadwregysawl, *a.* (gwregysawl) Being ungirded.
 Dadwregysiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwregysiad) The act of ungirding, or loosening a girdle.
 Dadwregysu, *v. a.* (gwregysu) To ungird.
 Dadwrëiddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwrëiddiad) Eradication ; a taking out by the roots.
 Dadwrëiddiaw, *v. a.* (gwrëiddiaw) To eradicate.

Dadwreiddiawl, *a.* (gwréiddiawl) Eradicative.
 Dadwreiddiedig, *a.* (gwréiddiedig) Eradicated.
 Dadwriaw, *v. a.* (gwriaw) To emasculate.
 Dadwridaw, *v. n.* (gwrīdāw) To divest one's self of a blush, to recover from a blushing.
 Dadwridawl, *a.* (gwrīdāwl) That ceases blushing.
 Dadwridiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwrīdiad) A recovering from blushing; a ceasing to blush.
 Dadwrith, *s. m.—pl. t. oedd* (gwrith) What is void of semblance or appearance.
 Dadwrithaw, *v. a.* (dadwrith) To cause to disappear; to become without semblance.
 Dadwrithiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadwrith) A depriving of appearance or semblance.
 Dadwrygiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwrygiad) A debilitating, a divesting of vigour.
 Dadwrygiaw, *v. a.* (gwrygiaw) To divest of vigour.
 Dadwrygiawl, *a.* (gwrygiawl) Tending to debilitate or to enervate.
 Dadwylltiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwylltiad) A divesting of wildness, or savageness.
 Dadwylltiaw, *v. a.* (gwylltiaw) To divest of wildness; to cease being wild.
 Dadwylltiawl, *a.* (gwylltiawl) Tending to tame.
 Dadwynebawl, *a.* (gwynebawl) That strips off.
 Dadwynebiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwynebiad) A taking away the surface, or outside.
 Dadwynebu, *v. a.* (gwynebu) To take off the surface or the top.
 Dadwyrain, *s. f.* (gwyrain) Exaltation.
 Cynt ydd awn am ddawn, am ddadwyrain,
 Cerdorion auryw am rodd Owain.
 Quicker we shall repair for reward, for exaltation, a numerous
 band of minstrels for the gift of Owain.
 Cynddelw, i O. Gwynedd.
 Dadwyrain, *v. a.* (gwyrain) To rise; to exalt.
 Dadwyraw, *v. a.* (gwyraw) To divest of bias, or obliquity.
 Dadwyrawl, *a.* (gwyrawl) Divesting of bias.
 Dadwyre, *s. m.* (gwyre) A rising up; exaltation.
 Dadwyre, *v. a.* (gwyre) To arise; to exalt.
 Dadwryiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwryiad) A divesting of obliquity; a straightening.
 Dadwystlad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwystlad) A redeeming of a pledge, pawn, or deposit.
 Dadwystlaw, *v. a.* (gwystlaw) To redeem a pledge, or to take out of pawn.
 Dadwystlawl, *a.* (gwystlawl) Tending to free a pledge; being redeemed of pledge.
 Dadwystledig, *a.* (gwystledig) That is redeemed.
 Dadwythaw, *v. a.* (gwythaw) To leave off anger.
 Dadwythawl, *a.* (gwythawl) Apt to cease chafing.
 Dadwythiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwythiad) A leaving off chafing; assuaging of wrath.
 Dadymaddasawl, *a.* (ymaddasawl) Having a tendency to become unfit, or improper.
 Dadymaddasiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymaddasiad) A becoming or rendering one's self improper.
 Dadymaddasu, *v. n.* (ymaddasu) To become, or to render one's self unfit.
 Dadymafaeliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymafaeliad) A letting go one's hold or grasp.
 Dadymafaelu, *v. n.* (ymafaelu) To loosen, or let go one's hold or grasp.
 Dadymafaelyd, *v. n.* (ymafaelyd) To loosen, or to let go one's hold or grasp.
 Dadymannog, *v. a.* (ymannog) To desist from inciting, exhorting, or egging on.
 Dadymannos, *v. n.* (ymannos) To desist from pursuing, or following after.
 Dadymarbed, *v. n.* (ymarbed) To desist from saving, or keeping one's self.

Dadymarbediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadymarbed) a desisting from saving one's self.
 Dadymarbedus, *a.* (dadymarbed) Apt to leave off saving or taking care of one's self.
 Dadymarddelw, *v. n.* (ymarddelw) To desist from avouching or claiming to one's self.
 Dadymarddelwad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadymarddelw) A giving up one's claim; a dereliction.
 Dadymarfer, *v. a.* (ymarfer) To cease using, or accustoming one's self to.
 Dadymarferiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadymarfer) A disusing one's self to; a ceasing to practise.
 Dadymattal, *v.* (ymattal) To cease refraining.
 Dadymattaliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadymattal) A ceasing to refrain or restrain one's self.
 Dadymbinciad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymbinciad) A divesting one's self of ornament.
 Dadymbinciaw, *v. a.* (ymbinciaw) To divest one's self of ornament, or finery.
 Dadymbinciawl, *a.* (ymbinciawl) Having a tendency to become divested of finery.
 Dadymbleidiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymbleidiad) A disconnecting one's self from a party.
 Dadymbleidiaw, *v. a.* (ymbleidiaw) To disconnect one's self from a party or faction.
 Dadymbleidiawl, *a.* (ymbleidiawl) Having a tendency to become disconnected with a party.
 Dadymbwyllaw, *v. n.* (ymbwyllaw) To cease being rational; to leave off discretion.
 Dadymbwyllawl, *a.* (ymbwyllawl) Apt to leave off rationality, or circumspection.
 Dadymbwylliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymbwylliad) A ceasing to be rational; a becoming indiscreet.
 Dadymchwel, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (ymchwel) Eversion, or subversion; regression, or a returning.
 The apostrophe, a figure in rhetoric, in which the speaker breaks off abruptly and directs the discourse to some other object.
 Dadymchwel, *v. a.* (ymchwel) To everse, to subvert, to overturn, or to overwhelm.
 Dadymchweladwy, *a.* (dadymchwel) Subvertible.
 Dadymchwelawg, *a.* (dadymchwel) Apt to subvert.
 Dadymchweledig, *a.* (dadymchwel) That is reversed, subverted, or overwhelmed.
 Dadymchweledigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadymchweledig) The act of overturning or subverting.
 Dadymchweliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadymchwel) A subverting, or overturning; subversion.
 Dadymchwelwr, *s. m.—pl. dadymchwelwyr* (dadymchwel—gwr) One who subverts.
 Dadymchwelyd, *v. a.* (dadymchwel) To everse, to overturn, to overwhelm; to apostrophize.
 Dadymchwerwad, *s. m.* (ymchwerwad) A divesting one's self of bitterness or asperity.
 Dadymchwerwawl, *a.* (ymchwerwawl) Tending to become divested of bitterness, or asperity.
 Dadymchwerwi, *v. n.* (ymchwerwi) To divest one's self of bitterness; to become mild.
 Dadymchwyddaw, *v. n.* (ymchwyddaw) To become divested of a swelling out, or being puffed up.
 Dadymchwyddawl, *a.* (ymchwyddawl) Tending to divest of a puffing out, or inflation.
 Dadymchwyddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymchwyddiad) A divesting one's self of inflation.
 Dadymdaenawl, *a.* (ymdaenawl) Having a tendency to desist from spreading.
 Dadymdaeniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymdaeniad) A desisting from spreading of one's self.
 Dadymdaennu, *v. n.* (ymdaennu) To desist from spreading one's self; to become compact.

Dadymdeithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymdeithiad) A journeying back; a retrogradation.
 Dadymdeithiaw, *v. a.* (ymdeithiaw) To travel or journey back.
 Dadymdeithiawl, *a.* (ymdeithiawl) Having a tendency to travel back; retrograde.
 Dadymdeurawl, *a.* (ymdeurawl) Having a tendency to desist from disputing.
 Dadymdeuriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymdeuriad) A ceasing to be disputing, or debating; a ceasing contention.
 Dadymdeuru, *v. n.* (ymdeuru) To cease to dispute, debate, or contend.
 Dadymdorchawl, *a.* (ymdorchawl) Tending to unfold, or to unwreath.
 Dadymdorchu, *v. n.* (ymdorchu) To become unfolded; to unwreath.
 Dadymdorchiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymdorchiad) The act of unfolding one's self; a becoming unfolded, or unwreathed.
 Dadymdrafadawl, *a.* (ymdrafadawl) Tending to desist from bustling or toiling.
 Dadymdrafodi, *v. n.* (ymdrafodi) To desist from bustling, or hurrying of one's self.
 Dadymdrafodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymdrafodiad) A desisting from trouble, or bustle.
 Dadymdrafferthawl, *a.* (ymdrafferthawl) Tending to divest one's self of toil or trouble.
 Dadymdrafferthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymdrafferthiad) A divesting one's self of trouble.
 Dadymdrafferthu, *v. n.* (ymdrafferthu) To divest one's self of labour; to be at ease.
 Dadymdraffulliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymdraffulliad) A divesting one's self of hurry or bustle.
 Dadymdraffulliaw, *v. n.* (ymdraffulliaw) To become divested of haste, or bustle.
 Dadymdraffulliawl, *a.* (ymdraffulliawl) Tending to become divested of precipitation or haste.
 Dadymdrechawl, *a.* (ymdrechawl) Having a tendency to desist from contention or strife.
 Dadymdrechiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymdrechiad) A desisting from contending, or striving.
 Dadymdrechu, *v. n.* (ymdrechu) To cease striving.
 Dadymdrefnawl, *a.* (ymdrefnawl) Tending to become discomposed, or out of order.
 Dadymdrefniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymdrefniad) A disordering, or discomposing of one's self.
 Dadymdrefnu, *v. n.* (ymdrefnu) To put one's self out of order; to disarrange one's self.
 Dadymdrin, *v. n.* (ymdrin) To leave off business.
 Dadymdriniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadymdrin) A divesting one's self of business, or concern.
 Dadymdriniawl, *a.* (dadymdrin) Having a tendency to divest one's self of business.
 Dadymdro, *s. m.* (ymdro) A turning back.
 Dadymdroad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadymdro) A becoming reverted; a turning back.
 Dadymdröawl, *a.* (dadymdro) Apt to revert back.
 Dadymdueddawl, *a.* (ymdueddawl) Tending to render one's self unbiassed, or impartial.
 Dadymdueddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymdueddiad) A rendering one's self unbiassed, or impartial.
 Dadymdueddu, *v. n.* (ymdueddu) To make one's self disinclined, or unbiassed.
 Dadymdyrawl, *a.* (ymdyrawl) That disgregates.
 Dadymdyriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymdyriad) A rendering or becoming disgregated.
 Dadymdyru, *v. n.* (ymdyru) To become disgregated; to become dispersed or spread.
 Dadymddangaws, *v. n.* (ymddangaws) To cease shewing one's self; to disappear.

Dadymddangosawl, *a.* (dadymddangaws) Tending to disappear, or to become unseen.
 Dadymddangosiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadymddangaws) A becoming invisible; a disappearing.
 Dadymdderawl, *a.* (ymdderawl) That ceases to bicker or wrangle; apt to cease wrangling.
 Dadymdderchafawl, *a.* (ymdderchafawl) Having a tendency to become debased or humiliated.
 Dadymdderchafiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymdderchafiad) A desisting from exalting one's self.
 Dadymdderiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymdderiad) A desisting from wrangling, or bickering.
 Dadymddëru, *v.* (ymddëru) To cease wrangling.
 Dadymddilladawl, *a.* (ymddilladawl) Having a tendency to become divested of clothes.
 Dadymddilladiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymddilladiad) A divesting one's self of garments.
 Dadymddilladu, *v. n.* (ymddilladu) To disarray, or undress one's self; to leave off clothes.
 Dadymddiriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymddiriad) A ceasing to trust; a becoming hopeless.
 Dadymddiried, *v.* (ymddiried) To cease trusting.
 Dadymddiriedawl, *a.* (dadymddiried) Having a tendency to become hopeless, or to despond.
 Dadymddyeithraw, *v. n.* (ymddyeithraw) To cease being strange; to make one's self known.
 Dadymddyeithrawl, *a.* (ymddyeithrawl) Having a tendency to become divested of strangeness.
 Dadymddyeithriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymddyeithriad) A becoming divested of strangeness.
 Dadymddygnawl, *a.* (ymddygnawl) Having a tendency to desist from toiling.
 Dadymddygniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymddygniad) A desisting from exerting one's self or toiling.
 Dadymddygnu, *v.* (ymddygnu) To cease toiling.
 Dadymegniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymegniad) A desisting from exerting one's self.
 Dadymegniaw, *v. n.* (ymegniaw) To cease exertion; or to desist from making effort.
 Dadymegniawl, *a.* (ymegniawl) Having a tendency to desist from exertion.
 Dadymfyddinaw, *v. n.* (ymfyddinaw) To become disbanded; to disband one's self.
 Dadymfyddinawl, *a.* (ymfyddinawl) Having a tendency to become disbanded.
 Dadymfyddiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymfyddiniad) A becoming disbanded or disarrayed.
 Dadymffrostiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymffrostiad) A ceasing to exult, triumph, or to boast.
 Dadymffrostiaw, *v. n.* (ymffrostiaw) To cease vaunting, exulting, or boasting.
 Dadymffrostiawl, *a.* (ymffrostiawl) Having a tendency to cease from boasting.
 Dadymgadwynaw, *v. n.* (ymgadwynaw) To free one's self from chains; to become free.
 Dadymgadwynawl, *a.* (ymgadwynawl) Having a tendency to become free from chains.
 Dadymgadwyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymgadwyniad) A freeing one's self of bonds.
 Dadymgasglawl, *a.* (ymgasglawl) Tending to become disgregated, or dispersed.
 Dadymgasgliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymgasgliad) A becoming separated, or dispersed.
 Dadymgasglu, *v. n.* (ymgasglu) To be dispersed.
 Dadymgeisiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymgeisiad) A desisting from trying, or seeking after.
 Dadymgeisiaw, *v. n.* (ymgeisiaw) To desist from trying, or making an attempt upon.
 Dadymgeisiawl, *a.* (ymgeisiawl) Apt to desist.
 Dadymglymawl, *a.* (ymglymawl) Tending to become disengaged or dissolved from.

Dadymglymiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymglymiad) A disengaging one's self; a becoming untied.
 Dadymglymu, *v. n.* (ymglymu) To be untied.
 Dadymgreulonawl, *a.* (ymgreulonawl) Tending to become divested of cruelty or ferocity.
 Dadymgreuloni, *v. n.* (ymgreuloni) To become divested of cruelty, or ferocity.
 Dadymgreuloniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymgreuloniad) A becoming divested of cruelty.
 Dadymgrymawl, *a.* (ymgrymawl) Tending to desist from bowing, or bending.
 Dadymgrymiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymgrymiad) A divesting one's self from a bowing position.
 Dadymgrymu, *v. n.* (ymgrymu) To cease bending one's self; to become erect.
 Dadymguddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymguddiad) A becoming unsecluded, or unhidden.
 Dadymguddiaw, *v. n.* (ymguddiaw) To cease hiding one's self, to become unsecluded.
 Dadymguddiawl, *a.* (ymguddiawl) Tending to become unsecluded, or unobscured.
 Dadymgydiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymgydiad) A letting go one's hold; a ceasing to fasten to.
 Dadymgydiaw, *v. a.* (ymgydiaw) To desist from fastening, or taking hold.
 Dadymgydiawl, *a.* (ymgydiawl) Apt to disjoin.
 Dadymgyflogawl, *a.* (ymgyflogawl) Tending to become disengaged from a contract or hire.
 Dadymgyflogi, *v. n.* (ymgyflogi) To disengage one's self from hire, to become unhired.
 Dadymgyflogiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymgyflogiad) A freeing one's self from a contract.
 Dadymgymysgawl, *a.* (ymgymysgawl) Having a tendency to become unmixt or unblended.
 Dadymgymysgiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymgymysgiad) A becoming unmixt, or uncompoundd.
 Dadymgymysgu, *v. n.* (ymgymysgu) To become unmixt, or uncompoundd.
 Dadymgyrchawl, *a.* (ymgyrchawl) Having a tendency to desist from resorting to.
 Dadymgyrchiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymgyrchiad) A ceasing to resort; a separating one's self.
 Dadymgyrchu, *v. n.* (ymgyrchu) To cease resorting.
 Dadymgysylltawl, *a.* (ymgysylltawl) Apt to disconnect one's self, or become disjoined.
 Dadymgysylltiad, *s. m.* (ymgysylltiad) A separating one's self, a becoming disjoined.
 Dadymgysylltu, *v. n.* (ymgysylltu) To disunite one's self; to become disjoined or separated.
 Dadymhalogawl, *a.* (ymhalogawl) Having a tendency to become unpolluted, or pure.
 Dadymhalogi, *v. a.* (ymhalogi) To become unpolluted, to divest one's self of pollution.
 Dadymhalogiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymhalogiad) A divesting one's self of pollution.
 Dadymlēad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymlēad) The act of displacing one's self or changing one's place.
 Dadymlēawl, *a.* (ymlēawl) Tending to change place; becoming displaced.
 Dadymlechawl, *a.* (ymlechawl) Ceasing to lurk.
 Dadymlechiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymlechiad) A coming out of one's retreat or concealment.
 Dadymlechu, *v. n.* (ymlechu) To cease hiding one's self, to come from one's lurking place.
 Dadymlesawl, *a.* (ymlesawl) Having a tendency to cease benefiting one's self.
 Dadymlesiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymlesiad) A ceasing to benefit one's self.
 Dadymlesu, *v. n.* (ymlesu) To become divested of benefit; to cease being benefited.
 Dadymlēu, *v. n.* (ymlēu) To displace one's self.

Dadymlewychawl, *a.* (ymlewychawl) Having a tendency to cease giving light.
 Dadymlewychiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymlewychiad) A becoming divested of illumination.
 Dadymlewychu, *v. n.* (ymlewychu) To cease being illumed; to become divested of light.
 Dadymliadiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymliadiad) A becoming divested of anger or fretfulness.
 Dadymliadiaw, *v. n.* (ymliadiaw) To cease fretting.
 Dadymliadiawl, *a.* (ymliadiawl) Having a tendency to become divested of fretfulness.
 Dadymlogawl, *a.* (ymlogawl) Tending to become unhired, or freed from a contract.
 Dadymlogi, *v. n.* (ymlogi) To become unhired.
 Dadymlogiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymlogiad) A freeing one's self from a contract for hire.
 Dadymlônawl, *a.* (ymlônawl) Having a tendency to become cheerless, or displeased.
 Dadymlôni, *v.* (ymlôni) To become cheerless.
 Dadymlôniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymlôniad) A becoming uncheerful or displeased.
 Dadymlosgawl, *a.* (ymlosgawl) Having a tendency to refrain from burning or lusting.
 Dadymlosgi, *v. n.* (ymlosgi) To cease lusting.
 Dadymlosgiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymlosgiad) A divesting one's self of a burning or lusting.
 Dadymlygrawl, *a.* (ymlygrawl) Tending to become divested of defilement or pollution.
 Dadymlygriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymlygriad) A divesting one's self of defilement.
 Dadymlygru, *v. n.* (ymlygru) To become undefiled; to divest one's self of corruption.
 Dadymnesâad, *s. m.* (ymnesâad) A ceasing to approach, or to approximate.
 Dadymnesâawl, *a.* (ymnesâawl) Having a tendency to refrain from approaching.
 Dadymnesâu, *v. n.* (ymnesâu) To cease approaching; to desist from approximating.
 Dadymnyddawl, *a.* (ymnyddawl) Tending to unwreath, untwist, or untwine.
 Dadymnyddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymnyddiad) A becoming unwreathed, or untwined.
 Dadymnyddu, *v. n.* (ymnyddu) To divest one's self of distortion; to become untwisted.
 Dadymoddef, *v. n.* (ymoddef) To cease bearing.
 Dadymoddefawl, *a.* (dadymoddef) Having a tendency to refrain from bearing with.
 Dadymoddefiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dadymoddef) A divesting one's self of patience.
 Dadymofidiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymofidiad) A becoming divested of anxiety or pain.
 Dadymofidiaw, *v. n.* (ymofidiaw) To cease repining, or being anxious after.
 Dadymofidiawl, *a.* (ymofidiawl) Having a tendency to become divested of anxiety.
 Dadymorchestawl, *a.* (ymorchestawl) Having a tendency to become divested of emulation.
 Dadymorchestiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymorchestiad) A becoming divested of a desire to excel.
 Dadymorchestu, *v. n.* (ymorchestu) To cease to vie; to divest one's self of emulation.
 Dadymorchuddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymorchuddiad) A divesting one's self of covering.
 Dadymorchuddiaw, *v. n.* (ymorchuddiaw) To divest one's self of a covering or concealment.
 Dadymorchuddiawl, *a.* (ymorchuddiawl) Having a tendency to become divested of obscurity.
 Dadymorfoleddawl, *a.* (ymorfoleddawl) Having a tendency to refrain from exulting.
 Dadymorfoleddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymorfoleddiad) A divesting one's self of exultation.

Dadymorfoleddu, *v. n.* (ymorfoleddu) To divest one's self of triumph or exultation.
Dadymranawl, *a.* (ymranawl) Tending to cease being divided, or separated.
Dadymraniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymraniad) A ceasing to be divided, or separated.
Dadymranu, *v. n.* (ymranu) To cease being divided, parted, or separated.
Dadymrithiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymrithiad) A desisting from appearing or seeming.
Dadymrithiaw, *v. n.* (ymrithiaw) To desist from appearing, to become undisguised.
Dadymrithiawl, *a.* (ymrithiawl) Tending to desist from appearing or seeming.
Dadymrwymadwy, *a.* (ymrwymadwy) Capable of becoming liberated.
Dadymrwymaw, *v. n.* (ymrwymaw) To become unrestricted; to disengage one's self.
Dadymrwymawl, *a.* (ymrwymawl) Having a tendency to become disengaged or liberated.
Dadymrwymiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymrwymiad) A disengaging one's self; a becoming unrestricted.
Dadymryson, *v.* (ymryson) To cease disputing.
Dadymrysonawl, *a.* (dadymryson) Tending to cease disputing or contending.
Dadymrysoni, *v. a.* (dadymryson) To end a dispute, or to reconcile variances.
Dadymsenawl, *a.* (ymsenawl) Having a tendency to cease reproaching or upbraiding.
Dadymseniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymseniad) A desisting from reproaching or upbraiding.
Dadymsensu, *v.* (ymsenu) To cease to reproach.
Dadymsoddawl, *a.* (ymsoddawl) Apt to emerge.
Dadymsoddi, *v. n.* (ymsoddi) To emerge.
Dadymsoddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymsoddiad) A ceasing to sink; an emerging out.
Dadymwasgawl, *a.* (ymwasgawl) Having a tendency to cease pressing or squeezing.
Dadymwasgiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymwasgiad) A ceasing to compress; a desisting from pressing.
Dadymwasgu, *v. n.* (ymwasgu) To cease pressing.
Dadymylawg, *a.* (ymylawg) With the rim, edge, or margin taken off.
Dadymyliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ymyliad) A taking off the edge, or margin.
Dadymylu, *v. a.* (ymylu) To emarginate.
Dadyrddain, *v. a.* (dadwrdd) To make a murmur.
Dadyrddawl, *a.* (dadwrdd) Blustering, clamorous.
Dadyrddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadwrdd) A making a noise; a blustering; a murmuring.
Dadyrddiant, *s. m.* (dadwrdd) Noise; murmur.
Dadyrddu, *v. a.* (dadwrdd) To bluster, to murmur.
Dadyrddus, *a.* (dadwrdd) Blustering, clamorous.
Dadyrddusrwydd, *s. m.* (dadyrddus) Blusteringness; noisiness; clamorousness.
Dadyrddwr, *s. m.—pl. dadyrddwyr* (dadwrdd—gwr) A blusterer; a growler; a murmurer.
Dadysbrydawl, *a.* (ysbrydawl) Tending to divest of spirit; becoming void of spirit.
Dadysbrydiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ysbrydiad) A depriving, or divesting of spirit.
Dadysbrydu, *v. a.* (ysbrydu) To divest of spirit.
Dadysgrif, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (ysgrif) A transcript.
Dadysgrifen, *s. f.* (dadysgrif) A transcript.
Dadysgrifenawl, *a.* (dadysgrifen) That is transcribed; that is to be copied.
Dadysgrifeniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dadysgrifen) A transcribing, or copying; transcription.
Dadysgrifenu, *v. a.* (dadysgrifen) To copy.
Dadysgrifenydd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (dadysgrifen) A transcriber, a copyist, or copier.

Dadystrywiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ystrywiad) A divesting of tricks; a leaving off freaks.
Dadystrywiaw, *v. a.* (ystrywiaw) To break of tricks; to leave off tricks.
Dadystrywiawl, *a.* (ystrywiawl) Tending to divest of tricks or pranks.
Dadystumiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ystumiad) A divesting of shape or form.
Dadystumiaw, *v. a.* (ystumiaw) To divest of shape or fashion; to unbend.
Dadystumiawl, *a.* (ystumiawl) Tending to divest of shape or form that is given.
Dydystwythaw, *v. a.* (ystwythaw) To divest of pliancy; to become stiff or rigid.
Dadystwythawl, *a.* (ystwythawl) Tending to divest of pliancy; apt to become stiff.
Dadystwythiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ystwythiad) A divesting of pliancy; a becoming stiff.
Dydystyriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ystyriad) A ceasing to consider, or contemplate.
Dadystyriaw, *v. n.* (ystyriaw) To cease thinking, to become inconsiderate.
Dadystyriawl, *a.* (ystyriawl) Divested of thought.
Daddal, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (dadl) A debate, or dispute. *Sil.*
Daddalu, *v. a.* (daddal) To debate, to argue.
Daddoli, *v. a.* (addoli) To praise, to celebrate.
Daddoliant, *s. m.* (addoliant) Commendation.
Daddolwch, *s. m.* (addolwch) Panegyric, praise.
Daear, *s. f.—pl. t. oedd* (daear) Earth, soil, land, ground, or floor; the earth, the terraqueous globe; the world. See *Daiar*.

Mae hi—

Cyffed ei chae a'r ddaear.

She has a circle of equal extent with the earth.

D. ab Gwilym, i'r Hoer.

Nid trwm ond daear.

Nothing is heavy but earth.

Adage.

Däed, *adv.* (da) As good, or equal to; so good, how good; it is strictly a comparative degree of *Da*, peculiar to the Welsh.

Oddi fyth, a daed ei fan
 Ei dwyllaw i fyned allan.

Hardly ever, and so good his place, that he can be enticed to go out.
S. Tudur, i S. Phylip.

Yn marddair, yn mawr-ddawn gysellin,
 Adrawdd ei ddaed, aer-drin, ni allwn,
 Ni allai Daliesin.

In the bardic lore, in the great and primary gift, to describe how excellent he is (conductor of the battle) I could not, Taliesin would not be able.
D. Benfras, i L. ab Iorwerth.

Daer, *s. m.—pl. t. oedd* (aer) What is fixed on, or settled. *a.* Dilatory, slow, tedious.

Daerawd, *s. m.—pl. daerodau* (daer) A closing in, a fitting, or fixing to; a claiming.

Daerawl, *a.* (daer) That is settled or consigned.

Daered, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (daer) What is appropriated; income, revenue; a mortuary.

Yn llys Owain hael huanred ei wir,
 Hydr ei ddîr, a'i ddaered.

In the court of generous Owain his justice is like the sun in its course; firm his right, and his revenue.

Cynddelw, i O. Cyfeiliawg.

Offeiriad teulu—Ef a ddily ddegwm y teulu, ac a ddily eu daered.

The family priest—He is entitled to the tythe of the family, and he claims their mortuary.

Welsh Laws.

Daeredig, *a.* (daered) That is settled or assigned.

Daeredwr, *s. m.—pl. daeredwyr* (daered—gwr) One who is assigned to or appointed; a collector of revenue.

Yr haf, os yn arian y telir dawnbwyd, deunaw fydd y tal, a cheniawg i'r swyddogion: sef yw y rhai hynny y daeredwyr a'i cynnullo.

The summer, if the provision tribute be paid in money, the payment shall be eighteen pence, and a penny to the officers; namely, those are the revenue-men that shall collect it.

Welsh Laws.

Daergri, s. f. (daer—cri) A confined doleful cry.
Daeriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (daer) A rendering appertinent; or appertaining to.
Daerodawl, a. (daerawd) Tending to fix to.
Daerodi, v. a. (daerawd) To make to belong, or appertain to; to assign to; to decree.

Y gelain feinwen a oloir heddyw,
 A dan bridd a thywawd:
 Gwae fy llaw, llam rym daerawd!

The fair white corpse will be interred this day under earth and sand: woe my hand, the step that is decreed to me!

Llywarch Hen.

Gwirawd a'm daerawd, a'm daw gan rebydd,
 A'm rhybuch o'i wen-llaw?
 Peniadur cad, ced wallaw,
 Pen cor, pencerdd wyf iddaw.

A beverage to me shall appertain, to me it shall come from a patron, that gives to me out of his white hand; the chief of battle, distributing treasure, the head of the circle, I am chief of song to him.

Cynddelw.

Daeru, v. a. (daer) To make appertinent.
Daeth, v. of 3 perfect (aeth) Has come, he, she, or it has come. *A ddaeth ef yno? Daeth.* Has he come there? He has come. This tense is familiarly used for the imperfect.

At y cwn y daeth ef, y gyru yr erchwys a laddysai y cwrw ym aith, a lithlaw ei erchwys ei hunan ar y carw.

To the dogs he came, and drove away the pack of hounds that had killed the stag, and brought his own pack on the stag.

P. P. Dyfed—Mabinogion.

Daf, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (da) What is produced, or given for enjoyment. Hence the compound *Addaf*, what is very good, or excellent; delightful; and it is singular that *Adam* is thus called in Welsh; and that the Ethiopic *Adamah* has the same sense, and not *red earth* as the Hebrew word is rendered.

Dafad, s. f.—pl. defaid (daf) A sheep, a ewe. *Dafad*, a wart; also a schirrus; but when these are implied, the former is generally distinguished by adding *dof* or *gwar*, and the latter by adding *gwyllt* to it.

Diwedd hen cadw defaid.

The end of the old is to keep sheep.

Adage.

Dafaden, s. f.—pl. t. au (dafad) A wart; a schirrus, a cancer. Or as more particularly distinguished. *Dafaden ddof*, or *dafaden war*, a wart; *dafaden wyllt*, a cancer.

Dafadenawg, a. (dafaden) Full of warts, warty.

Dafadeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dafaden) A making, or becoming warty or schirrous.

Dafadenu, v. a. (dafaden) To cover with warts; to become warty; to become a cancer.

Dafates, s. f.—pl. t. au (dafad) A flock of sheep.

Pan ddoynt yn mron y gaer ynyfydd dafates fawr a welynt, heb ol, a heb eithaf iddi.

When they came near the city, behold they saw a large flock of sheep, without a beginning or end to it.

H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.

Dafn, s. m.—pl. defni (daf) A particle; a drop; a drop of any liquid; also the yarn of the woof in weaving, the same as *bwrv*. *Y mae pedwar edefyn ar ugain yn mhob dafn.* There are four and twenty threads in every throw.

Dafnawg, a. (dafn) That is in drops; trickling.

Dafnawl, a. (dafn) Tending to fall in drops.

Dafnedig, a. (dafn) That is made to drop.

Dafniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dafn) A dropping.

Dafnu, v. a. (dafn) To drop, or pour in drops; to fall in drops; to trickle down. *Dafn fy neigr*, my tears trickle down.

Daffar, s. m.—pl. t. au (daf) A duty, or obligation; a recompence, or reward.

Duw a'm differo o'm daffarau,
 Duw, dwg fi attat, y mawr-dad mau!

May God preserve me my recompences, God, take me to thee, who art my Great Father!

Ein. ab Gwalchmai.

Daffar, v. n. (daf) To be obliged to, to be bound in duty, to be incumbent upon.

Dycid Duw, daffar o law.

Let God take, he will made amends out of hand.

Adage.

Daffarawl, a. (daffar) That makes incumbent.

Daffaredig, a. (daffar) That is made incumbent.

Daffariad, s. m.—pl. t. au (daffar) A making incumbent or obliged; a becoming a duty.

Dag, s. m.—pl. deigion (daig) What is produced.

Dagr, s. m.—pl. t. au (dag) A tear. *Dagrau*

Addaf, bladder nut tree; *Dagrau Mair*, cow-slips.

Dagreuad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dagr) Lachrymation.

Dagreuawg, a. (dagr) Lachrymatory.

Dagreuawl, a. (dagr) Lachrymal, causing tears.

Dagru, v. n. (dagr) To trickle in tears.

Dai, s. m.—pl. deion (ai) What produces, effects, or gives existence; a name of the deity.

Daiar, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (dai—ar) The earth; earth.

Daiaraid, a. (daiar) Terreous, or earthly.

Daiarawd, s. m. (daiar) A coming to the earth; a putting in the ground, interment.

Daiarawg, a. (daiar) Terrestrious, or earthy.

Daiarawl, a. (daiar) Terrene, terrestrial, earthly. *Daiarolion*, earthly beings, mortals.

Daiarawr, a. (daiar) Terrene, terrestrious.

Daiarblant, s. pl. aggr. (daiar—plant) Mortals.

Daiardor, s. m. (daiar—tor) A breaking of the earth; an irruption of the earth.

Daiardrig, a. (daiar—trig) Dwelling on land.

Daiardy, s. m.—pl. t. au (daiar—ty) A dwelling under ground; a burrow, a hole; a prison.

Ni lelaws cariad Essyllt ganddo, namyn ei gosawd y mewn daiardy o fewn caer Lundain, ac anwyliad iddo yn cadw, ac yn ei gwasanaethu, ac yn ei diwallu o bob peth.

The love of Essyllt was not diminished with him, but he placed her in a place under ground, within the city of London, and his confidants guarding and serving her, and satisfying her with every thing.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Daiaredig, a. (daiar) That is terrestrified.

Daiaredigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (daiaredig) Terrestriosity.

Daiaren, s. f. (daiar) The earth; the ground.

Pan yw y corff yn marw, ac yn dychwelyd drachefn i groth ei hen fam, y ddaiaren, y mae yr ysbryd yn fyw o hyd.

When the body is dying, and returning again into the womb of its original mother, the earth, the spirit is still living.

Ier. Owain.

Daiarfoch, s. pl. aggr. (daiar—moch) Badgers.

Daiarfochyn, s. m. (daiarfoch) A badger, or brock.

Daiarfyd, s. m. (daiar—byd) Terrestrial world.

Gwel, ddyn, adeilad hyfryd,
 O'r llawr i'r nen yn unyd,
 Daiarfyd dirfawr!

Behold, O man, a structure fair, and from the ground complete to its summit, the vast terrestrial world?

Etis Wyn, B. Cwsg.

Daiargi, s. f.—pl. daiargwn (daiar—ci) A terrier.

Daiargryd, s. f.—pl. t. ion (daiar—cryd) An earthquake, a trembling of the earth.

Daiargryn, s. f. (daiar—cryn) An earthquake.

Daiargrynf, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (daiargryn) Earthquake.

Yr ydys yn tebygu bod yr lasau'dychrynlyd o ddaiargrynfau, y rhai yr ym ni weithlau yn eu teimlaw, yn dygwedd oddiwrth y tan sydd tan y ddaiar.

It is imagined that the awful gusts of earthquakes, that we sometimes feel, do happen from the fire that is within the earth.

Ier. Owain.

Daiargrych, a. (daiar—cyrch) Apt to seek the earth

Ceimwch daiargrych, cymhar llwynoges,
 Llun agwedd ffam farwar.

An earth-seeking sprawler, partner of the wild bitch, whose form is like the burning cinder.

R. Goch Eryri, i'r Llwynawg.

Daiarhwch, s. f.—pl. daiarhychod (daiar—hwch) The female badger.

Daiariad, s. m.—pl. t. au (daiar) A terrestriifying, a becoming earth; a burying in the earth.

Daiarlwr, s. m.—pl. daiarlورياu (daiar—llwr) A ground floor, or bottom floor.

Daiarllyd, a. (daiar) Terrestrial, or earthy.

Daiarllys, s. f. aggr. (daiar—llys) The peony.

Daiarogan, s. m. (daiar—gogan) Geomancy.

Daiaroldeb, s. m. (daiarawl) Terrestrialness.

Daiaroli, v. a. (daiarawl) To terrestriify; to make earthly; to make like earth.

Daiaru, v. n. (daiar) To earth; to burrow, to lay in the earth, to inter, or to bury.

Ni ofnai neb ban fai'n iach;
Ni ddaiarwyd ei ddewrach.

He would fear none when he were well; one more courageous than he was never laid in the grave. *Hywel Reinalt.*

Daiawn, s. m. (dai) Good, benefit. *a. Good.*

Ni wnai rhai'n, mal drain yn dreuanach neb;
Ni fu ddau wyneb fyw ddaionach.

These would not render more miserable any be they ever so vile: there have not been two faces alive more beneficent. *T. Prys.*

Daif, s. m.—pl. deifion (aif) A singe, a nip, or blast; a blasting, or nipping.

Daig, s. m.—pl. deigion (aig) What is generated, produced, or effused from.

Daigr, s. m.—pl. t. ion (daig) A tear.

Dail, s. pl. aggr. (dai) Leaves, foliage. *Dail y benddigid, dail y twrch, tutsan, or park leaves, dail y tryfan, butter-bur; dail ffion ffrwyth, the leaves of the foxglove; dail y cwrw, laurel leaves.*

Angen a'n goreu, gormail cenedloedd
Can edlid yn adfail;
Nid hawdd ni nawdd neb ynail;
Nid hyn oes dyn nog oes dail!

Death conquers us, the destroyer of nations that with fury ruins; not easily will he give refuge to any wild one; not older the age of man than the age of leaves.

Ll. P. Moch, m. M. ab Cynan.

Daill, s. m.—pl. deilliau (dai) Issue, what is produced, or brought forth; a product.

Dain, a. (ain) Fine; delicate; pure; nice; beautiful; pleasing.

Myned mae, adduned ddain,
Llës yw, tua llys Owain.

He is going towards the court of Owain, beneficial is a pure vow. *Iolo Goch, i O. Glyndyfrdwy.*

Dwfr o'i fron (Iesu wiw-sain)
A ddaeth yn ol ei waed oedd ddain.]

Water from his breast (Jesus, choicest sound!) there came after his blood that was pure. *Iolo Goch.*

Daint, s. pl. aggr. (dant) The teeth; jaggs.

Traul daint ac ystlys.

Expenditure of food and raiment.

Adage.

Da daint rhag tafawd.

The teeth are useful to stop the tongue.

Adage.

Daionaid, a. (daiawn) Good in a degree.

Daionawl, a. (daiawn) Tending to be good.

Daionedd, s. m. (daiawn) Goodness; benefit.

Cynnorthwya, nodda ni,
Er gogoniant—
Dy enw, a daionedd.

Support and protect us, for the glory of thy name and goodness. *W. Middleton.*

Mae dawn a grym dan y gro,
Mae daionedd mad yno.

Genius and strength are beneath the sod, and there divine benevolence is laid. *Ed. Dafydd.*

Daioni, s. m. (daiawn) Goodness; profit; kindness; assiduity. *Dyn da ei ddaioni, a man of good assiduity, or an industrious man; pa ddaioni a wna hyny, what good will that do; Ni chaf*

mor daioni oddiwrtho, I shall get no benefit from it.

A glyweisti a gant Dewi,
Gwr llwyd llydan ei deithi;
Goreu defawd daioni!

Hast thou heard what Dewi sang, a venerable man of extensive abilities: The best custom is rectitude. *Engl. y Clywed.*

Daionus, a. (daiawn) Good; kind; benevolent.

Daionusrwydd, s. m. (daionus) Goodness; piety.

Dair, s. f.—pl. deiri (dai) An effusion; a song.

Dais, s. m.—pl. deision (ais) A wish to obtain.

Daith, s. m.—pl. deithion (aith) What over-runs, overspreads; or ravages; a blaze; a flash.

Dal, s. m. (al) A hold; a let, or stop; a catch.

Dal, v. a. (al) To hold, bear, or support; to lay hold of, to keep, to detain, to arrest, to let, to hinder; to catch. *Dal llid, to bear anger; dal tir, to hold land; dal dwfr, to hold water; dal lleidr, to catch a thief.—Dal, to begin; o'r awr y delisai, from the hour he began.*

Dalis da yn hyd fu.

He held the good whilst it lasted.

Adage.

Dielw o serch, deuliw'r ser;
Dal! Dal! dy anwadlder.

Thou art unpossessed of love, who art splendid as the stars: restrain, restrain thy inconstancy. *D. ab Gwilym, i Forfudd.*

Dal, s. m.—pl. deilion (da) What spreads out; a lamina; a leaf.

Dala, v. a. (dal) To hold, bear, or support; to lay hold of; to keep; to stop; to catch.

Dala dy dy am y fo,
A diofryd a ddarffo.

Hold thy house for whatever may be, and vow for what may happen. *Adage.*

Dalbren, s. m.—pl. t. au (dal—pren) A holdfast.

Dalen, s. f.—pl. t. au (dal) A folio, or leaf, a leaf of a book; a lamina. *Dalenau yr ysgyfaint the lobes of the lungs.*

Dalenaidd, a. (dalen) Like a lamina, or leaf.

Dalenawg, a. (dalen) Foliacious; laminated; consisting of leaves, or folios; leaved.

Dalenedig, a. (dalen) That is beaten out, or foliated; leaved, or made into leaves.

Daleniad, s. m.—pl. t. an (dalen) Foliation; foliature, or being beaten into leaves.

Dalënu, v. a. (dalen) To foliate, to beat into leaves; to form into, or like leaves.

Dalfa, s. f.—pl. dalfeydd (dal) A hold, or restraint, a catching; a capture; a place to catch, or to lay hold on.

Daliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dal) A holding; a bearing; a catching, or seizing.

Daliaden, s. f.—pl. t. au (daliad) A support.

Daliedig, a. (dal) That is held; that is caught.

Daliedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (daliedig) The act of holding, stopping, or restraining; capture.

Daliedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (daliad) A holder; a supporter; a restrainer, or detainer, a catcher.

Daliwr, s. m.—pl. dalwyr (dal—gwr) A holder.

Dalw, v. a. (dal) To desist from holding.

Daly, v. a. (dal) To hold; to detain; to catch.

Dall, s. m.—pl. deillion (all) One that is insulated, or shut from the light; the blind.

Dall, a. (all) Blind. *Dyn dall, a blind man; dynes ddall, a blind woman.*

Dall fyddar pob trwch.

Blind and deaf is every blockhead.

Adage.

Dallan, s. m. (dall) A blind one. *Bwbach dallan, the play of blind man's buff.*

Dallanedig, a. (dall—ganedig) That is blind-born.

Dalledig, a. (dall) That is blinded; darkened.

Dalledigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dalledig) Blindness.

Darles, s. f.—pl. t. au (dall) A blind female.

Nid a'r llun hwn, er ei lles,
Na'i ddull, ond ar ddalles.

This figure, for any benefit she might get, nor his like would ever get but on a blind-one. *Ll. ab Gutyn, i'r Braned.*

Dalliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dall) The act of blinding.

Dallineb, s. m. (dall) Blindness, a blind state.

Dallneidr, s. f.—pl. dallneidroedd (dall—neidr) The blindworm, or slow-worm.

Dallt, s. m. (dy—gallt) Reason, understanding.

Dallt, v. (dy—gallt) To apprehend, to understand.

Dalltwr, s. m.—pl. dalltwyr (dallt—gwr) One who apprehends or that understands.

Dalltwriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dalltwr) The understanding, or reasoning faculty.

Dallu, v. a. (dall) To blind; to become blind.

Dam, a prefix in composition (dy—am) Verbs formed from it have a kind of neutral or passive action; as *to be about*; and this characteristic is relatively preserved in nouns and adjectives.

Damaerwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (aerwyad) A being about bordering, or skirting.

Damaerwyaw, v. a. (aerwyaw) To be skirting.

Damaerwyawl, a. (aerwyawl) Being skirted.

Damaethawl, a. (amaethawl) Being cultivated; tending to be productive.

Damaethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amaethiad) A being about husbandry or about cultivating.

Damaethu, v. a. (amaethu) To be husbanding.

Damarch, s. m.—pl. dameirchion (arch) The act of inquiring about; a salutation.

Damarwain, v. (arwain) To be leading about.

Damarweiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (damarwain) A being leading, or conducting about.

Damarweiniawl, a. (damarwain) Being led about; apt to lead about.

Dambell, a. (ambell) Being one here and there.

Damblygawl, a. (plygawl) Apt to bend about.

Damblygedig, a. (plygedig) Folded about.

Damblygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amblygiad) A being bent about; a furling.

Damblygu, v. a. (amblygu) To fold, bend, or wind about; to roll, or wrap about; to envelope; to furl; to embrace.

Damborth, s. m.—pl. t. ion (porth) Sustenance.

Damborthawl, a. (damborth) Tending to uphold.

Damborthi, v. n. (damborth) To be upholding.

Damborthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (damborth) A giving sustenance, or support; a sustaining.

Dambrynawl, a. (prynawl) Redeeming.

Dambryniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (pryniad) A being purchasing, or redeeming.

Dambrynu, v. n. (prynu) To be purchasing.

Dambwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (pwyad) A being beating about; a being buffeting about.

Dambwyaw, v. n. (pwyaw) To be beating about.

Dambwyawl, a. (pwyawl) Being beating about.

Damcanawl, a. (amcanawl) Theoretical.

Damcaniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amcaniad) A conjecting, or contriving; a theory.

Damcanu, v. a. (amcanu) To go by theory.

Damchwa, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (chwa) An overturn.

Damchwâawl, a. (damchwa) Overwhelming.

Damchwâedig, a. (damchwa) That is overturned.

Damchwaen, s. f.—pl. damchweiniau (chwaen) An accident, chance, or fortune.

Damchwâu, v. a. (damchwa) To overwhelm.

Damchweiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (damchwaen) A happening by accident or chance.

Damchweiniawl, v. n. (damchwaen) To come by accident, or chance; to happen.

Damchweiniawl, a. (damchwaen) Accidental, or happening by accident, or chance.

Damchwyl, s. f.—pl. t. ion (chwyl) A whirl round.

Damchwylaw, v. n. (damchwyl) To be revolving.

Damchwyliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (damchwyl) A revolving, turning, or going round.

Damchwylus, a. (damchwyl) Being revolving.

Damdaith, s. f.—pl. damdeithiau (taith) A perambulation, a journey about.

Damdeithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (damdaith) A being journeying about, or perambulating.

Damdeithiaw, v. n. (damdaith) To be perambulating, or journeying about.

Damdeithiawl, a. (damdaith) Perambulatory.

Damdöad, s. m.—pl. t. au (töad) A covering about; circumclusion, a shutting in.

Damdöawl, a. (töawl) Being covering about.

Damdöi, v. n. (töi) To be covering about.

Damdorchawl, a. (torchawl) Tending to wreath.

Damdorchi, v. (torchi) To be twisting round.

Damdorchiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (torchiad) A being folding, wreathing, or turning about.

Damdoredig, a. (toredig) Being broken round.

Damdöri, v. n. (töri) To be breaking round.

Damdöriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (töriad) A being breaking, or cutting round; amputation.

Damdramwy, v. n. (tramwy) To be journeying, travelling about, or perambulating.

Damdramwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (damdramwy) A being travelling about; a perambulating.

Damdramwyawl, a. (damdramwy) Having a tendency to be perambulating.

Damdrechawl, a. (trechawl) Being apt to strive.

Damdrechiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (trechiad) A being striving to overcome; a contention.

Damdrechu, v. n. (trechu) To be striving to beat.

Damdreiglaw, v. n. (treiglaw) To be revolving.

Damdreiglwl, a. (treigiawl) Apt to be turning.

Damdreigliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (treigliad) A being revolving or circulating; circumvolution.

Damdreilliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (treilliad) A being revolving round; circumrotation.

Damdreilliaw, v. n. (treilliaw) To be going round, to circumsolve.

Damdreilliawl, a. (treilliawl) Apt to be turning.

Damdremiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (tremiad) A being looking about, or surveying; observation.

Damdremiaw, v. n. (tremiaw) To be surveying, or looking about; to be circumspect.

Damdremiawl, a. (tremiawl) Looking about.

Damdreuliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (treuliad) A being consuming, or wearing away.

Damdreuliaw, v. a. (treuliaw) To be consuming, or wearing away on every side.

Damdreuliawl, a. (treuliawl) Apt to be wasting away or consuming on every side.

Damdro, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tro) A turn round.

Damdröad, s. m.—pl. t. au (damdro) A turning about, or a being turning about.

Damdröawl, a. (damdro) Being turning about.

Damdroi, v. n. (damdro) To be turning round.

Damdrosedig, a. (trosedig) Being driven about.

Damdrosi, v. n. (trosi) To be driving about.

Damdrosiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (trosiad) A driving about, or a being driving about.

Damdruthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (truthiad) A being flattering, or using deceitful words.

Damdruthiaw, v. n. (truthiaw) To be flattering.

Damdruthiawl, a. (truthiawl) Apt to be casting.

Damdrwsiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (trwsiad) A being dressing, trimming, or arraying.

Damdrwsiauw, v. n. (trwsiauw) To be dressing.
Damdrwsiawl, a. (trwsiawl) Apt to be decking.
Damdrwsiedig, a. (trwsiedig) Being decked about.
Damdrychawl, a. (trychawl) Being cut round.
Damdrychiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (trychiad) A being cutting round; amputation.
Damdrychu, v. n. (trychu) To be amputating.
Damdrymâad, s. m. (trymâad) A being weighing down, or pressing all round.
Damdrymâawl, a. (trymâawl) Tending to be weighing down, or heavy all round.
Damdrymâu, v. n. (trymâu) To be, or to become heavy on every side.
Damdrystiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (trystiad) A being blustering, or noisy on all sides.
Damdrystiauw, v. n. (trystiauw) To be blustering, to become tumultuous on all sides.
Damdrystiawl, a. (trystiawl) Noisy all round.
Damdueddawl, a. (tueddawl) Tending to be inclining, or leaning on all sides.
Damdueddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (tueddiad) A being inclining, or leaning on all sides.
Damdueddu, v. n. (tueddu) To be inclining, or leaning down on every side.
Damdwn, s. m. (twng) What is under oath, or under sworn terms; a stipulation; of sworn value; what is appraised; also an appraised value; an appraisal.

O derfydd i ddyn wneuthur damdwn peth a gwerth cyfraith arno, a bod y damdwn yn swy no'r gwerth cyfraith, yr ynaid a ddylyant edrych ar cam y damdwyngwyd; ac os cam, gwneuer arno gyfraith anudon.

If a person shall have made an appraisal of a thing with lawful value upon it, and the appraisal being more than the law value, the judges are bound to examine if it is falsely appraised; and if false, let him be convicted of perjury.

Welsh Laws.

Damdwrdd, s. m. (twrdd) A noise, all round, a tumult, noise, or confused stir.

Oedd gwrdd y damdwrdd diymdor o gad,
 O'i fwrdd, yn farwor.

Terrible was the incessant tumult of the battle from his passion all on fire.

Ed. Dafydd.

Damdwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (twy) A castigation.
Damdwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (damdwy) A being correcting, or bringing to good order.
Damdwyaw, v. n. (damdwy) To be correcting.
Damdwyawl, a. (damdwy) Being correcting.
Damdyfawl, a. (tyfawl) That is growing round.
Damdyfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (tyfiad) A growing round, a being vegetating on all sides.
Damdyfu, v. n. (tyfu) To be growing all round.
Damdyingawl, a. (damdwn) That is sworn to; being valued upon oath, or appraised.
Damdyingiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (damdwn) A being swearing to; a valuing upon oath.
Damdyingu, v. a. (damdwn) To swear to a thing; to claim or challenge upon oath; to value upon oath, or to appraise.

Pwybyneg a syno ddamdwn yr eiddaw, fal hyn y dyly ei ddamdwn: Os peth marwawl a ddamdwn, damdwynged ag y llaw asswy ar y peth a ddamdwn, a'r llaw ddëau ar y crair, a thynged felly: Os anifel a ddamdwn, damdwynged ag y llaw asswy ar y glust ddëau i'r anifel, ac y llaw ddëau ar y crair.

Whosoever that would have the property to be sworn to, thus he ought to swear to it: If it be a dead thing that he shall be swearing to, let him be swearing with the left hand on the thing he shall be swearing to, and the right hand on the relic, and let him swear so: If it be an animal that he is swearing to, let him be swearing with the left hand on the right ear of the animal, and the right hand on the relic.

Welsh Laws.

Damdyingwr, s. m.—pl. damdyingwyr (damdwn—gwr) One asserting upon oath; an appraiser.
Damdÿrawl, a. (tyrawl) Apt to be aggregating.
Damdyrddawl, a. (damdwrdd) Noisy all round.
Damdyrddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (damdwrdd) A being making a tumult on all sides; a blustering.

Damdyrddu, v. n. (damdwrdd) To be noisy all round; to be blustering about.
Damdyriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (tyriad) Aggregation.
Damdyru, v. n. (tyru) To be aggregating about.
Damdywallt, v. n. (tywallt) To be pouring about.
Damdywalltawl, a. (damdywallt) Pouring about.
Damdywalltiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (damdywallt) A being pouring on every side; circumfusion.
Damdywynawl, a. (tywynawl) Shining all round.
Damdywyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (tywyniad) A being shining, or illuminating all round.
Damdywynu, v. n. (tywynu) To be shining about.
Damdywys, v. n. (tywys) To be leading about.
Damdywysawl, a. (damdywys) Leading about.
Damdywysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (damdywys) A being leading, or conducting about; a circumducting.
Damddadlawl, a. (dadlawl) Being disputing.
Damddadliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dadliad) A being disputing or arguing about; conversation.
Damddadlu, v. n. (dadlu) To be conversing.
Damddâl, v. n. (dâl) To hold in, or enclose.
Damddaliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (damddâl) A being holding, or containing.
Damddifadawl, a. (difadawl) Tending to render destitute, forlorn, or wretched.
Damddifadiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (difadiad) A being rendering destitute, or forlorn.
Damddifadu, v. n. (difadu) To be making destitute, forlorn, or helpless.
Damddiffyn, v. n. (diffyn) To be defending.
Damddiffynawl, a. (damddiffyn) Defensive.
Damddiffyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (damddiffyn) A being defending, warding off, or guarding.
Damddilladawl, a. (dilladawl) Tending to dress.
Damddilladiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dilladiad) A being dressing, arraying, or putting on clothes.
Damddilladu, v. n. (dilladu) To be dressing, or cloathing round; to circumvest.
Damddyblygawl, a. (dyblygawl) Tending to be folding round; in a folded state.
Damddyblygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyblygiad) A being folding round, or doubling; circumplication; an embracing.
Damddyblygrwydd, s. m. (dyblygrwydd) The state of being folded round, or doubled.
Damddyblygu, v. n. (dyblygu) To be folding, or doubling about.

Ac wedi dawed Tonwen trwy ergrynedigion gamau hyd y lle y ddoedd ei mab yn sefyll, bwrw ei breichiau a orug am ei fwnwgl, a damddyblygu damunedigion gusanau.

And when Tonwen had come with trembling steps to the place where her son was standing, what she did was throwing her arms round his neck, and embracing with fond kisses. Gr. ab Arthur.

Damddychwelawg, a. (dychwelawg) Reversionary.
Damddychweliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dychweliad) A being returning, reverting, or coming back.
Damddychwelyd, v. n. (dychwelyd) To be reverting.
Damddystrychawl, a. (dystrychawl) Tending to be spraying, or foaming on all sides.
Damddystrychiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dystrychiad) A being foaming or spraying all round.
Damddystrychu, v. (dystrychu) To be spraying.
Dameirchiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (damarch) A making an enquiry about; a saluting.
Dameirchiawl, a. (damarch) Complimentary.
Damfachawl, a. (bachawl) Apt to be grappling.
Damfachiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bachiad) A grappling, or hooking about.
Damfachu, v. n. (bachu) To be grappling.
Damfordwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (mordwyad) A being sailing round; a circumnavigating.

Damfordwyaw, v. n. (mordwyaw) To circumnavigate, or to sail round.
Damfordwyawl, a. (mordwyawl) Circumnavigating; that sails round.
Damfwriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (damfwrw) A being casting or reckoning about; a calculation.
Damfwriawl, a. (damfwrw) Calculatory.
Damfwrw, v. n. (bwrw) To be casting, or counting; to calculate.
Damffrwd, s. f.—pl. damffrydiau (ffrwd) Circumfluence; a flood or stream going round.
Damffrydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (damffrwd) A being flowing about; a running about in a torrent.
Damffrydiaw, v. n. (damffrwd) To be flowing about; to be circumfluent.
Damffrydiawl, a. (damffrwd) Being circumfluous.
Damgaerawl, a. (caerawl) Being fortified about, having a surrounding wall, or circummured.
Damgaeriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (caeriad) A being surrounding with a wall; circumvallation.
Damgaeru, v. a. (caeru) To be fortifying about.
Damgeledd, s. m.—pl. t. au (amgeledd) Comfort.
Damgeleddawl, a. (damgeledd) Being cherished.
Damgeleddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (damgeledd) A being cherishing, nourishing, or comforting.
Damgeleddu, v. (damgeledd) To be cherishing.
Damgenawl, a. (amgenawl) Being diversified.
Damgeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (amgeniad) A being diversifying, or varying.
Damgenu, v. n. (amgenu) To be diversifying.
Damgloddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cloddiad) Being making a trench round; circumvallation.
Damgloddiaw, v. n. (cloddiaw) To be digging or trenching about.
Damgloddiawl, a. (cloddiawl) Trenched about.
Damgloddiedig, a. (cloddiedig) Being surrounded with a trench; circumvallated.
Damgludaw, v. a. (cludaw) To be carrying or conveying about.
Damgludawl, a. (cludawl) Being carried about.
Damgludiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cludiad) A being carrying about; circumvection.
Damglymawl, a. (clymawl) Being tied about.
Damglymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (clymiad) A being binding round; circumligation.
Damglymu, v. n. (clymu) To be tying about.
Damglywad, s. m. (clywad) A hearing about.
Damglywed, v. n. (clywed) To be hearing about; to feel; to feel an impulse.
Damglywedig, a. (clywedig) Being heard about; being felt; endowed with impulse.
Damgnöad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cnöad) Corrosion.
Damgnöawl, a. (cnöawl) Being eating about.
Damgnoi, v. n. (cnoi) To be gnawing, or biting round; to fret, or to eat about.
Damgreiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (creiniad) A being creeping along, or crawling on the belly.
Damgreiniaw, v. n. (creiniaw) To be crawling about, to be creeping along.
Damgreiniawl, a. (creiniawl) Being creeping or crawling about.
Damgrwydrad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crwydrad) A being wandering about; circumerration.
Damgrwydraw, v. n. (crwydraw) To be wandering, strolling, or straying about.
Damgrwydrawl, a. (crwydrawl) Circumvagant.
Damgrymawl, a. (crymawl) Bowing about.
Damgrymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (crymiad) A being bowing, or bending about.
Damgrymu, v. n. (crymu) To be bending, inclining, or bowing about.

Damgrynawl, a. (crynawl) Apt to conglobate.
Damgryniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cryniad) A being conglomerating, or conglobating.
Damgrynu, v. n. (crynu) To be rounding.
Damguddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cuddiad) A being covering over, or concealing; a hiding.
Damguddiaw, v. n. (cuddiaw) To be hiding.
Damguddiawl, a. (cuddiawl) Apt to be hiding.
Damguddiedig, a. (cuddiedig) Being concealed.
Damguddiedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (damguddiedig) The state of being obscured or hidden.

Ac y lloer dan ddamguddiedigaeth y ddalar.

And the moon under the overshadowing of the earth.

Medd. Myddfai.

Damgyffred, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cyffred) Imagination, or comprehension.
Damgyffredadwy, a. (damgyffred) That may be apprehended, comprehensible.
Damgyffredawl, a. (damgyffred) That is comprehended, or imagined.
Damgyffrededig, a. (damgyffred) Comprehended.
Damgyffrediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (damgyffred) A being comprehended, or conceived.
Damgyffredu, v. n. (damgyffred) To be conceiving, comprehending, or imagining.
Damgyffröad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyffröad) A being moving, agitating, or stirring.
Damgyffröadwy, a. (damgyffröad) Being agitable.
Damgyffröawl, a. (cyffröawl) Being stirring, agitating or moving about.
Damgyffröedig, a. (cyffröedig) That is agitated.
Damgyffroi, v. n. (cyffroi) To be agitating.
Damgylchawl, a. (cylchawl) Being surrounding.
Damgylchedig, a. (cylchedig) Being surrounded.
Damgylchedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (damgylchedig) A surrounding, or circumscribing.
Damgylchiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cylchiad) A being surrounding, encompassing, or circumscribing.
Damgylchu, v. n. (cylchu) To be surrounding.
Damgylchynadwy, a. (cylchynadwy) That may be surrounded, or circumscribed.
Damgylchynawg, a. (cylchynawg) Being surrounded, or encompassed.

Mwy y gorthryma heddyw cof yr amser hwnw yn yr hwn ydd oeddwn damgylchynawg o'r sawl can mil o farchogion yn anrheithiaw gwladodd fy ngelynion—no dyoddef y poen ac yr anghen-octyd a wnaeth y gwyr hynny i mi, y rhai a fyddant yna a dan fy nbraed innau.

The remembrance of that time when I was encompassed with so many thousands of horsemen, laying waste the countries of mine enemies, oppresses me more this day, than suffering the pain and distress caused to me by those men who were then under my feet.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Damgylchynawl, a. (cylchynawl) Surrounding.
Damgylchynedig, a. (cylchyn) Circumscribed.
Damgylchyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cylchyniad) A being surrounding, or encompassing.
Damgylchynu, v. n. (cylchynu) To be surrounding or encompassing; to circumscribe.

Nid oedd hagen, eithr Corineus, yn y llu was dewrach no Turn; ac eisloes y damgylchynws llawer o'i eynion ef, ac ei llas yna ef.

There was not truly, except Corineus, in the army a more courageous youth than Turn; and already many of his enemies surrounded him, and he was thereupon slain.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Damgylchynydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cylchynydd) One who surrounds; a circumscriber.
Damgynniweiriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cynniweiriad) A being hovering round about.
Damgynniweiriaw, v. n. (cynniweiriaw) To be hovering about; to be frequenting.
Dadgynniweiriawl, a. (cynniweiriawl) Tending to be hovering about.
Damgyrhaeddawl, a. (cyrhaeddawl) Apt to be reaching about, or striving to reach.

Damgyrhaeddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyrhaeddiad) A being reaching, or extending about.
 Damgyrhaeddyd, *v. n.* (cyrhaeddyd) To be reaching about; to extend about.
 Damledawl, *a.* (lledawl) Expanding round.
 Damlediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llediad) Distention.
 Damledu, *v. n.* (lledu) To be expanding round.
 Damlenwad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llenwad) A being filling on every side.
 Damlenwawl, *a.* (llenwawl) Filling round.
 Damlenwi, *v. n.* (llenwi) To be filling round.
 Damlewychawl, *a.* (llewylchawl) Circumfulgent.
 Damlewychedig, *a.* (llewylchedig) Being illumed.
 Damlewychiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llewylchiad) A being shining round; circumfulgence.
 Damlewychu, *v. n.* (llewylchu) To be shining; to glitter; to illumine; to elucidate.
 Damlifaw, *v. n.* (llifaw) To be flowing about.
 Damlifawl, *a.* (llifawl) Circumfluous, flowing.
 Damlifiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llifiad) A being flowing round; circumfluence.
 Damlifiaw, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llifiaw) A tinting all about; a giving a hue.
 Damlifiawl, *v. n.* (llifiawl) To be tinting.
 Damlifiawl, *a.* (llifiawl) Apt to give a tint.
 Damluniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (lluniad) A being forming, or figuring; formation.
 Damluniaw, *v. n.* (lluniaw) To be forming.
 Damluniawl, *a.* (lluniawl) Tending to form.
 Damlwybraw, *v. n.* (llwybraw) To be straying.
 Damlwybrawl, *a.* (llwybrawl) Circumvagant.
 Damlwybriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llwybriad) A being wandering, or straying about.
 Damlygawl, *a.* (llygawl) Being elucidating.
 Damlygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (llygiad) A being explaining, or elucidating; explanation.
 Damlygu, *v. n.* (llygu) To be elucidating.
 Damlynawl, *a.* (glynawl) Clinging round.
 Damlyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (glynriad) A being clinging, or adhering round.
 Damlynu, *v. n.* (glynu) To be adhering about.
 Dammodawl, *a.* (ammodawl) Obligatory.
 Dammodi, *v. a.* (ammodi) To be covenanting.
 Dammodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ammodiad) A being covenanting; a conditioning.
 Dammeg, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (meg) A parable, or allegory; a riddle.
 Dammegawl, *a.* (dammeg) Allegorical, belonging to a parable; figurative.
 Dammegiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dammeg) An allegorizing, a speaking in parables.
 Dammegu, *v. n.* (dammeg) To allegorize, or to speak in parables; to use riddles.
 Dammegwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dammegwr) One who speaks in parables.
 Damnawdd, *s. m.* (nawdd) Protection all round.
 Damneidiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amneidiad) A being making signs or beckoning.
 Damneidiaw, *v. n.* (amneidiaw) To be beckoning.
 Damneidiawl, *a.* (amneidiawl) Being beckoning.
 Damnoddawdy, *a.* (damnawdd) Capable of protection on every side; defensible on all sides.
 Damnoddaw, *a.* (damnawdd) Yielding protection or refuge on every side.
 Damnoddedig, *a.* (damnawdd) Defended about.
 Damnoddi, *v. n.* (damnawdd) To be giving refuge, protection or defence.

Duw damnawdd eirioes einioes Einiawn,
 Mawr-fab Ednyfed!

God protect on every side the precious life of Einion, the great
 son of Ednyfed. Cynddelw, m. R. Flaidd.

Damnoddad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (damnawdd) A being protecting or defending on all sides.
 Damnoddiant, *s. m.* (damnawdd) Protection.
 Damnoethawl, *a.* (noethawl) Apt to be exposing.
 Damnoethi, *v. n.* (noethi) To be exposing.
 Damnoethiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (noethiad) A being exposing, a becoming naked.
 Damnyddawl, *a.* (nyddawl) Wreathing about.
 Damnyddedig, *a.* (nyddedig) Twisted about.
 Damnyddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (nyddiad) A being wreathing, or twisting round.
 Damnyddu, *v. n.* (nyddu) To be twisting about; to wreath, or to twist about.
 Damobrwyad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gobrwyad) A being rewarding on every side.
 Damobrwyaw, *v. n.* (gobrwyaw) To be giving retribution on all sides.
 Damobrwyawl, *a.* (gobrwyawl) Retributive.
 Damorchuddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gorchuddiad) A becoming enveloped or obscured.
 Damorchuddiaw, *v. n.* (gorchuddiaw) To become enveloped, obscured, or covered over.
 Damorchuddiawl, *a.* (gorchuddiawl) Tending to become enveloped or obscured.
 Damrafaeliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amrafaeliad) A being contending, quarrelling, or disputing.
 Damrafaelu, *v. n.* (amrafaelu) To be contentious, or quarrelsome; to be quarrelling.
 Damrafaelus, *a.* (amrafaelus) Tending to be contentious, or quarrelsome.
 Damranawl, *a.* (rhanawl) Separating about.
 Damraniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhaniad) A dividing, or becoming separated.
 Damranu, *v. n.* (rhanu) To be separating.
 Damred, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (rhed) A circulation.
 Damredawl, *a.* (damred) Circulatory.
 Damredeg, *v. n.* (damred) To be circulating.
 Damrediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (damred) A being circulating, or running about.
 Damredu, *v. n.* (damred) To be running about.

Dymgais a'm gwlad o'i hamgylch,
 Damred a cherdded ei chylch.

Visit my country all around it, run around, and travel its circuit.
 D. ab Gwilym, i'r haf.

Damredwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (damredwr) (damred—
 gwr) One who goes about.
 Damredydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (damred) Ambulator; one who goes about.
 Damrith, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (rhith) Appearance.
 Damrithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (damrith) A being under appearance; a seeming.
 Damrithiaw, *v. n.* (damrith) To be seeming.
 Damrithiawl, *a.* (damrith) Seeming, shewing.
 Damrodawl, *a.* (rhodawl) Rotatory, wheeling.
 Damrodi, *v. n.* (rhodi) To be wheeling round.
 Damrodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhodiad) A being wheeling round; circumrotation.
 Damroddawl, *a.* (rhoddawl) Distributory.
 Damroddi, *v. n.* (rhoddi) To be distributing about.
 Damroddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhoddiad) A being distributing, or giving about.
 Damrwygaw, *v. n.* (rhwygaw) To be tearing.
 Damrwygawl, *a.* (rhwygawl) Tearing about.
 Damrwygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhwygiad) A being tearing about; dilaceration.
 Damrwymaw, *v. n.* (rhwymaw) To be tying.
 Damrwymawl, *a.* (rhwymawl) Constrictive.
 Damrwyriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhwyriad) A being tying about; circumligation.
 Damryfeiliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amryfeiliad) A diversifying, or varying; variegation.

Damryfeiliaw, *v. n.* (amryfeiliaw) To become diversified, or variegated: to be diversifying.
Damryfeilus, *a.* (amryfeilus) Apt to diversify.
Damryfusaw, *v. n.* (amryfusaw) To be disagreeing, or be at variance.
Damryfusawl, *a.* (amryfusawl) Apt to disagree.
Damryfusiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (amryfusiad) A disagreeing, a becoming at variance.
Damryson, *v. n.* (amryson) To be disputing.
Damrysonawl, *a.* (damryson) Apt to be striving.
Damrysoni, *v. n.* (damryson) To be contending.
Damrysoniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (damryson) A being contending, striving, or disputing.
Damryweddawl, *a.* (amryweddawl) Having a tendency to change form.
Damryweddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (amryweddiad) A being diversifying of form.
Damryweddu, *v. n.* (amryweddu) To become diversified, or altered in appearance.
Damrywiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (amrywiad) A being diversified, or varied in kind.
Damrywiaw, *v. n.* (amrywiaw) To be varying.
Damrywiawl, *a.* (amrywiawl) Tending to become diversified, or variegated.
Damsang, *s. m.* (sang) A dancing; a dance.
Damsangawl, *a.* (damsang) Apt to be dancing.
Damsangiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (damsang) A dancing, or capering about; a dance.
Damsangu, *v. n.* (damsang) To dance about.
Damsathrawl, *a.* (sathrawl) Apt to tread about.
Damsathriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (sathriad) A being treading, or trampling about.
Damsathru, *v. n.* (sathru) To be treading about.
Damunaw, *v. n.* (unaw) To wish, to desire; to beseech, to intreat, to desire; to ask.
Damunawl, *a.* (unawl) Desirable, pleasing.
Damuned, *s. f.* (uned) A begging, beseeching, or imprecating; a desire, a wish.
Damunedig, *a.* (unedig) That is imprecated.
Damunedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (damunedig) The act of wishing, or desiring.
Damuniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (uniad) A wishing, desiring, or beseeching.
Damunwr, *s. m.—pl. damunwyr* (unwr) One who wisheth, or desireth; a wisher.
Damurddaw, *v. n.* (urddaw) To become dignified.
Damurddawl, *a.* (urddawl) Tending to dignify.
Damurddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (urdd) Dignification.
Damwain, *s. f.—pl. damweiniau* (gwain) An event; accident, casualty, or chance. *Damwain dda*, good fortune; *damwain ddrwg*, ill chance, or mishap; *o wir ddamwain*, by mere chance.

Damwain pob hely.
 Every chace is a chance. Adage.
 Ni cheiff dda nid el yn namwain.
 He will get no good that will not go a hazard. Adage.

Damweiniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (damwain) A happening, or coming to pass; a chancing.
Damweiniadawl, *a.* (damweiniad) Tending to come by chance, or to happen.
Damweiniadwy, *a.* (damweiniad) Capable of coming about by chance, or happening.
Damweiniaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (damwain) A casualty, or accident; an occurrence. *Coelbren damweiniaeth*, a lottery ticket.
Damweiniaw, *v. n.* (damwain) To happen, to befall, to fall out, or to come to pass. *Damweiniws ei ddawed*, it happened that he came.
Damweiniawl, *a.* (damwain) Accidental, casual, or adventitious; eventual.

Damweiniedig, *a.* (damwain) Come by chance.
Damweiniedigawl, *a.* (damweiniedig) Tending to come by accident, or chance.
Damweinioldeb, *s. m.* (damweiniawl) Adventitiousness; eventuality.
Damwibiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwibiad) A whirling about; a being flying about.
Damwibiaw, *v. n.* (gwibiaw) To be flying about.
Damwibiawl, *a.* (gwibiawl) Whirling about.
Damwregysawl, *a.* (gwregysawl) Girting round.
Damwregysiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gwregysiad) A surrounding with a girdle; a girting round.
Damwregysu, *v. n.* (gwregysu) To be girting.
Damwyn, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (amwyn) Fortune.

Ac wedi eu bod plith traphlith yn deuddyblygu dynnodan, y damwyn a roddes ffordd i Nyniaw gaffael ymguriaw ag yr amherawdr.

And after they had been indiscriminately repeating of blows, fortune gave a way for Nyniaw to get to combat with the emperor.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Damýrawl, *a.* (gyrawl) Tending to be pursuing after, or eagerly following.
Damýriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (gyriad) A pursuing after; a being egging on.
Damýru, *v. n.* (gyru) To be pursuing after.
Dan, *s. m.* (an) A production, which attracts the senses; a fine object; a lure; a charm.
Dân, *prep.* (tân) Under, below, or beneath.
Danad, *s. pl. aggr.* (dan) The nettles.

*Yr aelwyd hon neus cudd danad!
 Tra fu byw el gwarcheidwad,
 Mwy gorddyfnasai eirchiad.*

This hearth, is it not covered with nettles! whilst its defender lived, more congenial to it was the petitioner. *Llywarch Hen.*

Danadl, *s. pl. aggr.* (danad) Nettles. *Danadl poethion*, *neu ddanadl duon*, stinging nettles; *danadl gwynion*, cucumber anguinus.
Danadlawg, *a.* (danadl) Full of nettles.
Danadlen, *s. f.* (danadl) A nettle. *Danadlen ddall* (*fud, farw*) dead nettle.
Danas, *s. m.* (dan) Deer. See *Danys*.
Dandwn, *s. m.* (dan—twyn) A feeling or groping.
v. a. To feel about.
Danfon, *v. a.* (anfon) To send; to convey.

*Duw yn fwyn a'i danfonodd;
 Duw a'i rhoes, a da wr oedd.*

God kindly that did send him; God did give him, and a good man he was. *Llywelyn o Langewydd.*

Danfonadwy, *a.* (danfon) That may be sent.
Danfonawl, *a.* (danfon) Missionary, missive.
Danfonedig, *a.* (danfon) That is sent; missive.
Danfonedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (danfonedig) The act of sending; a mission.
Danfonedigawl, *a.* (danfonedig) Missionary.
Danfoniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (danfon) A sending, or conveying; conveyance, mission.
Danheddawg, *a.* (dant) Having teeth, or toothed; serrated, or indented.
Danheddawl, *a.* (dant) Dentellated, dental.
Danheddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dant) A breeding of teeth, denticulation, or dentition.
Danheddu, *v. a.* (dant) To breed teeth; to furnish with teeth; to indent; to bite.
Dannod, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (annod) Reproach.

Gair dannod yw am un a fethodd.
 A word of reproach is of one that has failed. Adage.

Dannod, *v. a.* (annod) To upbraid, to twit.
Dannodawl, *a.* (dannod) Upbraiding, twitting.
Dannodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dannod) A twitting.
Dannodiaeth, *s. m.* (dannod) An upbraiding.

Y rhan fwyaf, wrth ddwyn tystiolaeth i ryw un, a gymyngant ddannodiaeth ei enw.

Most people, in bearing witness to one, do mix the ignominy of his name. *C. Edward, H. y Ffydd.*

Dannodwr, s. m.—pl. dannodwyr (dannod—gwr) One who upbraideth, a contemner.

Dannodd, s. f. (dant—nodd) The tooth-ache.

Dannogen, s. f. (dant) Wood betony; called also *Cribau S. Ffraid*, and *Llys Dwyfawg*. *Dannogen y dwfr*, the great fig-wort.

Dansawdd, s. m.—pl. dansoddion (ansawdd) An abstracted state, or principle.

Dansoddawl, a. (dansawdd) Abstractive; abstract.

Dansoddedig, a. (dansawdd) That is abstracted.

Dansoddedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dansoddedig) The act of separating principles; abstraction.

Dansoddi, v. a. (dansawdd) To reduce to principles.

Dansoddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dansawdd) Abstraction; a separating of principles.

Dansoddiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dansawdd) Arrangement of principles, physiology, physics.

Dansoddiant, s. m. (dansawdd) Abstraction.

Dant, s. m.—pl. dannedd (dan) A tooth; a tusk; a tine, pin, or tusk; a cog. *Dannedd og*, harrow tines; *dannedd cribau*, the teeth of combing cards; *dannedd olwyn*, the cogs of a wheel:—*dant y llew*, dandelion; *dant y llew lleiaf*, succory; *dant y ci*, cock'sfoot grass; *dant y pysgod-yn*, saw-wort:—*Boch-ddaint*, the eye-teeth; *cil-ddannedd*, and *dannedd malu*, the grinders; *dannedd blaen*, fore teeth.—*Celwydd yn dy ddannedd*, thou tellest a great falsehood.

Dantaeth, s. m.—pl. danteithion (dant) What appertains to the tooth; a dainty.

Dantaidd, a. (dant) Appertaining to the tooth.

Danteiddfwyd, s. m. (dantaidd—bwyd) A dainty, or what is agreeable to the palate.

Danteiddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dantaidd) A making dainty, delicious, or palatable.

Danteiddiawl, a. (dantaidd) Dainty, delicious.

Danteiddrwydd, s. m. (dantaidd) Deliciousness.

Danteithiawl, a. (dantaeth) That is dainty.

Danwyddyd, s. m. (dan—gwyddyd) Intelligence; information.

Danys, s. pl. (danas) Deer. *Geifr danys*, fallow deer; *buch danys*, a buck; *gafr danys*, a doe.

Dangaws, s. m.—pl. dangosau (caws) Demonstration.

Cas barn heb ddangosau.

Odious is judgment without demonstrations. *Adage.*

Dangaws, v. a. (caws) To give proximity; to lead or direct to; to shew, explain, or discover; to expose. *Dangaws beth*, give me some.

Yn rhith croesan ac arwestdyn, a gwarëad doai ymblith y llu ac y lluestau; ac y clymau a ganai ar y delyn a ddangosynt elfod yn delynwyr.

In the disguise of a buffoon and minstrel he came playing amongst the army and the tents; and the tunes which he played on the harp, they shewed that he was a harper. Gr. ab Arthur.

Dangosadwy, a. (dangaws) Ostensible; demonstrable, or that may be shewn.

Dangosawl, a. (dangaws) Indicative; shewing.

Dangosedig, a. (dangaws) That is shewn.

Dangosedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dangosedig) The act of shewing; demonstration.

Dangosedigawl, a. (dangosedig) Apodictical; indicative; demonstrative; representing.

Dangoseg, s. f. (dangaws) An indicator; a criterion; or touchstone; an index.

Dangosiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dangaws) A shewing, or pointing to; demonstration.

Dangosiadawl, a. (dangosiad) Demonstrative.

Dangosiadus, a. (dangosiad) Ostentatious, shewy.

Dangosiedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dangosiad) A shewer; one who demonstrates.

Dangoswr, s. m.—pl. dangoswyr (dangaws—gwr) One who shews, explains, or directs.

Dâr, prefix in composition, (dy—âr) It implies before, upon, or about to be. The most analogous to it is *pre* in English.

Dar, s. m. (da—ar) A noise, or din; a sound.

Dar, s. m.—pl. deri (da—ar) An oak; the male oak. From the oak being held in religious veneration it had this name, which implies the tree of pesence.

*Iddynt oes Moesen,
A hyd oes Noe hen;
Dwy-oes deu-bren, derwen a dar.*

*To them be the age of Moses, and the length of old Noah's age;
the two ages of two trees, the female oak and male oak.*

L. G. Cothi.

Dâr, prep. (dy—âr) Above, or over. *Darno*, above it; *darnom*, above us; *derni*, above her.

Darafal, s. m.—pl. t. au (dar—afal) The oak-apple.

Daramhau, v. a. (ammhau) To hesitate.

Daramred, s. m.—pl. t. ion (amred) Circulation.

Daramred, v. a. (amred) To walk about; to run up and down; to resort, to embroider.

Daramredawl, a. (daramred) Discursive.

Daramrediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (daramred) A running about; a circulating.

Darbenawl, a. (penawl) Perpendicular; upright.

Darbeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (peniad) A drawing a perpendicular; a making upright.

Darbennu, v. a. (penu) To raise upright; to raise a perpendicular.

Darblygawl, a. (plygawl) That is folded over.

Darblygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (plygiad) A folding or doubling over.

Darblygu, v. a. (plygu) To double, or fold over.

Darbod, s. m.—pl. t. au (pod) Provision.

Darbod, v. a. (pod) To provide sustenance; to provide; to prepare; to use foresight.

Darbodaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (darbod) The act of providing sustenance; foresight, or forecast.

Darbodawl, a. (darbod) Provident; precautions.

Darbodedig, a. (darbod) That is provided.

Darbodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darbod) A providing of sustenance; circumspection.

Darbodoldeb, s. m. (darbod) Precautionsness.

Darhodus, a. (darbod) Provident, or heedful.

Darbodwr, s. m.—pl. darbodwyr (darbod—gwr) A provider; one who is discreet.

Darborth, s. m.—pl. t. ion (porth) Sustenance.

Darborthawl, a. (darborth) Tending to support.

Darborthedig, a. (darborth) That is sustained.

Darborthi, v. a. (darborth) To maintain, or sustain; to support with food.

Darborthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darborth) A maintaining, or supporting; supportation.

Darborthwr, s. m.—pl. darborthwyr (darborth—gwr) A maintainer, or supporter.

Darbwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (pwyad) Verberation; a buffetting about.

Darbwyaw, v. a. (pwyaw) To verberate; to be beating continually.

Darbwyawl, a. (pwyawl) That verberates.

Darbwyll, s. m.—pl. t. ion (pwyll) Persuasion. *Nid oes na phwyll na darbwyll arno*, he is neither open to reason nor persuasion. *Sil.*

Darbwylladwy, a. (darbwyll) Persuasive.

Darbwyllaw, v. a. (darbwyll) To persuade. *Edrych a fedri di ei ddarbwyllaw*, see if thou canst persuade him. *Sil.*

Darbwyllawl, a. (darbwyll) Persuasive.

Darbwylledig, a. (darbwyll) That is persuaded.

- Darbwyllledigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (darbwyllledig)* The act of persuading; persuasion.
- Darbwylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darbwyll)* A persuading; a reasoning; persuasion.
- Darbwylliaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (darbwyll)* The act of persuading; persuasion.
- Darbwyllineb, s. m. (darbwyll)* Persuasiveness.
- Darbwyllus, a. (darbwyll)* Apt to persuade.
- Darbwyllusrwydd, s. m. (darbwyllus)* Persuasibleness, persuasiveness.
- Darbwyllwr, s. m.—pl. darbwyllwyr (darbwyll—gwr)* A persuader; a reasoner.
- Darbwylydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (darbwyll)* One who reasoneth; a persuader.
- Darbws, s. m.—pl. t. au (pwys)* Preponderance.
- Darbwsaw, v. a. (darbws)* To preponderate.
- Darbwsawl, a. (darbws)* Preponderative.
- Darbwsiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darbws)* A weighing down; preponderation.
- Darbwswr, s. m.—pl. darbwswyr (darbws—gwr)* A preponderator.
- Darbwsydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (darbws)* One who weighs down, a preponderator.
- Darbwywr, s. m.—pl. darbwywyr (pwywr)* A verberator, or one who beats; a castigator.
- Darchefn, adv. (cefn)* In opposition; back; again; once more, or another time.
- Darchwant, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwant)* Cupidity.
- Darchwantawl, a. (darchwant)* Concupiscent.
- Darchwantu, v. a. (darchwant)* To desire, to lust.
- Darchwantus, a. (darchwant)* Concupiscent.
- Darchware, s. m.—pl. t. on (chware)* Pastime.
- Darchwarëad, s. m. (darchware)* A playing.
- Darchwarëawl, a. (darchware)* Ludescent; merry.
- Darchwareu, v. a. (darchware)* To sport, to play.
- Darchwarëus, a. (darchware)* Ludescent; merry.
- Darchwarëwr, s. m.—pl. darchwarëwyr (darchware—gwr)* One who sports, a player.
- Darchwarëydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (darchware)* A player.
- Darchwennych, v. a. (darchwant)* To desire greatly.
- Darchwennychawl, a. (darchwennych)* Cupidinous.
- Darchwennychiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darchwennych)* A desiring, or lusting after; a longing.
- Darchwiliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwiliad)* A prying.
- Darchwiliaw, v. a. (chwiliaw)* To pry, or be prying about.
- Darchwiliawl, a. (chwiliawl)* That looks about.
- Darchwiliwr, s. m.—pl. darchwilwyr (chwiliwr)* One who pryeth about, a pryer.
- Darchwydd, s. m. (chwydd)* Intumescence.
- Darchwyddaw, v. a. (darchwydd)* To be swelling.
- Darchwyddawl, a. (darchwydd)* That swells out.
- Darchwyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darchwydd)* The act of swelling, a puffing out; intumescence.
- Darchwyl, s. f.—pl. t. ion (chwyl)* A career.
- Darchwyliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darchwyl)* The act of going round a course, circination.
- Darchwyliaw, v. a. (darchwyl)* To circinate.
- Darchwyliawg, a. (darchwyl)* Circuitous, circling.
- Darchwylus, a. (darchwyl)* Apt to circinate.
- Darddadi, s. f.—pl. t. au (dadl)* Debate, dispute.
- Darddadlawl, a. (darddadi)* Disputative.
- Darddadledig, a. (darddadi)* That is argued.
- Darddadliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darddadi)* An arguing, or disputing; disputation.
- Darddadlu, v. a. (darddadi)* To debate, to argue.
- Darddadlwr, s. m.—pl. darddadlwyr (darddadi—gwr)* A disputer, one who debates.
- Darddadlydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (darddadi)* Disputant, or a debater.
- Darddal, v. a. (dal)* To withhold, to restrain.
- Darddaliad, s. m. (darddal)* A restraining.
- Darddaliedig, a. (darddal)* That is restrained.
- Darddaliwr, s. m.—pl. darddalwyr (darddal—gwr)* One who holds in, a restrainer.
- Darddanfon, v. a. (danfon)* To dismiss.
- Darddanfonawl, a. (darddanfon)* Dismissive.
- Darddanfoniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darddanfon)* A sending off; a dismissal.
- Darddawd, s. m.—pl. darddodion (dawd)* A prefix.
- Darddeddfawl, a. (deddfawl)* Legislative.
- Darddeddfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (deddfiad)* A settling a rule or law; legislation.
- Darddeddfu, v. a. (deddfu)* To legislate.
- Darddefodawl, a. (defodawl)* Accustomary.
- Darddefodi, v. a. (defodi)* To make a custom.
- Darddefodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (defodiad)* A bringing into custom, or usage.
- Darddefnyddawl, a. (defnyddawl)* Substantial.
- Darddefnyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (defnyddiad)* A giving substance to; a substantiating.
- Darddefnyddu, v. a. (defnyddu)* To substantiate.
- Darddelw, s. m. (delw)* Predicate; avouchment.
- Darddelwad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darddelw)* Predication; an avouchment.
- Darddelwi, v. a. (darddelw)* To predicate; to assert.
- Darddenawl, a. (denawl)* Fascinous, enticing.
- Darddeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (deniad)* Fascination.
- Darddennu, v. a. (dennu)* To fascinate; to entice.
- Darddenwr, s. m.—pl. darddenwyr (denwr)* One who fascinates, entices, or allures.
- Darddethol, a. (dethol)* That is elected or chosen.
- Darddetholi, v. a. (darddethol)* To be about electing or choosing.
- Darddetholiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darddethol)* The act of electing, or choosing; election.
- Darddewis, v. a. (dewis)* To choose, to elect.
- Darddewisaw, v. a. (darddewis)* To choose.
- Darddewisawl, a. (darddewis)* Delectaneous.
- Darddewisiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darddewis)* The act of choosing; delectation.
- Darddiffynawl, a. (diffynawl)* Defensive.
- Darddiffynedig, a. (diffynedig)* That is guarded.
- Darddiffyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diffyniad)* A protecting, defending, or guarding.
- Darddiffynnu, v. a. (diffynnu)* To protect, to guard.
- Darddiffynwr, s. m.—pl. darddiffynwyr (diffynwr)* A protector, or defender.
- Darddiffynydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (diffynydd)* Protector, defender, or guardian.
- Darddilyn, s. m. (dilyn)* A following after.
- Darddilyn, v. a. (dilyn)* To follow after, or to follow at a distance; to pursue.
- Darddilynawl, a. (darddilyn)* Subsequent.
- Darddilyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darddilyn)* A following, or pursuing after; a pursuit.
- Darddilynwr, s. m.—pl. darddilynwyr (darddilyn—gwr)* An adherent; a follower.
- Darddisgyn, v. a. (disgyn)* To descend, to alight.
- Darddisgynawl, a. (darddisgyn)* Descending.
- Darddisgynedig, a. (darddisgyn)* Descending.
- Darddisgyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darddisgyn)* A coming down, or descending; descension.
- Darddisgynydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (darddisgyn)* One who comes down, or descends.
- Darddodawl, a. (darddawd)* Prepositive.
- Darddodedig, a. (darddawd)* That is prefixed.
- Darddodedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (darddodedig)* A prefixion, or a joining to.
- Darddodedigawl, a. (darddodedig)* Prepositive; of a prepositive quality.

Darddodi, *v. a.* (darddawd) To prefix, to prepare.
 Darddodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darddawd) A preposing, or setting before; preposition.
 Darddodiant, *s. m.* (darddawd) A prefixion.
 Darddodwr, *s. m.*—*pl. darddodwyr* (darddawd—*gwr*) A prefixer, or one who preposeth.
 Darddodydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (darddawd) A prefixer; a proposer.
 Darddogawl, *a.* (dogawl) Proportional.
 Darddogni, *v. a.* (dogni) To proportionate.
 Darddogniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dogniad) A proportioning, or sharing; allowance.
 Darddoniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (doniad) A gifting or endowing.
 Darddoniant, *s. m.* (doniant) Endowment.
 Darddoniaw, *v. a.* (doniaw) To endow, to gift.
 Darddoniawl, *a.* (doniawl) That endoweth.
 Darddosbarth, *s. m.* (dosbarth) Demonstration.
 Darddosbarthawl, *a.* (darddosbarth) Explanatory, or elucidatory; demonstrative.
 Darddosbarthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darddosbarth) A demonstrating, or elucidating; demonstration.
 Darddosbarthu, *v. a.* (darddosbarth) To elucidate, explain, or demonstrate.
 Darddringaw, *v. a.* (dringaw) To climb up.
 Darddringawl, *a.* (dringawl) Ascending.
 Darddringiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dringiad) A climbing, or ascending; ascension.
 Darddringwr, *s. m.*—*pl. darddringwyr* (dringwr) One who ascends, a climber.
 Darddulliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dulliad) Description, or delineation.
 Darddulliaw, *v. a.* (dulliaw) To describe.
 Darddulliawl, *a.* (dulliawl) Descriptive.
 Darddulliwr, *s. m.*—*pl. darddullwyr* (dulliwr) One who represents, or describes; a delineator.
 Darddwyrain, *v. a.* (dwyrain) To soar aloft.
 Darddwyre, *s. f.* (dwyre) A soaring aloft.
 Darddwyrëawg, *a.* (darddwyre) Soaring, hovering.
 Darddwyrëawl, *a.* (darddwyre) Apt to soar aloft.
 Darddwys, *a.* (dwys) Dense, compact, solid.
 Darddwysaw, *v. a.* (darddwys) To make dense.
 Darddwysawl, *a.* (darddwys) Tending to solidity.
 Darddwysiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darddwys) Den-sation, or the act of making compact.
 Darddychrynawl, *a.* (dychrynawl) Intimidating.
 Darddychryniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dychryniad) A terrifying, or intimidating; indimidation.
 Darddychrynu, *v. a.* (dychrynu) To intimidate.
 Darddychwel, *a.* (dychwel) Tending to recur.
 Darddychwelawg, *a.* (darddychwel) Recurrent.
 Darddychweliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darddychwel) A recurring, or coming round; the *Epanodos*, a figure in rhetoric, in which the same sound or word is repeated twice in several sentences.
 Darddychwelyd, *v.* (darddychwel) To recur back.
 Darddyfod, *v. a.* (dyfod) To be existing.
 Darddyfodawl, *a.* (darddyfod) Apt to ensue.
 Darddyfodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darddyfod) A coming to pass, a coming, or happening.
 Dareb, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (eb) A proverb.
 Dareb, *v. n.* (eb) To proverb; to be adagial.

Ac yna ymgyrchu o'r ddau wr yn wychr greulawn yni dores eu gweywr yn hyd eu dynau, ac eu clëddyfau hyd eu clowynau, mal y dareb eu cadernid yn ysdoriau gwyr Rhufain.

And then the two men encountered together gallantly fierce, until their spears were broken close to their hands, and their swords at the hilts, so that their prowess became proverbial in the stories of the men of Rome. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Darebawl, *a.* (dareb) Proverbial, adagial.
 Darebiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dareb) A making a proverb of, a rendering proverbial.

Darebu, *v. a.* (dareb) To make a proverb of.
 Darebydd, *s. m.* (dareb) Proverbialist.
 Dared, *s. m.* (dar) A noise, or din; acclamation.
 Daredrych, *v. a.* (edrych) To observe; to survey.
 Daredrychawl, *a.* (daredrych) Observant, watchful.
 Daredrychiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (daredrych) A being continually watching.
 Daredrychwr, *s. m.*—*pl. daredrychwyr* (daredrych—*gwr*) One who surveys, or looks.
 Daredd, *s. m.* (dar) A tumultuous noise.
 Daregniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (egniad) Exertion.
 Daregniaw, *v. a.* (egniaw) To exert, to strive.
 Daregniawl, *a.* (egniawl) Tending to exert.
 Darennyn, *v. a.* (ennyn) To conflagrate.
 Darennynawl, *a.* (darennyn) Combustible.
 Darennyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darennyn) A conflagrating; combustion.
 Darennynu, *v. a.* (darennyn) To conflagrate.
 Darestyn, *v. a.* (estyn) To extend, to expand.
 Darestynawl, *a.* (darestyn) Expansive; stretched.
 Darestyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darestyn) A stretching out, or extending; expansion.
 Darfachawl, *a.* (bachawl) Tending to grapple.
 Darfachiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (bachiad) A grappling.
 Darfachu, *v. a.* (bachu) To grapple; to hook on.
 Darfaddeu, *v. a.* (maddeu) To remit; to pardon.
 Darfaddenad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darfaddeu) A remitting, or letting off; a pardoning.
 Darfaddeuant, *s. m.* (darfadden) Forgiveness.
 Darfaddeuawl, *a.* (darfadden) Apt to remit.
 Darfalannu, *v. a.* (darfalant) To shoot out.
 Darfalant, *s. m.* (balant) Germination.
 Darfânawl, *a.* (mânawl) Impressive.
 Darfâniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (mâniad) Impression.
 Darfânu, *v. a.* (mânu) To impress, to mark.
 Darfathrawl, *a.* (mathrawl) That is trampled.
 Darfathriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (mathriad) A trampling, or treading down.
 Darfathru, *v. a.* (mathru) To trample upon.
 Darfawl, *s. f.* (mawl) Panegyric, praise.
 Darfeddwad, *s. m.* (meddwad) An intoxication.
 Darfeddwawl, *a.* (meddwawl) Apt to intoxicate.
 Darfeddwi, *v. a.* (meddwi) To intoxicate.
 Darfeiliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (beiliad) A piling up.
 Darfeiliau, *v. a.* (beiliau) To build up, to erect.
 Darfeiliauwg, *a.* (beiliauwg) That is piled up.
 Darfelydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (mal) The representing power, the imagination; the fancy.
 Darfelyddawl, *a.* (darfelydd) Imaginant, fancied.
 Darfelyddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darfelydd) A representing in the mind; imagination.
 Darfelyddu, *v. a.* (darfelydd) To imagine.

Iaith yw yn medru dyfalu pob pwyll a chrybwyll—a ddichon awen dyn ei nodweddu ac ei ddarfelyddu.

Language is capable of describing every conception and fancy which the genius of man can fix upon and imagine.

Llywelyn o Langewydd.

Darfelyddus, *a.* (darfelydd) Forming ideas.
 Darfelyddwr, *s. m.*—*pl. darfelyddwyr* (darfelydd—*gwr*) One who conceives ideas.
 Darferawl, *a.* (arferawl) Accustomary.
 Darferiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arferiad) An using.
 Darferiant, *s. m.* (arferiant) Accustomance.
 Darferu, *v. a.* (arferu) To accustom; to use.
 Darferwr, *s. m.*—*pl. darferwyr* (arferwr) One who accustometh, one who useth.
 Darfethawl, *a.* (methawl) Deficient.
 Darfethiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (methiad) A failing; a failure, or miscarriage.
 Darfethu, *v. a.* (methu) To miscarry, to fail.
 Darfiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (miniad) Acuiton.

Darfiniaw, v. a. (miniaw) To acuate, to edge.
Darfiniawl, a. (miniawl) Tending to edge.
Darfod, s. m. (bod) A finish; annihilation.
Darfod, v. n. (bod) To cease to be, to come to a conclusion, to cease, to end, to be spent, or ended; also to conclude, to finish, to make an end of. *Darfu*, it is finished; also, he hath done; *darfu am dano*, there is an end of him; *gwedi darfod*, after existing; that is, being completed, concluded, or made an end of.

O lymaid llymaid y darfu y cawl.

From sip to sip the pottage is gone.

Adage.

Darfu, megis ar derfyn,
Y dydd, felly derfydd dyn!

The day is vanished, as at awful pause,
And human life thus soon shall close! *Guto y Glyn.*

Darfodadwy, a. (darfod) Perishable, that may be made an end of, or done away.
Darfodawl, a. (darfod) Apt to cease; vanishing.
Darfodedig, a. (darfod) Evanescent, consuming, wasting, vanishing, wasted away.
Darfodedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (darfodedig) Consumption, a state of wasting, or wearing away; a being brought to an end.
Darfodedigawl, a. (darfodedig) Consumptive.
Darfodedigrwydd, s. m. (darfodedig) Transitoriness, or transientness.
Darfodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darfod) A coming to an end; a finishing, or conclusion.
Darfodoldeb, s. m. (darfodawl) Transientness.
Darfodolrwydd, s. m. (darfodawl) Transientness.
Darfodrwydd, s. m. (darfod) Transitoriness.
Darfodus, a. (darfod) Tending to an end.
Darfodydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (darfod) A finisher.
Darfoddawl, a. (boddawl) Complacent; cheering.
Darfoddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (boddiaid) Complacence; a cheering, or pleasing.
Darfoddiant, s. m. (boddiant) Cheerfulness.
Darfoddiaw, v. a. (boddiaw) To make cheerful.
Darfoethawl, a. (moethawl) Apt to fondle.
Darfoethedig, a. (moethedig) Fondled, spoiled.
Darfoethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (moethiad) A fondling; a being over-indulgent.
Darfoethiant, s. m. (moethiant) Indulgence.
Darfoethu, v. a. (moethu) To nourish tenderly.
Darfoethus, a. (moethus) That is over-fondled.
Darfoethusrwydd, s. m. (darfoethus) The state of being reared tenderly, or over-fondled.
Darfoledig, a. (darfawl) Panegyric, praised.
Darfoledigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (darfoledig) A panegyric, or encomium.
Darfoledd, s. m. (darfawl) Panegyric, eulogy.
Darfoli, v. a. (darfawl) To celebrate, to praise.
Darfoliannawl, a. (darfoliant) Encomiastic.
Darfoliannu, v. a. (darfoliant) To extol.
Darfoliannus, a. (darfoliant) Encomiastic.
Darfoliannydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (darfoliant) A panegyrist, one who extolleth.
Darfoliant, s. m. (darfawl) Eulogy, praise.
Darfolwr, s. m.—pl. darfolwyr (darfawl—gwr) A panegyrist, or extoller.
Darfoll, s. m. (moll) A kind reception.
Darfolladwy, a. (darfoll) That may be received kindly, or entertained.
Darfolledig, a. (darfoll) Kindly received.
Darfollledigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (darfollledig) Hospitable reception.
Darfolli, v. a. (darfoll) To receive kindly.
Darfolliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darfoll) A receiving kindly, an entertaining.
Darfolliant, s. m. (darfoll) Kind reception.

Darfollwr, s. m.—pl. darfollwyr (darfoll—gwr) A hospitable receiver; a treater.
Darfrad, s. m.—pl. (brad) Treachery, perfidy.
Darfradawl, a. (darfrad) Treacherous.
Darfradiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darfrad) A dealing perfidiously; prodiction.
Darfradu, v. a. (darfrad) To act treachery.
Darfradus, a. (darfrad) Treacherous, false.
Darfradwr, s. m.—pl. darfradwyr (darfrad—gwr) A treacherous man, a traitor.
Darfrath, s. m. (brath) A wound; a thrust.
Darfrathawl, a. (darfrath) Apt to wound.
Darfrathiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darfrath) A being piercing, a wounding.
Darfrathu, v. a. (darfrath) To vulnerate.
Darfreiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (breiniad) A granting, or settling a privilege; dignification.
Darfreiniaw, v. a. (breiniaw) To dignify.
Darfreiniawl, a. (breiniawl) Privileged.
Darfreiniwr, s. m.—pl. darfreinwyr (breiniwr) One who confers honour.
Darfriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (briiad) A honouring.
Darfriaw, v. a. (briaw) To confer honour.
Darfriawl, a. (briawl) Tending to honour.
Darfrithaw, v. a. (brithaw) To variegate.
Darfrithawl, a. (brithawl) Variegated.
Darfrithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (brithiad) A variegating; variegation.
Darfrithwr, s. m.—pl. t. darfrithwyr (brithwr) One who variegates, a variegator.
Darfriwaw, v. a. (briwaw) To fracture, to bruise.
Darfriwiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (briwiad) A bruising, or pounding; a fracturing.
Darfriwiaw, v. a. (briwiaw) To fract; to gash.
Darfriwiawl, a. (briwiawl) Apt to fract.
Darfriwr, s. m.—pl. darfriwyr (briwr) One who confers a privilege, or right.
Darfrochawl, a. (brochawl) Tending to ruffle.
Darfrochi, v. a. (brochi) To ruffle; to be ruffled.
Darfrochiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (brochiad) A ruffling.
Darfrochwr, s. m.—pl. darfrochwyr (brochwr) A boisterous man, a ruffler.
Darfrodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (brodiad) Embroidery.
Darfrodiaw, v. a. (brodiaw) To embroider.
Darfrodiawl, a. (brodiawl) Embroidering.
Darfrodiwr, s. m.—pl. darfrodwyr (brodiwr) An embroiderer.
Darfrudiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (brudiad) A prognosticating, or foretelling; prognostication.
Darfrudiaw, v. a. (brudiaw) To prognosticate.
Darfrudiawl, a. (brudiawl) Presaging, ominous.
Darfrudiwr, s. m.—pl. darfrudwyr (brudiwr) A prognosticator, or foreteller of events.
Darfrydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (brydiad) A throbbing with heat; inflammation.
Darfrydiannawl, a. (darfrydiant) Having a tendency to inflame; apt to be inflamed.
Darfrydiannu, v. a. (darfrydiant) To affect with heat, to render inflamed.
Darfrydiant, s. m. (brydiant) Inflammation.
Darfrydiaw, v. a. (brydiaw) To irritate with heat, to inflame; to throb.
Darfrydiawl, a. (brydiawl) Inflammatory.
Darfrysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (brysiad) A making great haste, or speed.
Darfrysiaw, v. a. (brysiaw) To speed much.
Darfrysiawl, a. (brysiawl) Apt to hasten.
Darfrysiedig, a. (brysiedig) Made speedy.
Darfrythawl, a. (brythawl) Tumultuous.
Darfrythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (brythiad) A making a tumult, riot, or uproar.

Darfrythu, *v. a.* (brythu) To raise a riot.
 Darfryw, *a.* (bryw) Vigorous; energetic.
 Darfrywiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darfryw) A rendering, or becoming vigorous.
 Darfrywiaw, *v. a.* (darfryw) To make brisk.
 Darfrywiawl, *a.* (darfryw) Envigorative.
 Darfwythaw, *v. a.* (mwythaw) To blandish.
 Darfwythawl, *a.* (mwythawl) Blandished.
 Darfwythiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (mwythiad) A softening over; a blandishing.
 Darfydiad, *s. m.* (bydiad) Perduration.
 Darfydiant, *s. m.* (bydiant) A keeping residence.
 Darfydiaw, *v. a.* (bydiaw) To exist; to dwell.
 Darfydiawl, *a.* (bydiawl) Resident, abiding.
 Dargadw, *v. a.* (cadw) To preserve, to secure.
 Dargadwawl, *a.* (dargadw) Preservative, securing.
 Dargadwedig, *a.* (dargadw) That is preserved.
 Dargaead, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (caead) Overcasting.
 Dargaeawl, *a.* (caeawl) Tending to overcast.
 Dargaenawl, *a.* (caenawl) Tending to overspread, or to form a covering.
 Dargaeniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (caeniad) A spreading over, respersion; a stratifying.
 Dargaenu, *v. a.* (caenu) To overspread.
 Dargaethawl, *a.* (caethawl) Restrictive; strait.
 Dargaethiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (caethiad) A restriction; a restraining, or confining.
 Dargaethu, *v. a.* (caethu) To restrict, to restrain.
 Dargais, *s. f.* (cais) An effort, reach, or attempt.
 Dargamawl, *a.* (camawl) Tending to bend over.
 Dargamiad, *s. m.* (camiad) A bending over.
 Dargamu, *v. a.* (camu) To bend, or to retort.
 Darganawl, *a.* (cânawl) Tending to bleach.
 Darganiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (câniad) A blanching.
 Dargantawl, *a.* (cantawl) Having a rim round.
 Dargantiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cantiad) Perimeter.
 Dargantu, *v. a.* (cantu) To form a rim round.
 Darganu, *v. a.* (cânu) To blanch, or to bleach.
 Dargasglawl, *a.* (casglawl) Tending to aggregate.
 Dargasgliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (casgliad) A heaping together; the *periagoge* in rhetoric.
 Dargasglu, *v. a.* (casglu) To collect or heap.
 Dargau, *v. a.* (cau) To envelope, to cover over.
 Dargeiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ceiniad) Perspicience; a glancing about.
 Dargeiniaw, *v. a.* (ceiniaw) To ken, to glance.
 Dargeiniawl, *a.* (ceiniawl) Perspicacious.
 Dargeisiad, *s.*—*pl. t. au* (dargais) Perseverance.
 Dargeisiaw, *v. a.* (dargais) To persevere; to try.
 Dargeisiawl, *a.* (dargais) Striving, persevering.
 Dargelawg, *a.* (celawg) That is overveiled.
 Dargeliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (celiad) A being overveiling or overshadowing.
 Dargelu, *v. a.* (celu) To overveil, to overshadow.
 Dargelwch, *s. m.* (celwch) An overveiling state; seclusion.
 Dargestawl, *a.* (cestawl) Puffed out; inflated.
 Dargestiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cestiad) A bulging.
 Dargestu, *v. a.* (cestu) To bulge, or puff out.
 Dargenlaw, *v. a.* (ceulaw) To curdle over.
 Dargenlawl, *a.* (ceulawl) Apt to curdle over.
 Dargeuliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ceuliad) A being curdling over continually.
 Dargiliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ciliad) A retrocession.
 Dargiliaw, *v. a.* (ciliaw) To retrocede.
 Dargiliawl, *a.* (ciliawl) Apt to retrocede.
 Dargiliedig, *a.* (ciliatedig) That retrocedes.
 Dargiliwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dargilwyr) Retreater.
 Dargipiaw, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cipiaw) A quick snatching, or taking off.
 Dargipiaw, *v. a.* (cipiaw) To snatch quickly.

Dargipiawl, *a.* (cipiawl) Apt to snatch quickly.
 Dargipiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dargipwyr) One who snatches, a snatcher.
 Dargledrawl, *a.* (cledrawl) Having lattice-work.
 Dargledriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cledriad) A covering over with lattice-work or shingles.
 Dargledru, *v. a.* (cledru) To do with lattice.
 Dargleiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cleiniad) A creeping along a surface; a crawling along.
 Dargleiniaw, *v. a.* (cleiniaw) To crawl along.
 Dargleiniawl, *a.* (cleiniawl) Creeping along.
 Dargleisiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cleisiad) A veining, or tinting with blue; a bruising.
 Dargleisiaw, *v. a.* (cleisiaw) To make black and blue, to cause a blue mark by a blow.
 Dargleisiawl, *a.* (cleisiawl) Apt to tint blue.
 Darglodi, *v. a.* (clodi) To bestow encomium.
 Darglodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (clodiad) A continually extolling.
 Darglodus, *a.* (clodus) Encomiastic, panegyrical.
 Dargloddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cloddiad) The act of intrenching; an intrenchment.
 Dargloddiaw, *v. a.* (cloddiaw) To intrench.
 Dargloddiawl, *a.* (cloddiawl) That is intrenched.
 Dargludaw, *v. a.* (cludaw) To be transporting; to convey.
 Dargludawl, *a.* (cludawl) Being transported.
 Dargludiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cludiad) A transporting; transportation, or conveyance.
 Dargluddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cluddiad) An overwhelming, or a covering over.
 Dargluddiaw, *v. a.* (cluddiaw) To overwhelm.
 Dargluddiawl, *a.* (cluddiawl) Overwhelming.
 Darglybod, *s. m.* (clybod) A feeling an impulse from the faculty of hearing, feeling, tasting, or smelling; conception.
 Darglymawl, *a.* (clymawl) Nodous; knotty.
 Darglymiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (clymiad) Nodation.
 Darglymu, *v. a.* (clymu) To renodate, to knot.
 Darglywed, *v. a.* (clywed) To feel an impulse; to be inclined to perceive, or to feel.
 Dargnif, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cnif) Turmoil; toil.
 Dargnifiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dargnif) A toiling.
 Dargnifiaw, *v. a.* (dargnif) To toil greatly.
 Dargnifiawl, *a.* (dargnif) Having much toil.
 Dargnith, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cnith) A percussion.
 Dargnithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dargnith) A striking, or putting upon.
 Dargnithiaw, *v. a.* (dargnith) To pat upon.
 Dargnithiawl, *a.* (dargnith) Softly percussive.
 Dargnôad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cnôad) A gnawing.
 Dargnôawl, *a.* (cnôawl) Apt to gnaw about.
 Dargnôedig, *a.* (cnôedig) Being gnawed or nibbled.
 Dargnoi, *v. a.* (cnoi) To gnaw about; to nibble.
 Dargnôwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dargnôwyr) Nibbler.
 Dargochawl, *a.* (cochawl) Tending to redden over.
 Dargochi, *v. a.* (cochi) To redden over; to blush.
 Dargochiad, *s. m.* (cochiad) A reddening over.
 Dargod, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cod) A tumor, or abscess formed in the breast, from the milk fever.
 Dail y dargod, the moth mullein.
 Dargodawl, *a.* (codawl) Rising over; ascensive.
 Dargodi, *v. a.* (codi) To rise uppermost.
 Dargodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (codiad) A rising over.
 Dargoddawl, *a.* (coddawl) Oppressive; afflicting.
 Dargoddi, *v. a.* (coddi) To oversway; to oppress.
 Dargoddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (coddiad) Oppression.
 Dargoeliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (coeliad) A slightly believing, a partly crediting.
 Dargoeliaw, *v. a.* (coeliaw) To credit slightly.
 Dargoelus, *a.* (coelus) Slightly believing.

Dargoethawl, *a.* (coethawl) Tending to purify.
 Dargoethi, *v. a.* (coethi) To purge of dross.
 Dargoethiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (coethiad) A purging, or purifying; purification.
 Dargofiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cofiad) A memoir.
 Dargofiaw, *v. a.* (cofiaw) To call to mind.
 Dargofiwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cofiwr) One who intimates, or reminds, a memorialist.
 Dargofus, *a.* (cofus) Apt to call to mind.
 Dargoffa, *v. a.* (coffa) To memorize; to record.
 Dargoffaad, *s. m.* (dargoffa) Commemoration.
 Dargoffaawl, *a.* (dargoffa) Commemorative.
 Dargoffâu, *v. a.* (dargoffa) To commemorate.
 Dargolledawl, *a.* (colledawl) Tending to deprive.
 Dargolledig, *a.* (colledig) That is lost.
 Dargollediaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dargolledig) Deprivation, a causing a loss.
 Dargolledu, *v. a.* (colledu) To cause a loss.
 Dargosawl, *a.* (cosawl) That scratches slightly.
 Dargosi, *v. a.* (cosi) To scratch or rub slightly.
 Dargosiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cosiad) A scratching slightly; a slightly allaying itching.
 Dargosbawl, *a.* (cosbawl) Punitive, castigatory.
 Dargosbi, *v. a.* (cosbi) To castigate, to punish.
 Dargosbiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cosbiad) A punishment.
 Dargrafawl, *a.* (crafawl) Slightly scraping.
 Dargrafiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crafiad) A scraping, or rubbing slightly.
 Dargraffu, *v. a.* (craffu) To scrape slightly.
 Dargraffawl, *a.* (craffawl) Tending to impress.
 Dargraffiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (craffiad) An impression; a making an effect upon.
 Dargraffu, *v. a.* (craffu) To cause an impression.
 Dargrapiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crapiad) A slight touching, or scratching upon.
 Dargrapiaw, *v. a.* (crapiaw) To touch lightly.
 Dargrapiawl, *a.* (craapiawl) Slightly touching.
 Dargrasawl, *a.* (crasawl) Tending to parch.
 Dargrasiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crasiad) A tendency to dry up, or to parch; a parching.
 Dargrasu, *v. a.* (crasu) To incline to parch.
 Dargrebwyllaw, *v. a.* (crebwyllaw) To trace faintly in the imagination; to fancy.
 Dargrebwyllawl, *a.* (crebwyllawl) Tending to give a faint idea; fanciful.
 Dargrebwylliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crebwylliad) A faintly conceiving, or imagining.
 Dargrebwylydd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (crebwylydd) One who slightly conceiveth, or fancieth.
 Dargredawl, *a.* (credawl) Slightly believing.
 Dargrediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crediad) A slightly believing, or partly giving credit.
 Dargredu, *v. a.* (credu) To induce slight belief.
 Dargreiddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (creiddiad) Permeation; a penetrating to a centre.
 Dargreiddiaw, *v. a.* (creiddiaw) To glide through.
 Dargreiddiawl, *a.* (creiddiawl) Apt to penetrate.
 Dargreiniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (creiniad) A crawling along; recubation; decumbiture.
 Dargreiniaw, *v. a.* (creiniaw) To lie prone.
 Dargreiniawl, *a.* (creiniawl) Recumbent.
 Dargrethawl, *a.* (crethawl) Tending to dispose.
 Dargrethiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crethiad) An introducing, or imbibing a quality.
 Dargrethu, *v. a.* (crethu) To imbibe a quality.
 Dargrochawl, *a.* (crochawl) Apt to be hoarse.
 Dargrochi, *v. n.* (crochi) To become hoarse.
 Dargrochiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crochiad) A disposing to be hoarse, a becoming hoarse.
 Dargrônawl, *a.* (crônawl) Tending to collect.

Dagròni, *v. a.* (cròni) To collect; to dam.
 Dagròniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cròniad) A collecting together; a damming up.
 Dargrothawl, *a.* (crothawl) Tending to swell out.
 Dargrothi, *v. a.* (crothi) To swell, or bulge.
 Dargrothiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crothiad) A bulging out, a forming a rotundity.
 Dargrwydrad, *s. m.* (crwydrad) Peregrination.
 Dargrwydraw, *v. a.* (crwydraw) To peregrinate.
 Dargrwydrawl, *a.* (crwydrawl) Peripatetic.
 Dargrybwyllaw, *v. a.* (crybwyllaw) To hint, or intimate slightly; to glance at.
 Dargrybwyllawl, *a.* (crybwyllawl) Tending to give a slight idea, or hint.
 Dargrybwylliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crybwylliad) A slight hint, or intimation.
 Dargrychawl, *a.* (crychawl) Tending to roughen.
 Dargrychiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crychiad) A rendering or becoming rough; a rumpling.
 Dargrychu, *v. a.* (crychu) To be roughening.
 Dargrynawl, *a.* (crynawl) Conglomerating.
 Dargryniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cryniad) A conglomerating; conglobation.
 Dargrynöad, *s. m.* (crynöad) Aggregation.
 Dargrynöawl, *a.* (crynöawl) Having a tendency to collect, or aggregate.
 Dargrynöi, *v. a.* (crynöi) To make to collect.
 Dargrynu, *v. a.* (crynu) To conglomerate.
 Dargrysiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (crysiad) A disposing to hasten; acceleration.
 Dargrysiaw, *v. a.* (crysiaw) To accelerate.
 Dargrysiawl, *a.* (crysiawl) Accelerating.
 Darguchiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cuchiad) A lowering.
 Darguchiaw, *v. a.* (cuchiaw) To lower, to frown.
 Darguchiawl, *a.* (cuchiawl) Tending to lower.
 Darguddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cuddiad) Seclusion.
 Darguddiaw, *v. a.* (cuddiaw) To seclude; to lurk.
 Darguddiawl, *a.* (cuddiawl) Tending to seclude.
 Dargulaw, *v. a.* (culaw) To dispose to straiten.
 Darguledig, *a.* (culedig) Being straitened.
 Darguliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (culiad) A straitening, or a narrowing.
 Darguraw, *v. a.* (curaw) To reverberate.
 Dargurawl, *a.* (curawl) Reverberating, beating.
 Darguriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (curiad) A beating.
 Dargwsg, *s. m.* (cws) A slumber, slight sleep.
 Dargwyddaw, *v. a.* (cwyddaw) To dispose to fall.
 Dargwyddawl, *a.* (cwyddawl) Apt to be falling.
 Dargwyddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cwyddiad) A tending to tumble; a disposing to fall.
 Dargwyp, *s. m.* (cwyp) A readiness to fall.
 Dargwypaw, *v. a.* (cwyp) To cause a fall.
 Dargwypawl, *a.* (cwyp) Apt to be falling.
 Dargwypiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dargwyp) A tending to fall, a being made to fall.
 Dargydiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydiad) Adjunction.
 Dargydiaw, *v. a.* (cydiaw) To dispose to join.
 Dargydiawl, *a.* (cydiawl) Tending to conjoin.
 Dargydiwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cydiwr) One who lays hold of, one apt to fasten.
 Dargyfaddaw, *s. m.* (cyfaddaw) A showing a disposition to come on; a threat, a menace.
 Dargyfaddaw, *v. a.* (cyfaddaw) To show a disposition to come on; to threaten, to menace.
 Dargyfaddawedig, *a.* (dargyfaddaw) That seems to approach; threatening.
 Dargyfaddawiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dargyfaddaw) A seeming to come, a threatening.
 Dargyfaddef, *v. n.* (cyfaddef) To own partly.
 Dargyfaddefawl, *a.* (dargyfaddef) Tending to own, or to slightly acknowledge.

Dargyfaddefiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dargyfaddef) A partly owning, or acknowledging.
 Dargyhoeddawl, *a.* (cyhoeddawl) Tending to detect, publish, or expose; reprehending.
 Dargyhoeddi, *v. a.* (cyhoeddi) To reprehend.
 Dargyhoeddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyhoeddiad) A reprehending, a publickly exposing.
 Dargylchawl, *a.* (cylchawl) Tending to surround.
 Dargylchiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cylchiad) A tending to surround, or to form a periphery.
 Dargylchu, *v. a.* (cylchu) To circumscribe.
 Dargylchynawl, *a.* (cylchynawl) Circumferential.
 Dargylchyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cylchyniad) A making a circumference, a surrounding.
 Dargylchynu, *v. a.* (cylchynu) To circumference.
 Dargynawl, *a.* (cynawl) Tending to elevate.
 Dargynhenawl, *a.* (cynhenawl) Apt to strive.
 Dargynheniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynheniad) A quarrelling, or bickering.
 Dargynhenu, *v. a.* (cynhennu) To quarrel.
 Dargynhenwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dargynhenwyr (cynhenwr) One apt to be contentious.
 Dargynhyrfawl, *a.* (cynhyrfawl) Agitating.
 Dargynhyrfiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynhyrfiad) A being agitating.
 Dargynhyrfu, *v. a.* (cynhyrfu) To agitate.
 Dargynhyrfwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dargynhyrfwyr (cynhyrfwr) One who agitates.
 Dargyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyniad) An elevation.
 Dargynnull, *s. m.* (cynnull) An aggregate; a collection. *v. a.* To collect; to aggregate.
 Dargynnullaw, *v. a.* (dargynnull) To collect.
 Dargynnullawl, *a.* (dargynnull) Collective.
 Dargynnulliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dargynnull) The act of collecting; accumulation.
 Dargynnwys, *v. a.* (cynnwys) To condense.
 Dargynnwysaw, *v. a.* (dargynnwys) To condense, to render compact; to condensate.
 Dargynnwysawl, *a.* (dargynnwys) Condensate.
 Dargynnwysiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dargynnwys) A condensing, or a making close; condensation.
 Dargynnwyswr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dargynnwyswyr (dargynnwys—gwr) A condenser.
 Dargynnyg, *s. m.* (cynnyg) An offer; an attempt, or effort. *v. a.* To offer; to hazard.
 Dargynnygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dargynnyg) A making an effort; an attempting.
 Dargynnygiaw, *v. a.* (dargynnyg) To make an effort; to offer; to attempt; to adventure.
 Dargynnygiawl, *a.* (dargynnyg) Adventuring.
 Dargynnygiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dargynnygwyr (dargynnyg—gwr) One who attempts.
 Dargynnyddawl, *a.* (cynnyddawl) Augmentative.
 Dargynnyddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynnyddiad) Augmentation; the act of increasing.
 Dargynnyddu, *v. a.* (cynnyddu) To augment.
 Dargynnyrchawl, *a.* (cynnyrchawl) Tending to grow up, or increase; fructiferous.
 Dargynnyrchiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cynnyrchiad) A growing up, or increasing.
 Dargynnyrchu, *v. a.* (cynnyrchu) To fructify.
 Dargynu, *v. a.* (cynu) To elevate, to exalt.
 Dargyrchawl, *a.* (cyrchawl) Apt to resort to.
 Dargyrchiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyrchiad) A being resorting, or having recourse.
 Dargyrchu, *v. a.* (cyrchu) To resort, to have recourse, to repair to.
 Dargyrhaedd, *v. a.* (cyrhaedd) To reach, to extend.
 Dargyrhaeddawl, *v.* (dargyrhaedd) Extensible.
 Dargyrhaeddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dargyrhaedd) A making to reach, or extend; extension.

Dargyrhaeddyd, *v. a.* (dargyrhaedd) To reach to.
 Dargysdadlawl, *a.* (cysdadlawl) Proportional.
 Dargysdadliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cysdadliad) Equation; a proportioning, or adapting.
 Dargysdadledd, *s. m.* (cysdadl) Proportionality.
 Dargysdadlu, *v. a.* (cysdadlu) To proportionate.
 Dargysdadlydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cysdadlydd) One that adjusteth; a proportioner.
 Dargysgawl, *a.* (dargwsg) Slumbering, drowsy.
 Dargysgiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dargwsg) A slumbering. *v. a.* To make torpid, to benumb.

Mae y prydydd yn darblygu y peth a wna i y gwr, ac yn dargysgiad ofn y galon at yr arfa ddarymsawdd.

The poet distorteth what the man would do, and lulleth the fear of the heart toward the weapon which he realizeth.

H. Perri.

Dargysgodawl, *a.* (cysgodawl) Adumbrant.
 Dargysgodi, *v. a.* (cysgodi) To adumbrate.
 Dargysgodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cysgodiad) Adumbration; a shadowing; a slightly shewing.
 Dargysgrwydd, *s. m.* (dargwsg) A drowsiness.
 Dargysgu, *v. a.* (dargwsg) To slumber; to nod, to fall asleep, to take a nap.

Gwelir—

Yn dargwsg mewn lle dirgel.

He will be seen slumbering in a sequestered place. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Dargysgwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dargysgwyr (dargwsg—gwr) A slumberer; a drowsy person.
 Dargysodawl, *a.* (cysodawl) Tending to combine, form, or unite together; plastic.
 Dargysodi, *v. a.* (cysodi) To be combining.
 Dargysodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cysodiad) A putting in composition.
 Dargysodydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cysodydd) A combiner, a composer.
 Dargysonawl, *a.* (cysonawl) Causing harmony.
 Dargysoni, *v. a.* (cysoni) To render harmonious.
 Dargysoniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cysoniad) A harmonizing; a rendering consonant.
 Dargyspellawl, *a.* (cyspellawl) Concentrating.
 Dargyspelliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyspelliad) A concentrating, a rendering compact.
 Dargyspellu, *v. a.* (cyspellu) To concentrate.
 Dargysyllawl, *a.* (cysyllawl) Conjunctive.
 Dargysylltiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cysylltiad) Connection, or conjunction; a joining together.
 Dargysylltu, *v. a.* (cysylltu) To conjoin, to unite.
 Dargysylltwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dargysylltwyr (cysylltwr) A conjoiner or one who connects together.
 Dargystuddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cystuddiad) A tormenting, or torturing; affliction.
 Dargystuddiaw, *v. a.* (cystuddiaw) To excruciate.
 Dargystuddiawl, *a.* (cystuddiawl) Excruciating.
 Dargystuddiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dargystuddwyr (cystuddiwr) A tormentor, or afflicter.
 Dargystwy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (cystwy) Castigation.
 Dargystwyad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dargystwy) A correction, castigation, or emendation.
 Dargystwyaw, *v. a.* (dargystwy) To castigate.
 Dargystwyawl, *a.* (dargystwy) Emendatory.
 Dargywain, *v. a.* (cywain) To be conveying.
 Dargyweiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dargywain) A conveying, or bearing away; transmission.
 Dargyweiniaw, *v. a.* (dargywain) To convey.
 Dargyweiniawl, *a.* (dargywain) Bearing.
 Dargyweiriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyweiriad) A causing to be correct; a repairing; correction.
 Dargyweiriaw, *v. a.* (cyweiriaw) To correct.
 Dargyweiriawl, *a.* (cyweiriawl) Corrective.
 Dargyweiriwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dargyweirwyr (cyweiriwr) One who rectifies; a corrector.
 Darhedawl, *a.* (hedawl) Hovering, soaring.

- Darhedeg, *v. a.* (hedeg) To hover on the wing.
 Darhediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (hediad) A hovering.
 Darheidiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (heidiad) A swarming.
 Darheidiaw, *v. a.* (heidiaw) To swarm about.
 Darheidiawl, *a.* (heidiawl) Causing to swarm.
 Darhônaw, *a.* (hônaw) Assertive, positive.
 Darhôn, *v. a.* (hôn) To assert, to dogmatize.
 Darhôn, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (hôn) Assertion.
 Darhun, *s. m.* (hun) A slumber, a nap.
 Darhunaw, *v. a.* (darhun) To slumber, to nap.
 Darhunawl, *a.* (darhun) Slumbering; drowsy.
 Darhun, *s. m.* (darhun) A slumbering.
 Darhunwr, *s. m.—pl. darhunwyr* (darhun—gwr) A slumberer; a drowsy person.
 Dariad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dar) A making a din.
 Dariasawl, *a.* (iasawl) Pervasive, stimulant.
 Darias, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (ias) Pervasion or action upon a body by passing through.
 Dariasu, *v. a.* (iasu) To affect by pervading; to affect the feelings; to affect; to pervade.
 Darladaeth, *s. m.* (lladaeth) Benevolence, grace.
 Darladawl, *a.* (lladawl) Benevolent, bounteous.
 Darladiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (lladiad) An acting benevolently, or graciously.
 Darladu, *v. a.* (lladu) To act benevolently.
 Darlafarawl, *a.* (llafarawl) Enunciative.
 Darlafariad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llafariad) Enunciation; an announcing.
 Darlafaru, *v. a.* (llafaru) To enunciate.
 Darlafarwr, *s. m.—pl. darlafarwyr* (llafarwr) One who announceth; enunciator.
 Darlam, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llam) A hop, a jump.
 Darlamawl, *a.* (darlam) Hopping, or jumping.
 Darlamiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darlam) A hopping.
 Darlamu, *v. a.* (darlam) To hop, or to jump.
 Darlamwr, *s. m.—pl. darlamwyr* (darlam—gwr) One who hops; a jumper.
 Darlathrawl, *a.* (llathrawl) Having a polish.
 Darlathriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llathriad) A polishing.
 Darlathru, *v. a.* (llathru) To render polished.
 Darlëad, *s. m.* (llëad) A reading; a lecturing.
 Darlëain, *v. a.* (llëain) To read; to lecture.
 Darlëawd, *s. m.* (llëawd) A reading; a lesson.
 Darlëawdr, *s. m.—pl. darlëodron* (darlëawd) A reader; a lecturer; a literary person.
 Darlëawl, *a.* (llëawl) That is read; literate.
 Darlechawl, *a.* (llechawl) Apt to sculk, or hide.
 Darlechiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llechiad) A sculking.
 Darlechu, *v. a.* (llechu) To sculk, to lurk, to hide.
 Darlechwr, *s. m.—pl. darlechwyr* (llechwr) A sculker, or lurker.
 Darledawl, *a.* (lledawl) Tending to expand.
 Darlediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llediad) Expansion.
 Darledu, *v. a.* (lledu) To expand, to spread.
 Darleddawl, *a.* (lleddawl) Drooping; pliant.
 Darleddfiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (lleddfiad) A drooping, a growing languid; inclination.
 Darleddfu, *v. a.* (lleddfu) To lean downwards, to droop, to grow languid; to soften.
 Darlesiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (lleisiad) Resonance.
 Darlesiaw, *v. a.* (lleisiaw) To resound.
 Darlesiawl, *a.* (lleisiawl) Resounding.
 Darleithiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (lleithiad) A rendering humid, or moist.
 Darleithiaw, *v. a.* (lleithiaw) To make humid.
 Darleithiawl, *a.* (lleithiawl) Humiferous.
 Darlenwad, *s. m.* (llenwad) Superabundance.
 Darlenwawl, *a.* (llenwawl) Superabundant.
 Darlenwi, *v. a.* (llenwi) To superabound.
 Darlëodraeth, *s. m.* (darlëawdr) Literature.
 Darlesawl, *a.* (llesawl) Advantageous, profitable.
 Darlesiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llesiad) A benefiting.
 Darlesu, *v. a.* (llesu) To cause advantage.
 Darlethawl, *a.* (llethawl) Tending to suppress.
 Darlethiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llethiad) Suppression; a smothering; an overlaying.
 Darlethrawl, *a.* (llethrawl) Causing obliquity.
 Darlethriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llethriad) A slanting.
 Darlethru, *v. a.* (llethru) To make oblique.
 Darlethu, *v. a.* (llethu) To suppress, to overlay.
 Darlëu, *v. a.* (llën) To lecture, or to read.
 Darlewychawl, *a.* (llewylchawl) Resplendent.
 Darlewychiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llewylchiad) A shining, or throwing a lustre; illumination.
 Darlewychu, *v. a.* (llewylchu) To shine over.
 Darlidiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llidiad) A raging.
 Darlidiaw, *v. a.* (llidiaw) To inflame the passion, to chafe; to become wrathful.
 Darlidiawl, *a.* (llidiawl) Infuriating.
 Darlifaw, *v. a.* (llifaw) To flow, to stream.
 Darlifawl, *a.* (llifawl) Tending to flow.
 Darlifiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llifiad) Fluxion.
 Darlith, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (llith) Sermon, lecture.
 Darlithiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llithiad) The act of teaching; initiation, instruction.
 Darlithiaw, *v. a.* (llithiaw) To initiate, or to instruct; to lecture; to preach.
 Darlithiawl, *a.* (darlith) Tending to bring forward; intuitive, or instructive.
 Darlithiwr, *s. m.—pl. darlithwyr* (darlith—gwr) A preceptor; a lecturer; a preacher.
 Darliwiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (lliwiad) A tinting.
 Darliwiaw, *v. a.* (lliwiaw) To give a tint or hue.
 Darliwiawl, *a.* (lliwiawl) That gives a tint.
 Darlochawl, *a.* (llochawl) Affording protection.
 Darlochi, *v. a.* (llochi) To afford protection.
 Darlochiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llochiad) Protection.
 Darloesawl, *a.* (lloesawl) Tending to perfuse.
 Darloesi, *v. a.* (lloesi) To empty over.
 Darloesiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (lloesiad) Perfusion, superaffusion, a pouring out upon.
 Darlônaw, *a.* (llônaw) Tending to cheer.
 Darlôn, *v. a.* (llôn) To cheer, to gladden.
 Darlôn, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (llôn) A cheering.
 Darlosg, *s. m.* (llosg) A singe, a slight burn.
 Darlosgawl, *a.* (darlosg) Singeing, scorching.
 Darlosgi, *v. a.* (darlosg) To singe, to scorch.
 Darlosgiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darlosg) A singeing.
 Darluchiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (lluchiad) Respersion.
 Darluchiaw, *v. a.* (lluchiaw) To cast, to sprinkle.
 Darluchiawl, *a.* (lluchiawl) Apt to sprinkle.
 Darluddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (lluddiad) Obstruction.
 Darluddiaw, *v. a.* (lluddiaw) To obstruct.
 Darluddiawl, *a.* (lluddiawl) Obstructive.
 Darlun, *s. m.—pl. t. iau* (llun) A portrait.
 Darlunfa, *s. f.—pl. t. on* (darlun—ma) A place for drawing, a drawing school.
 Darluniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darlun) A portraying, or depicting; a drawing; a representation.
 Darluniadawl, *a.* (darluniad) Delineatory.
 Darluniadwy, *a.* (darluniad) Describable.
 Darluniaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (darlun) The act of drawing, designing, or composition.
 Darluniaw, *v. a.* (darlun) To portray, to depict, to draw; to represent, to describe.
 Darluniawd, *s. m.* (darlun) A portraiture.
 Darluniawdr, *s. m.—pl. darluniodron* (darluniawd) A portrayer, a depicter.
 Darluniawg, *a.* (darlun) That is figured over.
 Darluniawl, *a.* (darlun) Figural; projective.
 Darluniawr, *s. m.—pl. darluniorion* (darlun) A portrayer, or drawer; an artist.

Darluniedig, a. (darlun) That is portrayed.
Darluniedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (darluniedig) The act of drawing, or designing; delineation.
Darluniedigawl, a. (darluniedig) Delineatory.
Darluniodraeth, s. m. (darluniawdr) The art of delineation, or drawing.
Darluniwr, s. m.—pl. darlunwyr (darlun—gwr) A portrayer; a drawer; an artist.
Darlunlen, s. f.—pl. t. i (darlun—llen) A painted tablet, or canvass; a painted scene.
Darlwybrad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llwybrad) A tracing a path; a making out a road.
Darlwybraw, v. a. (llwybraw) To trace, to tract.
Darlwybrawl, a. (llwybrawl) Apt to trace.
Darlwyddaw, v. a. (llwyddaw) To cause to speed.
Darlwyddawl, a. (llwyddawl) Prospering.
Darlwyddiant, s. m. (llwyddiant) Prosperity.
Darlwythaw, v. a. (llwythaw) To lay on a load.
Darlwythawl, a. (llwythawl) Tending to load.
Darlwythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llwythiad) A loading, burdening, or charging.
Darlyfnawl, a. (llyfnawl) Tending to polish.
Darlyfniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llyfniad) A giving a polish, or lustre; a polishing.
Darlyfnu, v. a. (llyfau) To give a polish.
Darlynowl, a. (glynowl) Adherent, sticking.
Darlyncawl, a. (llyncawl) Swallowing.
Darlynciad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llynciad) A gulping; deglutition; a belching, eructation.
Darlyncu, v. a. (llyncu) To eructate, to belch.
Darlyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (glyniad) Adherence.
Darlynu, v. a. (glynu) To adhere, or stick to.

Pob rhyw beth ar y sydd yn darlynu, ac yn gobwysaw, neu yn perthyn at beth arall, darymsawdd yw o ddudrych y peth hyny.

Every sort of thing that is *adhering*, and inclining, or appertaining to another thing, is an adjunct with respect to it.

H. Perri.

Darlythyr, s. f.—pl. t. au (llythyr) Superscription.
Darlythyrawl, a. (darlythyr) Superscriptive.
Darlythyriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darlythyr) A superscribing; superscription.
Darlythyru, v. a. (darlythyr) To superscribe.
Darlywiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llywiad) A guiding, directing, or superintending.
Darlywiaw, v. a. (llywiaw) To superintend.
Darlywiawl, a. (llywiawl) Directive, guiding.
Darlain, v. a. (darllëain) To read, to lecture.

Pylgair y darllain deir-llith.

At matins he will read three lessons. D. ab Gwilym.

Darllaw, s. m. (arllaw) A perfusion; a brew.
Darllaw, v. a. (arllaw) To make to pass through; to brew, to make liquor.

Derllesid i'm llaw llad ym godde.

There was poured into my hand a blessing to astonish me. Gwalchmai.

Darllawfa, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (darllaw—ma) A brewing place; brewhouse, or brewery.
Darllawiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darllaw) A brewing, the act of making liquor.
Darllawydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (darllaw) A brewer.
Darllawyddawl, a. (darllawydd) Relating to a brewer's trade, or mystery.
Darllawyddiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (darllawydd) A brewer's trade, or profession.
Darllëad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llëad) A reading.
Darllëadwy, a. (darllëad) That may be read.
Darllëain, v. a. (llëain) To read; to lecture.
Darllëaw, v. a. (llëaw) To read. *Efe ddarllëaws, he has read.*

A dau lyfr i'rh law,
Yn eu darllëaw.

And two books in thy hand, being reading of them. Taliesin.

Darllëawd, s. m. (llëawd) A reading; lection.
Darllëawdr, s. m.—pl. darllëodron (darllëawd) A lecturer, one who gives lecturer.
Darllëawl, a. (llëawl) Relating to reading.
Darllëawr, s. m.—pl. darllëorion (llëawr) A lecturer, or a reader.
Darllëedig, a. (llëedig) That is read out.
Darllëedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. an (darllëedig) A lecturing; a reading; lection. *Darllëedigaeth doethion dysgedig, the reading of the learned wise men. Welsh Laws.*
Darllen, s. m. (llën) A reading; a lection.
Darllen, v. a. (llën) To read; to peruse.
Darllenadwy, a. (darllen) Legible, readable.
Darllenawd, s. m. (darllen) A reading, a lection.
Darllenawg, a. (darllen) Of much reading.
Darllenawl, a. (darllen) Relating to reading.
Darllenedig, a. (darllen) That is read.
Darllenedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (darllenedig) The act of reading; a lectureship.
Darllenfa, s. f.—pl. darllenfeydd (darllen—ma) A reading desk.
Darlleniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darllen) A reading.
Darllenoldeb, s. m. (darllenawl) Legibleness.
Darllenu, v. a. (darllen) To read; to peruse.

Ni bydd doeth ni ddarlleno.

He will not be wise that will not read. Adage.

Darllëodraeth, s. m. (darllëawdr) Readership.
Darllëoldeb, s. m. (darllëawl) Legibleness.
Darllëu, v. a. (llëu) To read; to lecture.

Y llyfr hwn—
Yn mhob lle y darllëir.

In every place this book will be read. I. ab Rh. ab Ieuan Llwyd.

Darllëwr, s. m.—pl. darllëwyr (llëwr) Lecturer.
Darllëwychawl, a. (llëwychawl) Resplendent.
Darllëwychiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llëwychiad) A throwing a lustre over; illumination.
Darllëwychu, v. a. (llëwychu) To illuminate.
Darllëydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llëydd) A lecturer.
Darllëyddiaeth, s. m. (darllëydd) A lectureship.
Darmain, s. m. (armain) A prognostication.
Darmain, v. a. (armain) To prognosticate.

Gauaf sy'n lladd y gwiall,
A dug o goedydd y dail—
Mawr ei sain yn darmain dig.

The winter is killing the saplings, and takes from the woods the leaves—great his uproar prognosticating wrath. D. ab Gwilym.

Darmerth, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (merth) Preparation.
Darmerthawl, a. (darmerth) Preparatory.
Darmerthedd, s. m. (darmerth) Preparedness.
Darmerthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darmerth) A providing, or a preparing.
Darmerthu, v. a. (darmerth) To provide.
Darn, s. m.—pl. t. au (arn) A piece, a fragment; a patch; a part.
Darnaid, s. f.—pl. darneidian (naid) A hop.
Darnedig, a. (darn) That is pieced; patched.
Darnedigaeth, s. m. (darnedig) The act of breaking, or cutting into pieces.
Darneidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darnaid) A hopping.
Darneidiaw, v. a. (darnaid) To vault, to hop.
Darneidiawl, a. (darnaid) Apt to jump up.
Darngudd, a. (cudd) In a secret way; sly.
Darnguddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darngudd) A partly hiding; a sly action; a purloining.
Darnguddiaw, v. a. (darngudd) To purloin.
Darnguddiawl, a. (darngudd) Apt to be sly.
Darnguddiwr, s. m.—pl. darnguddwyr (darngudd—gwr) A purloiner.

Darniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darn) A piecing.
Darniaw, *v. a.* (darn) To cut to pieces.
Darniawl, *a.* (darn) Composed of pieces.
Darniwr, *s. m.*—*pl. darnwyr* (darn—gwr) One who cuts, or makes in pieces.
Darnod, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (nôd) Distinction.
Darnodawl, *a.* (darnod) Distinctive; noted.
Darnodi, *v. a.* (darnod) To distinguish.

Ni ddylid byth ddarnodi gwr boneiddig yn siared yn y wlaideidd-iaith.

A gentleman ought not ever to be distinguished as speaking in the rustic dialect. *Borddas.*

Darnofiaw, *s. m.* (nofiaw) Supernatation.
Darnofiaw, *v. a.* (nofiaw) To swim the top.
Darnofiawl, *a.* (nofiawl) Supernatant.
Daroddef, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (goddef) Sufferance.
Daroddef, *v. a.* (goddef) To suffer, or bear with.
Daroddefawl, *a.* (daroddef) Suffering, passive.
Daroddefedig, *a.* (daroddef) That is suffered.
Daroddefedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (daroddefedig) The act of suffering, or bearing with.
Daroddefiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (daroddef) A suffering, permitting, or giving up; the *epitrope*, a figure in rhetoric.
Daroddefu, *v. a.* (daroddef) To permit, to suffer.
Daroddefus, *a.* (daroddef) Suffering, passive.
Darofyn, *s. m.* (gofyn) A slight intimation.
Darofyn, *v. a.* (gofyn) To intimate, to hint.
Darofynawl, *a.* (darofyn) Having a design.
Darofyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darofyn) A purposing, designing; an intimating.
Darogan, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (gogan) A proclamation, prediction, foretelling, foreboding, or prophecy

Ac edrych hyny oll o ddaroganau a oruz i geislaw gwybod a oedd wir a ddywed yr angel; a phan weles Allan y daroganau oll yn un ag ymadrawd yr angel, yd annoges i Gadwaladr fyned i Rufain.

And he looked over all those prophecies, in order to know if it was true what the angel said; and when Allan beheld all the prophecies in unison with the discourse of the angel, he persuaded Cadwaladr to go to Rome. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Darogan, *v. a.* (gogan) To predicate; to proclaim; to forebode, to prophesy.

Cred i Dduw nad derwyddon ddarogant,
 Ban torer din breon baint.

Trust to God that the druids will prophesy not when the privilege of the bill of legislature shall be broken. *Meigant.*

Daroganawg, *a.* (darogan) That is foretold.
Daroganawl, *a.* (darogan) Prophetic; boding.
Daroganawr, *s. m.*—*pl. daroganorion* (darogan) A diviner, a prognosticator; a prophet.
Daroganedig, *a.* (darogan) Prognosticated.
Daroganiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darogan) A prophesying; a prediction; vaticiny.
Daroganu, *v. a.* (darogan) To practise prediction, to vaticinate; to prophesy.
Daroganus, *a.* (darogan) Presaging; ominous.
Daroganwr, *s. m.*—*pl. daroganwyr* (darogan—gwr) A diviner, or foreteller; a prophet.

Duw nef—
 Dri ac un, yw'r d'roganwr.

God of Heaven—three and one, is the man of prophecy *D. ab Edmunt.*

Darogenydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (darogan) A diviner; a predictor; a prophet.
Darogwyddaw, *v. a.* (gogwyddaw) To incline.
Darogwyddawl, *a.* (gogwyddawl) Inclining.
Darogwyddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gogwyddiad) Inclination; a becoming oblique.
Daron, *s. m.* (dâr) The thunderer, an epithet for the Deity, amongst the ancient Britons; also a proper name of men.

Daronwy, *s. m.* (daron) The thunderer; also a proper name of men.

Darostwng, *s. m.* (gostwng) Debasement.
Darostwng, *v. a.* (gostwng) To subdue, to subjugate, to bring under; to quell.
Darostyngadwy, *a.* (darostwng) Vanquishable.
Darostyngawl, *a.* (darostwng) Tending to subdue.
Darostyngedig, *a.* (darostwng) Being subjected.

At Gaswallawn y dothoeddynt y tri brenin a oeddynt ddarostyngedig iddo; nid amgen, Creidw brenin yr Alban, a Gwrthael brenin Gwynedd, a Brythael brenin Dyfed; ac y rhai hyny, megis pawb, a roddes gynghor yn newydd, cyrchu gwyr Rhufain cyn cael onaddynt un ddinas nag un castell ar dir Ynys Prydain.

To Caswallon then came the three kings that were subject to him; that is to say, Creidw, king of Alban, and Gwrthael, king of Gwynedd, and Brythael king of Dyfed; and those, as well as all others, gave counsel anew, to attack the men of Rome before they should come possessed of one city or castle on the land of the isle of Britain. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Darostyngedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darostyngedig) The act of subduing; subjection, obeisance.
Darostyngedigaethawl, *a.* (darostyngedigaeth) Tending to bring into subjection.
Darostyngedigaethydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (darostyngedig) One who causes subjection.
Darostyngedigawl, *a.* (darostyngedig) Having a tendency to bring under, or subdue.
Darostyngiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darostwng) A debasing; debasement; subjection.
Darostyngiedydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (darostyngiad) A subduer, or overcomer; a vanquisher.
Darostyngu, *v. a.* (darostwng) To subject.
Darostyngwr, *s. m.*—*pl. darostyngwyr* (darostwng—gwr) A subduer, or subjecter.
Darostyngydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (darostwng) A subduer, or subjecter; a vanquisher.
Darpar, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (par) A preparation.
Darparadwy, *a.* (darpar) That may be prepared.
Darparaeth, *s. m.* (darpar) Preparation.
Darparawl, *a.* (darpar) Preparative, preparing.
Darparedig, *a.* (darpar) That is prepared; ready.
Darparedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darparedig) The act of preparing; preparation.
Darparedigawl, *a.* (darparedig) Preparatory.
Darpariad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darpar) A preparing, or providing; preparation.
Darpariadawl, *a.* (darpariad) Preparatory.
Darpariedydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (darpariad) A preparer; a provider; a furnisher.
Darparu, *v. a.* (darpar) To prepare; to provide.

Yn ein gwlad yn awr mae'r adar,
 Yn darparu'r canu cynnar,
 A llais didwyll, gwynfyd odiaeth,
 Yn eu dyddau ganiadyddiaeth.

In our country now the birds are preparing the early song, with faultless note, supreme the bliss, in their joyful harmony. *E. Matthews.*

Darparwr, *s. m.*—*pl. darparwyr* (darpar—gwr) A preparer; a provider; a procurer.
Darparydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (darpar) A preparer.
Darre, *v. a.* (dar—rhe) To effuse, to appear.

Llwybrawd o'm nwyllant uch no'r nwyfre,
 Neu'r arwedd dyfredd yn eu dyfr-llle,
 Gwisg gwyn-ddail gwiall gwedd a ddarre.

From my vigour I explore above the sky, or at other times the gliding waters in their oozy course, and the sapplings in white-leaved robe of blushing appearance. *Ll. P. Meek.*

Darstain, *s. m.*—*pl. darsteiniau* (darystain) A tinkling, or ringing; a sharp noise.
Darstain, *v. a.* (darystain) To resound; to tinkle.

Tri o ynau yt Reinalt,
 A rof i ddarstain yr allt.

Of guns to thee Reinalt I will give three the cliff to cause to ring. *T. Prys, i R. ab G. ab Bledwyn.*

Darsteiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darstain) A tinkling.
Darsteiniaw, *v. a.* (darstain) To ring, to tinkle.
Darsteiniawl, *a.* (darstain) Tinkling, ringing.

Darsteiniwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* darsteinwyr (darstain—*gwr*) One who tingles; a ringer.
 Darswydaw, *v. a.* (arswydaw) To intimidate.
 Darswydawl, *a.* (arswydawl) Intimidating.
 Darswydiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (arswydiad) A terrifying, or intimidating; intimidation.
 Darswydus, *a.* (arswydus) Terrifying, awful.
 Darswyddaw, *v. a.* (swyddaw) To superintend.
 Darswyddawl, *a.* (swyddawl) Superintendent.
 Darswyddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (swyddiad) A superintending; superintendency.
 Darswyddwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* darswyddwyr (swyddwr) A superintendent, an overseer.
 Darswynaw, *v. a.* (swynaw) To enchant.
 Darswynawl, *a.* (swynawl) Enchanting.
 Darswyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (swyniad) A charming, or enchanting; incantation.
 Darswynwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* darswynwyr (swynwr) A charmer, or enchanter.
 Darsylw, *s. m.* (sylw) An observation.
 Darsylwad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darsylw) Observation; a remarking, or noticing.
 Darsylwawl, *a.* (darsylw) Observing, kening.
 Darsylwedd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (sylwedd) Essence.
 Darsylweddawl, *a.* (darsylwedd) Essential.
 Darsylweddidiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darsylwedd) An essentiating; a forming elemental principles.
 Darsylweddu, *v. a.* (darsylwedd) To element.
 Darsylwi, *v. a.* (darsylw) To observe; to oversee.
 Darsylwydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (sylw) Supervisor.
 Darsylliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (sylliad) A gazing.
 Darsylliawl, *a.* (sylliawl) Staring, gazing.
 Darsyllu, *v. a.* (syllu) To look earnestly, to stare.
 Darsyllwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* darsyllwyr (syllwr) One who looks earnestly; a gazer, a starrer.
 Darsyllydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (sylydd) A starrer.
 Daru, *v. a.* (dar) To end, to terminate, to finish.
Deryw, it is finished; *darroedd* it has been finished or ended.
 Daru, *v. a.* (dar) To tinkle; to make a noise.
 Daruwch, *prep.* (dar) Over, above.
 Darwain, *s. m.* (gwain) A ministration; a lead.
 Darwain, *v. a.* (gwain) To administer; to lead.
 Darware, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (gware) Disport, play.
 Darwarëad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darware) A sporting.
 Darwarëawl, *a.* (darware) Sportive, playful.
 Darwareu, *v. a.* (darware) To sport, to play.

Al Culhwch â dau filgi bronwynion—mal dwy forwennol yn darwareu yn ei gylch.

Culhwch went with two white-breasted greyhounds, like two sea martins playing around him. *H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.*

Darwarëus, *a.* (darware) Sportive, playful.
 Darwedd, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (gwedd) Compliancy.
 Darweddadwy, *a.* (darwedd) Manageable.
 Darweddawd, *s. m.* (darwedd) A managing.
 Darweddawg, *a.* (darwedd) Compliant, pliable.
 Darweddawl, *a.* (darwedd) Compliant; willing.
 Darweddedig, *a.* (darwedd) That is made pliable.
 Darweddeditgaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darweddeditg) The act of making tractable or willing.
 Darweddu, *v. a.* (darwedd) To will; to direct.
 Darweiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darwain) A leading, or bringing on; ministration.
 Darweiniaw, *v. a.* (darwain) To lead, to guide.
 Darweiniawl, *a.* (darwain) Ministrant; leading.
 Darweiniedig, *a.* (darwain) That is lead.
 Darweiniwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* darweinwyr (darwain—*gwr*) A guider, director, or leader.
 Darweithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gweithiad) Supererogation.

Darweithiaw, *v. a.* (gwaith) To supererogate.
 Darweithiawl, *a.* (gweithiawl) Supererogatory.
 Darwel, *s. m.* (gwel) Perspicacity; perception.

Nis gellir dosbarth a rheithiad ar y pennillion o'r mesurau hyn, yn amgen no barn, a sylwedd, a darwel bardd awen-bwyll.

There is no possibility of giving arrangement or rule on these stanzas or metres, otherwise than the judgement, observation, or perception of the ingenious bard. *Barddas.*

Darwel, *a.* (gwel) Perspicacious; perceptive.
 Darweled, *v. a.* (darwel) To discover.
 Darweledig, *a.* (darwel) Endued with sight.
 Darweledigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darweledig) The act of perceiving; perception.
 Darweliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darwel) Perception.
 Darwenawl, *a.* (gwenawl) Apt to be smiling.
 Darweniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gweniad) A smiling.
 Darwenu, *v. a.* (gwenu) To be on the smile.
 Darwib, *s. f.*—*pl. t. iau* (gwib) A hover.
 Darwibiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darwib) A hovering, volitation, or the act of fluttering.
 Darwibiaw, *v. a.* (darwib) To hover about.
 Darwibiawl, *a.* (darwib) Apt to hover about.
 Darwibiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* darwibwyr (darwib—*gwr*) One who courses about; a hoverer.
 Darwiriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwiriad) An assertion.
 Darwiriaw, *v. a.* (gwiriaw) To ascertain.
 Darwiriawl, *a.* (gwiriawl) Assertive, positive.
 Darwiriwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* darwirwyr (gwiriwr) One who asserts; an assertor.
 Darwystlaw, *v. a.* (gwystlaw) To become gaged.
 Darwystlawl, *a.* (gwystlawl) That is gaged.
 Darwystliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwystliad) A being pledging or gaging.
 Darymchwel, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (ymchwel) A reversion; the *epiphora*, or *epistrophe*, a figure in rhetoric, wherein divers sentences end alike.
 Darymchwel, *v. a.* (ymchwel) To revert; to recur.
 Darymchweladwy, *a.* (darymchwel) Revertible.
 Darymchwelidig, *a.* (darymchwel) Reverted.
 Darymchweliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darymchwel) A reverting, or recurring; a reversion.
 Darymchwelyd, *v. a.* (darymchwel) To revert.
 Darymdaith, *s. f.*—*pl.* darymdeithiau (ymdaith) The state of being sojourning.
 Darymdeithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darymdaith) A sojourning, a going a journey.
 Darymdeithiaw, *v. a.* (darymdaith) To sojourn.
 Darymdeithiawl, *a.* (darymdaith) Sojourning.
 Darymgais, *s. f.*—*pl.* darymgeisiau (ymgais) An effort, or exertion.
 Darymgeisiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (darymgais) A making an effort, or exerting one's self.
 Darymgeisiaw, *v. a.* (darymgais) To make effort.
 Darymgeisiawl, *a.* (darymgais) Apt to exert.
 Darymranawl, *a.* (ymranawl) Having a tendency to separate, or divide.
 Darymraniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymraniad) A becoming divided, the act of separating.
 Darymranu, *v. a.* (ymranu) To become partitioned, or separated, to divide.
 Darymred, *s. m.* (ymred) A moving along; a motion: a jaunt, or excursion; a *diarrhoea*, colliquation, in medicine.
 Darymred, *v. a.* (ymred) To move one's self along; to run about; to pass onward; to go backward and forward; to frequent; to cause to go; to consume.

Ef a fedd—
 Llŷ y daw deon yw ddarymred

He is possessed of a court to which will come strangers to frequent it. *Cynddelw.*

Y distain—pedair ar ugain a gaiff gan bob swyddawg a ddar-
ymreto swyd a llyn yn y llys pan elont yn eu swydd.

The steward of the household—four and twenty pence he shall
have from every officer who shall consume meat and drink in the
hall, when they enter on their office. *Welsh Laws.*

- Darymredawl, a.** (darymred) Running to and
fro; moving about; discursive.
Darymrediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darymred) A run-
ning about; a moving along; discursion; a
causing to pass on; a diarrhoea.
Darymredydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (darymred) One
who moves about; a perambulator.
Darymrith, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ymrith) Semblance.
Darymrithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darymrith) A
putting on appearance, or a seeming.
Darymrithiaw, v. a. (darymrith) To be in appear-
ance; to appear, or seem to be.
Darymrithiawl, a. (darymrith) Appearing.
Darymröad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymröad) A becoming
resigned, a giving up; resignation.
Darymröawl, a. (ymröawl) Apt to be resigned.
Darymröi, v. n. (ymröi) To become resigned.
Darymsang, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymsang) A pressure.
Darymsangawl, a. (darymsang) Depressive.
Darymsangiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darymsang) A be-
ing trampling; depression.
Darymsangu, v. a. (darymsang) To be trampling.
Darymsathrawl, a. (ymsathrawl) Apt to be tread-
ing, or trampling.
Darymsathriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ymsathriad) A
being trampling, the act of trampling.
Darymsathru, v. a. (ymsathru) To be trampling.
Darymsawdd, s. m.—pl. darymsoddion (ymsawdd)
A mutual junction; an adjunct.

Mae golud, tylodi, clod, anair, gwisgoedd, o dduddrych dyn yn
ddarymsoddion.

Wealth, poverty, fame, disgrace, and dress, are, with respect to
man, as adjuncts. *H. Perri.*

- Darymsoddawl, a.** (darymsawdd) Adjunctive.

Y gair lloer yw yr arwydd ddarymsoddawl a osodwyd yn lle y
gwr a'i rhoddai yn ei arfau.

The word moon is the adjunctive symbol which has been set
in the place of the person who should have given it in his arms.
H. Perri.

- Darymsoddedig, a.** (darymsawdd) Connected.
Darymsoddi, v. a. (darymsawdd) To become join-
ed, united, or connected.
Darymsoddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (darymsawdd) A
mutually becoming connected; adjunction.
Darysgipiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ysgipiad) A being
suddenly snatching.
Darysgipiaw, v. a. (ysgipiaw) To snatch suddenly.
Darysgipiawl, a. (ysgipiawl) Apt to snatch.
Darysgipiwr, s. m. (ysgipiwr) A snatcher.
Darysgylfawl, a. (ysgylfawl) Apt to snatch.
Darysgylfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ysgylfiad) A
snatching in the beak; depredation.
Darysgylfu, v. a. (ysgylfu) To snatch a prey.
Darystain, s. m.—pl. darysteiniau (ystain) A
tinkling; a peal; a sharp noise.
Darystain, v. a. (ystain) To tinkle, to peal.
Darysteiniaid, s. m.—pl. t. au (darystain) A
sharp reverberation of sound; a tinkling.
Darysteiniaw, v. a. (darystain) To tinkle, to ring.
Darysteiniawl, a. (darystain) Tinkling, ringing.
Darysteiniawr, s. m.—pl. darysteinwyr (darystain
—gwr) A tinkler, one who makes a peal.
Das, s. m.—pl. deisi (as) A heap; a stack, mow,
or rick. *Das yd*, a corn rick; *das gwair*, a
hay rick; *das mawn*, a turf pile; *das rhedyn*,
a fern mow.

Cymaint caredigrwydd a rhwng yr hen fuwch ag y das gwair.

As much fondness as between the old cow and the hay-stack.
Adage.

- Dasawl, a.** (das) Cumulated; in ricks, or stacks.
Dasedig, a. (das) Cumulated, ricked, stacked.
Dasgwrn, s. m.—pl. dasgyrnau (das—cwrn) A
pile, or heap; a cone; a rick.
Dasgyrnawl, a. (dasgwrn) In a pile, or rick.
Dasgyrniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dasgwrn) A piling;
a cumulation; a stacking.
Dasgyrnu, v. a. (dy—asgyrnu) To grin, to snarl.
Dasiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (das) A ricking.
Dasmal, s. m. (dy—as—mal) A gentle touch.
Dasmal, v. a. (dy—as—mal) To touch gently.
Dasmaliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dasmal) A softly
touching; a tickling.
Dasmalu, v. a. (dasmal) To touch gently.
Dasu, v. a. (das) To pile up; to stack, to rick.
Daswl, s. m.—pl. dasylau (das) A pile; a stack.
Daswrn, s. m.—pl. dasyrnau (das—gwrn) A pile.
Dasyliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (daswl) A piling up.
Dasylu, v. a. (daswl) To pile, to heap; to rick.
Dasyrnawl, a. (daswrn) In a pile, in a rick.
Dasyrniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (daswrn) A stacking.
Dasyrnu, v. a. (daswrn) To heap; to rick.
Dattaen, s. m. (taen) A renewed spreading.
Dattaenawl, a. (dattaen) Apt to spread anew.
Dattaenedig, a. (dattaen) That is spread anew.
Dattaeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dattaen) A re-spread-
ing; a re-sprinkling.
Dattaennu, v. a. (dattaen) To spread out anew.
Dattaith, s. f.—pl. datteithiau (taith) A renew-
ed journey; a journey back.
Dattal, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tal) A re-payment.
Dattaliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dattal) A re-paying.
Dattaliedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dattaliad) One
who pays again; a reimbursor.
Dattalu, v. a. (dattal) To repay, to reimburse.
Dattanawl, a. (tanawl) Tending to quench.
Dattaniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (taniad) A quenching.
Dattaniaw, v. a. (taniaw) To quench a fire.
Dattaraw, v. a. (taraw) To strike back again.
Dattarawiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dattaraw) A strik-
ing again; repulsion, repercussion.
Dattardd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tardd) A checked
eruption, or budding; deciduousness.
Dattarddawl, a. (dattardd) Tending to stop, or
cease from breaking out, or budding.
Dattarddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dattardd) The act
or state of stopping from breaking out.
Dattarddiant, s. m. (dattardd) A stopping from
erupting, springing, or breaking out.
Dattarddu, v. a. (dattardd) To cease from bud-
ding, or springing out.
Dattarth, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (tarth) Vapour dissipated
Dattarthawl, a. (dattarth) Clearing of mist.
Dattarthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dattarth) A ceasing
from being vaporous, or misty.
Dattarthu, v. a. (dattarth) To clear of vapour.
Dattawd, v. a. (tawd) To loosen, to unbind, to
untie, to undo, to unfold, to disentangle.

A ddattodi di rwyau Orion?

Wilt thou loosen the bands of Orion? *Job xxxviii. 31.*

- Dattawdd, s. m.** (tawdd) A second melting.
Dattawdd, v. a. (tawdd) To re-dissolve.
Dattawl, s. m. (tawl) A retrenching.
Dattebygawl, a. (tebygawl) Apt to be unlike.
Dattebygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (tebygiad) A mak-
ing unlike, or dissimilar, the act of becoming
unlike.
Dattebygu, v. a. (tebygu) To render dissimilar.
Dattech, s. m. (tech) A return from sculking.

Dattechawl, *a.* (dattech) Tending to cease from sculking; disposed to take fresh courage.
 Dattechiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dattech) A returning.
 Dattechu, *v. a.* (dattech) To cease from sculking.
 Datteimlad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (teimlad) A check of the sense of feeling.
 Datteimladiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (datteimlad) A ceasing from feeling.
 Datteimladrwydd, *s. m.* (datteimlad) The state of being deprived of feeling.
 Datteimladwy, *a.* (datteimlad) Capable of depriving of feeling or of making torpid.
 Datteimlaw, *v. a.* (teimlaw) To cease feeling.
 Datteithiad, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (dattaith) A journeying back; retrogradation.
 Datteithiaw, *v. a.* (dattaith) To retrocede.
 Datteithiawl, *a.* (dattaith) Apt to retrocede.
 Datterfynawl, *a.* (terfynawl) Tending to do away a limit, or separation.
 Datterfyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (terfyniad) A taking away a boundary, or limit.
 Datterfynu, *v. a.* (terfynu) To take away a boundary, limit, or separation.
 Datterfysgawl, *a.* (terfysgawl) Tending to appease, or refrain from tumult.
 Datterfysgiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (terfysgiad) A ceasing from tumult; a stilling, or assuaging.
 Datterfysgu, *v. a.* (terfysgu) To cease to riot.
 Datterwynawl, *a.* (terwynawl) Cooling.
 Datterwyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (terwyniad) The act of taking away of fierceness.
 Datterwynu, *v. a.* (terwynu) To quench heat.
 Dattesawl, *a.* (tesawl) Tending to allay heat.
 Dattesu, *v. a.* (tesu) To cease being sultry.
 Dattirfiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (tirfiad) A taking away freshness, or briskness; a distempering.
 Dattirfiaw, *v. a.* (tirfiaw) To rob of freshness.
 Dattirfiawl, *a.* (tirfiawl) Tending to deaden.
 Dattirionawl, *a.* (tirionawl) Apt to allay love.
 Dattirioni, *v. n.* (tirioni) To become unlovely.
 Dattirioniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (tirioniad) The act of making, or of becoming unamiable.
 Dattirionwch, *s. m.* (tirionwch) The state of being made unamiable, or unpleasant.
 Dattöad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (töad) An unroofing.
 Dattöawl, *a.* (töawl) That is unroofed or bare.
 Dattochawl, *a.* (tochawl) Apt to dry up vapour.
 Dattochi, *v. a.* (tochi) To exiccate, or dry vapour.
 Dattochiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (tochiad) Exiccation.
 Dattodadwy, *a.* (dattawd) That may be loosened, untied, unravelled, or disentangled.
 Dattodawl, *a.* (dattawd) Loose, disentangled.
 Dattodedig, *a.* (dattawd) Untied, disentangled.
 Dattodedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dattodedig) The act of loosening, or unbinding; dissolution.
 Dattodi, *v. a.* (dattawd) To loosen, to unbind.
 Dattodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dattawd) A loosening untying, disentangling, or unravelling.
 Dattodiedydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (dattodiad) One who loosens, or unties; a disentangler.
 Dattodwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dattawd—gwr) One who disentangles, a loosener.
 Dattodydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (dattawd) A loosener.
 Dattoddadwy, *a.* (dattawdd) Dissolvable anew.
 Dattoddawl, *a.* (dattawdd) Tending to melt anew.
 Dattoddedig, *a.* (dattawdd) That is melted anew.
 Dattoddedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dattoddedig) The act of melting or dissolving anew.
 Dattoddi, *v. a.* (dattawdd) To dissolve anew.
 Dattoddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dattawdd) A melting, or dissolving anew; a re-solution.

Dattoddiant, *s. m.* (dattawdd) A melting anew.
 Dattodiedydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (dattodiad) A resolvent, a dissolvent, or what dissolves.
 Dattoi, *v. a.* (toi) To take off a covering.
 Dattolciad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (tolciad) A taking out irregularities, or creases in yielding bodies.
 Dattolciaw, *v. a.* (tolciaw) To take out dents.
 Dattoli, *v. a.* (dattawl) To re-diminish.
 Dattoliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dattawl) A retrenching.
 Dattoliaw, *v. a.* (dattawl) To diminish anew.
 Dattoliedig, *a.* (dattawl) That is retrenched.
 Dattoliedydd, *s. m.* (dattoliad) A retrencher.
 Dattorchedig, *a.* (torchedig) That is unwreathed.
 Dattorchi, *v. a.* (torchi) To unwreath, to untwine.
 Dattorchiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (torchiad) Unwreathing, or the act of untwining.
 Dattorchiedydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (dattorchiad) One who unwreathes, or untwines.
 Dattorchwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dattorchwyr) (torchwr) One who untwists, or frees from an involution.
 Dattoredig, *a.* (toredig) That is broken anew.
 Dattöri, *v. a.* (töri) To break anew; to refract.
 Dattöriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (töriad) Refraction.
 Dattöriedydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (dattöriad) Refractor; one that breaks again.
 Dattraethawl, *a.* (traethawl) Recapitulatory.
 Dattraethiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (traethiad) A reciting, or speaking anew; recapitulation.
 Dattraethiedydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (dattraethiad) One who details anew, a recapitulator.
 Dattraethu, *v. a.* (traethu) To recapitulate.
 Dattrafodawl, *a.* (trafod) Tending, or inclining to cease from bustle.
 Dattrafodi, *v. a.* (trafodi) To cease toiling.
 Dattrafodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (trafodiad) A ceasing from toil, labour, or strife.
 Dattrafferthawl, *a.* (trafferthawl) Tending, or inclining to cease from business.
 Dattrafferthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (trafferthiad) A ceasing from bustle, toil, or business.
 Dattrafferthu, *v. a.* (trafferthu) To cease toiling.
 Dattraidd, *s. m.* (traidd) A repassing back.
 Dattraigl, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (dattraigl) A retrograde movement; retrocession.
 Dattraill, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (dattraill) A revolution, or turn back; retrocession.
 Dattramwy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (datramwy) A remigration, regress, or the act of passing back again.
 Dattramwyad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (datramwy) Retrogression, or a travelling back; recursion.
 Dattramwyaw, *v. a.* (datramwy) To regress.
 Dattramwyawl, *a.* (datramwy) Apt to remigrate, regress, or rove back again.
 Dattrefn, *s. f.* (trefn) A discomposure.
 Dattrefnawl, *a.* (dattrefn) Apt to disarrange.
 Dattrefniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dattrefn) A putting out of order, a discomposing.
 Dattrefnu, *v. a.* (dattrefn) To discompose.
 Dattrefnwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dattrefnwyr) (dattrefn—gwr) One who puts in disorder; a discomposer.
 Dattreiddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dattraidd) A repassing through; a penetrating back.
 Dattreiddiaw, *v. a.* (dattraidd) To re-penetrate.
 Dattreiddiawl, *a.* (dattraidd) Apt to repass.
 Dattreiddiedig, *a.* (dattraidd) That is repassed.
 Dattreiddiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dattreiddwyr) (dattraidd—gwr) One who penetrates back again.
 Dattreiglaw, *v. a.* (dattraigl) To revolve back.
 Dattreigliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dattraigl) A receding, or revolving back; retrogradation.
 Dattreigliedig, *a.* (dattraigl) Retrogressive.

Dattreiglwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* *dattreiglwyr* (*dattraigl—gwr*) One who recedes back.
Dattreilliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*dattraill*) A revolving, or turning back; retrocession.
Dattreilliaw, *v. a.* (*dattraill*) To retrocede.
Dattreilliedig, *a.* (*dattraill*) That is rolled back.
Dattrethawl, *a.* (*trethawl*) Tending to untax.
Dattrethedig, *a.* (*trethedig*) Freed from tax.
Dattrethiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*trethiad*) A taking off, or annulling a tax.
Dattrethu, *v. a.* (*trethu*) To take off taxes.
Dattro, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (*tro*) A twist back; a contrary turn. *Dyro ddattro ynddo.*
Dattroawl, *a.* (*dattro*) Tending to turn back, or untwist; tending to recurve; recurved.
Dattroediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*troediad*) Remigration, or the act of roving back.
Dattroediaw, *v. a.* (*troediaw*) To pace back.
Dattroediawl, *a.* (*troediawl*) Apt to remigrate.
Dattroedig, *a.* (*dattro*) That is turned back.
Dattroedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*dattroedig*) The act of turning back, the act of untwisting.
Dattroi, *v. a.* (*dattro*) To turn back, to untwine, to untwist, to unwreath, to unfold; to distort.
Dattroiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*dattro*) A retwisting.
Dattroiedydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (*dattroiad*) A distorter; one that untwists or unwreathes.
Dattrws, *s. m.* (*trws*) Dishabille, or undress.
Dattrwsiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*dattrws*) A disrobing, or a disarraying.
Dattrwsiadu, *v. a.* (*dattrwsiad*) To disrobe.
Dattrwsiadus, *a.* (*dattrwsiad*) Fond of dishabille.
Dattrwsiaw, *v. a.* (*dattrws*) To disarray.
Dattrwsiedig, *a.* (*dattrws*) That is disrobed.
Dattrwsiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* *dattrwswyr* (*dattrws—gwr*) One who disarrays, or disrobes.
Dattrwydded, *s. f.* (*trwydded*) Revoked privilege.
Dattrwyddedawg, *a.* (*dattrwydded*) Having a privilege, or franchise revoked.
Dattrwyddedawl, *a.* (*dattrwydded*) Disfranchised.
Dattrwyddediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*dattrwydded*) A revoking a privilege; disfranchising.
Dattrwyddedu, *v. a.* (*dattrwydded*) To abrogate a privilege, or licence; to disfranchise.
Dattrwyddedydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (*dattrwydded*) One who revokes a privilege, a disfranchiser.
Dattuddadwy, *a.* (*tuddadwy*) That may be denuded, disclosed, exposed, or uncovered.
Dattuddaw, *v. a.* (*tuddaw*) To uncover, to disclose, to denude, or to denudate.
Dattuddawl, *a.* (*tuddawl*) Apt to disclose.
Dattuddediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*tuddediad*) A disarraying, or putting off garments.
Dattuddedig, *a.* (*tuddedig*) That is disclosed.
Dattuddedu, *v. a.* (*tuddedu*) To disarray.
Dattuddedwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* *dattuddedwyr* (*tudded—wr*) One who disarrays or disrobes.
Dattuddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*tuddiad*) A disclosing, or uncovering; denudation.
Dattueddawl, *a.* (*tueddawl*) Tending to disincline.
Dattueddedig, *a.* (*tueddedig*) That is unbiassed.
Dattueddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*tueddiad*) Unbiassing.
Dattueddu, *v. a.* (*tueddu*) To unbias; to uprise.
Dattueddwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* (*dattueddwyr* (*tueddwr*) One who becomes unbiassed, or impartial.
Dattwythadwy, *a.* (*twythadwy*) Capable of destroying elasticity; that can lose elasticity.
Dattwythaw, *v. a.* (*twythaw*) To deprive of elastic power; to lose elasticity.

Dattwythawl, *a.* (*twythawl*) Tending to destroy elasticity; apt to lose elasticity.
Dattwythedig, *a.* (*twythedig*) Having elasticity destroyed, that has lost elasticity.
Dattwythiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*twythiad*) The act of depriving of, or of losing elasticity.
Dattyb, *s. m.* (*tyb*) An opinion reversed.
Dattybiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*dattyb*) A reversing of an opinion.
Dattybiaw, *v. a.* (*dattyb*) To reverse an opinion.
Dattybiawl, *a.* (*dattyb*) Tending to recant.
Dattybiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* *dattybwyr* (*dattyb—gwr*) One who reverses his opinion.
Dattynâad, *s. m.* (*tynâad*) A loosing of tension.
Dattynâawl, *a.* (*tynâawl*) Tending to relaxate.
Dattynâu, *v. a.* (*tynâu*) To relaxate; to abate, to lose the power of tension; to abate cohesion.
Dattynawl, *a.* (*tynawl*) Tending to relaxate.
Dattynedig, *a.* (*tynedig*) That is unstretched.
Dattyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*tyniad*) A slackening.
Dattyniedydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (*dattyniad*) One that slackens or unstretches.
Dattynu, *v. a.* (*tynu*) To draw back; to relax.
Dattyrawl, *a.* (*tyrawl*) Tending to disperse.
Dattyriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*tyriad*) The act of throwing down a heap, or pile.
Dattyrur, *v. a.* (*tyru*) To scatter a heap or pile.
Dattwynadwy, *a.* (*twynadwy*) Capable of breaking, or throwing off reflection; refrangible.
Dattwynawl, *a.* (*tywynawl*) Tending to refract, or throw back rays; reflective, refractive.
Dattwynedig, *a.* (*tywynedig*) Refrangible.
Dattwyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*tywyniad*) A reflecting back of rays; refraction; refrangibility.
Dattwynu, *v. a.* (*tywynu*) To reflect rays.
Dattwysaw, *v. a.* (*tywysaw*) To reconduct.
Dattwysawl, *a.* (*tywysawl*) Reconducting.
Dattwysiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*tywysiad*) A conducting, or leading back, a reconducting.
Datddaiarawl, *a.* (*daiarawl*) Tending to liberate from, or leave the earth, to disinter.
Datddaiariad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*daiariad*) A taking out of the earth; a disinterment.
Datddaiaru, *v. a.* (*daiaru*) To disinter.
Datddal, *v. a.* (*dâl*) To desist from holding.
Datddaliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*datddal*) A holding back; a refraining, a withholding.
Datddaliedig, *a.* (*datddal*) That is disengaged.
Datddalliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*dalliad*) A doing away or dissipating blindness; recovery of sight.
Datddalliedig, *a.* (*dalliedig*) Cured of blindness.
Datddallu, *v. a.* (*dallu*) To cure of blindness.
Datddanfôn, *v. a.* (*danfôn*) To send back.
Datddanfônadwy, *a.* (*datddanfôn*) That may be sent back again, or returned.
Datddanfônawl, *a.* (*datddanfôn*) That is sent back.
Datddanfoniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*datddanfôn*) A sending back, a returning back.
Datddanheddawl, *a.* (*danheddawl*) Tending to deprive of teeth or notches.
Datddanheddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*danheddiad*) A depriving of teeth, points, or notches.
Datddanheddu, *v.* (*danheddu*) To deprive of teeth.
Datddansawdd, *s. f.*—*pl.* *datddansoddion* (*dansawdd*) Discongruity, want of order.
Datddansoddadwy, *a.* (*datddansawdd*) Capable of depriving of property, or quality.
Datddansoddawl, *a.* (*datddansawdd*) Tending to make incongruous, or inconsistent.
Datddansoddi, *v. a.* (*datddansawdd*) To discompose, or deprive of appropriate qualities.

Datddansoddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (datddansawdd) The act of discomposing qualities.
 Datddarymchwel, *v. a.* (darymchwel) To recur.
 Datddarymchweliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (datddarymchwel) A recurring over again.
 Datddarymchwelyd, *v. a.* (datddarymchwel) To recur or to return a second time.
 Datddarymred, *v. a.* (darymred) To crawl back, to wander, or crawl loiteringly back.
 Datddarymredawl, *a.* (datddarymred) Apt to crawl back, having a tendency to rove back.
 Datddarymrediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (datddarymred) A crawling back, a remigration.
 Datddedwyddaw, *v.* (dedwyddaw) To discomfort.
 Datddedwyddawl, *a.* (dedwyddawl) Discomforting.
 Datddedwyddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dedwyddiad) A depriving of happiness, a discomforting.
 Datddeddfawl, *a.* (deddfawl) Tending to annul, or disuse a settled custom.
 Datddeddfiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (deddfiad) The act of annulling, or repealing a law.
 Datddeddfu, *v. a.* (deddfu) To annul a law.
 Datddefnyddawl, *a.* (defnyddawl) Tending to be void of substance: immaterialized.
 Datddefnyddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (defnyddiad) A making void of substance or immaterial.
 Datddefnyddu, *v. a.* (defnyddu) To immaterialize.
 Datddefodawl, *a.* (defodawl) Tending to abolish a settled custom or usage.
 Datddefodi, *v. a.* (defodi) To abolish a custom.
 Datddefodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (defodiad) The act of abrogating a custom, or usage.
 Datddeiliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (deiliad) A shedding of leaves, the fall of leaves.
 Datddeiliaw, *v. a.* (deiliaw) To shed the leaves.
 Datddeiliawg, *a.* (deiliawg) Bereft of leaves.
 Datddeiliedig, *a.* (deiliedig) Made leafless.
 Datddenawl, *a.* (denawl) Apt to allure back.
 Datddeniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (deniad) A drawing, alluring, or enticing back.
 Datddenu, *v.* (dennu) To allure, or draw back.
 Datdderbyn, *v. a.* (derbyn) To cease receiving.
 Datdderbyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (derbyniad) A ceasing from receiving; a renouncing.
 Datdderbyniawl, *a.* (derbyniawl) Apt to renounce.
 Datddewis, *v. a.* (dewis) To choose over again.
 Datddewisiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (datddewis) A rejecting one choice for another.
 Datddilliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dilliad) Unfolding.
 Datddilliaw, *v.* (dilliaw) To unfold; to expand.
 Datddilliawg, *a.* (dilliawg) Unfolded, or expanded.
 Datddilliawl, *a.* (dilliawl) Tending to unfold.
 Datddilliedig, *a.* (dilliedig) That is unfolded.
 Datddilliedydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (datddilliad) One that unfolds, or expands; an expander.
 Datddilliwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dilliwr) One who takes out folds; an expander.
 Datddillynawl, *a.* (dillynawl) Tending to deprive of smartness, or gaiety.
 Datddillyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dillyniad) A depriving of smartness, or gaiety.
 Datddillynu, *v. a.* (dillynu) To deprive of gaiety.
 Datddinasawl, *a.* (dinasawl) Disfranchised.
 Datddinasiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dinasiad) A disfranchising of the privilege of a city.
 Datddinasu, *v. a.* (dinasu) To disfranchise a city.
 Datddinasyddawl, *a.* (dinasyddawl) Disfranchised.
 Datddinasyddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dinasyddiad) A disfranchising, or annulling a citizenship.
 Datddinasyddu, *v. a.* (dynasyddu) To disfranchise.

Datddirgeliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dirgeliad) A bringing out of concealment.
 Datddirgelu, *v. a.* (dirgelu) To discover.
 Datddirieiadiad, *s. m.* (dirieiadiad) A ceasing from, or leaving off a mischievous course.
 Datddirieiadiaw, *v. a.* (dirieiadiaw) To leave off a mischievous course, or habit.
 Datddirieiadiawl, *a.* (dirieiadiawl) Tending to reform, or leave off ill habits.
 Datddirprwy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (dirprwy) A revoked power, or authority deputed.
 Datddirprwyad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (datddirprwy) A revoking a deputed power, or authority.
 Datddirprwyaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (datddirprwy) The revocation of a deputed power.
 Datddirprwyaw, *v. a.* (datddirprwy) To annul a deputation, to disauthorize.
 Datddirprwyawl, *a.* (datddirprwy) Disauthorized.
 Datddirwyn, *v. a.* (dirwyn) To unwind.
 Datddirwynawl, *a.* (datddirwyn) Apt to unwind.
 Datddirwyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (datddirwyn) The act of separating what is reeled.
 Datddirwyad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dirwyad) The act of annulling a fine, or penalty.
 Datddirwyaw, *v. a.* (dirwyaw) To annul a fine.
 Datddirwyawl, *a.* (dirwyawl) Freed of a fine.
 Datddodawl, *a.* (dodawl) Tending to unplace.
 Datddodi, *v. a.* (dodi) To displace; to place back.
 Datddodiad, *s. m.* (dodiad) A displacing.
 Datddodrefnawl, *a.* (dodrefnawl) Disfurnished.
 Datddodrefniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dodrefniad) A disfurnishing; a taking off furniture.
 Datddodrefnu, *v. a.* (dodrefnu) To disfurnish.
 Datddognawl, *a.* (dognawl) Tending to dissatisfy.
 Datddogni, *v.* (dogni) To dissatisfy.
 Datddogniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dogniad) A dissatisfying; a rendering inadequate.
 Datddolenawl, *a.* (dolenawl) Tending to unbend.
 Datddoleniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (doleniad) The act of straightening what is curved.
 Datddolenu, *v.* (dolenu) To uncurve; to recurve.
 Datddoniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (doniad) The act of depriving of any endowment.
 Datddoniaw, *v.* (doniaw) To deprive of grace.
 Datddoniawl, *a.* (doniawl) Deprived of grace.
 Datddosbarthawl, *a.* (dosbarthawl) Disorganized.
 Datddosbarthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dosbarthiad) The depriving of order; disorganization.
 Datddosbarthu, *v. a.* (dosbarthu) To disorganize.
 Datddringaw, *v. a.* (dringaw) To return from climbing, to come down after climbing.
 Datddringiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dringiad) A returning, or coming down after climbing.
 Datddrychiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (drychiad) A looking back; a ceasing to look.
 Datddrychiawl, *a.* (drychiawl) Looking backwards.
 Datddrychu, *v. a.* (drychu) To look back.
 Datddulliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dulliad) A disforming, or a disfiguring.
 Datddulliaw, *v. a.* (dulliaw) To disfigure.
 Datddulliawl, *a.* (dulliawl) Tending to disform.
 Datddwysaw, *v. a.* (dwysaw) To lighten what is condensed, pressed down, or become heavy.
 Datddwysawl, *a.* (dwysawl) Tending to lighten.
 Datddwysiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dwysiad) A raising, or lightening what is pressed together.
 Datddyblyg, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (dyblyg) A fold turned back; the being unfolded.
 Datddyblygawl, *a.* (datddyblyg) Recurvous.
 Datddyblygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (datddyblyg) The unfolding or taking out of folds.

Datddybylgu, *v. a.* (datddyblyg) To unfold.
 Datddychlamawl, *a.* (dychlamawl) Resilient.
 Datddychlamiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dychlamiad) A recoiling, or leaping back; resilience.
 Datddychlamu, *v. a.* (dychlamu) To start back.
 Datddychludaw, *v. n.* (dychludaw) To separate, or carry off what is heaped together.
 Datddychludawl, *a.* (dychludawl) Having a tendency to dissipate or separate from a heap.
 Datddychludiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dychludiad) A carrying off from a collection.
 Datddychweledig, *a.* (dychweledig) Reverted back.
 Datddychweliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dychweliad) A reverting, or returning back.
 Datddychwelyd, *v. a.* (dychwelyd) To revert.
 Datddeithraw, *v. a.* (dyeithraw) To familiarize.
 Datddeithrawl, *a.* (dyeithrawl) Apt to familiarize.
 Datddeithriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dyeithriad) A leaving off being strange.
 Datddyfysgawl, *a.* (dyfysgawl) Apt to unblend.
 Datddyfysgiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dyfysgiad) A becoming uncompounded, or separate.
 Datddyfysgu, *v.* (dyfysgu) To become unmixed.
 Datddygrawl, *a.* (dygnawl) Apt to leave off toil.
 Datddygriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dygriad) A desisting from toil, hardship, or perseverance.
 Datddygnu, *v. a.* (dygnu) To desist from toil.
 Datddylifaw, *v. n.* (dylifaw) To flow or run back.
 Datddylifawl, *a.* (dylifawl) Apt to flow back.
 Datddylifiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dylifiad) A flowing or streaming back; a reflux.
 Datddymgyrchawl, *a.* (dymgyrchawl) Tending to desist from collecting, or resorting to.
 Datddymgyrchiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dymgyrchiad) A desisting from collecting, or resorting.
 Datddymgyrchu, *v. a.* (dymgyrchu) To desist from resorting together, or congregating.
 Datddynyddawl, *a.* (dynyddawl) Apt to untwist.
 Datddynyddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dynyddiad) The act of untwisting, or untwining.
 Datddynyddu, *v. a.* (dynyddu) To untwist.
 Datddyrysawl, *a.* (dyrysawl) Apt to disentangle.
 Datddyrysiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dyrysiad) A disentangling, unravelling, or loosening.
 Datddyrysu, *v. a.* (dyrysu) To disentangle.
 Datddyysgu, *v. a.* (dysgu) To unteach, to unlearn.
 Datddywediad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dywediad) The act of unsaying, or recalling a word.
 Datddywedyd, *v. a.* (dywedyd) To unsay a word.
 Dathl, *a.* (da—tyl) Celebrious, celebrated, famous.
Dathl twyll goleu, the name of a warrior under Arthur.

Dathl oedd ei glod cyn noi adneu.

Celebrated was his fame ere his being deposited in the earth.
Taliesin.

Dathlawg, *a.* (dathl) Celebrious, renowned.
 Dathliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dathl) Celebration.
 Dathlu, *v. a.* (dathl) To celebrate, to extol.
 Dau, *s. m. r.—pl. deu* oedd. Two. *a.* Two.

Drud ganu deu-lw.

It is daring to utter two oaths.

Adage.

Danarbyrtheg, *s. m.* (dan—ar—pymtheg) The number seventeen. *a.* Seventeen.
 Dauwynebawg, *s. m.* (dau—gwyneb) Pancy violet, or heart's-ease.
 Daw, *s. f.—pl. t. on* (da) A coming; a boon; a son in law.
 Daw, *v.* (*third person future of da*) Will come; he, or it, will come. *Dons, dawaf, deuf,* I will come; *doi*, thou wilt come; *dowch*, and

deuwch, you will come; *doant, dawant*, and *deuant*, they will come; *döynt*, they would come.

Ni ddaw drwg i un na ddaw da i arall.

Evil will not come to one, but good will come to another.
Adage.

Ni bu ddarogan na bai
 Yn y diwedd y deuai.

A prediction there has not been, but in the end it would come.
Cynfrig ab Dafydd Goch.

Dawawd, *s. m.* (daw) An advent, a coming.
 Dawd, *s. m.* (daw) A deposit; a giving.
 Dawed, *v. a.* (daw) To come. *Os doi yma*, if thou wilt come here.
 Dawedadwy, *a.* (dawed) That may come or be.
 Dawedadyn, *s. m.* (dawed) A comer, a settler.
 Dawededig, *a.* (dawed) That is come to pass.
 Dawes, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (daw) A daughter in law.
 Dawf, *s. m.—pl. dofion* (daw) Lach; a son in law.

Ei ddofion a ddigyfoethynt Lyr.

His sons-in-law deprived Lyr of power. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Dawg, *s. m.* (daw) A portion, or allotment.
 Dawn, *s. m.—pl. doniau* (daw) A gift; virtue; grace. *Doniau da*, good qualities. *Dawn byyd*, rent paid in provisions, meat-gavel.

Gweddw crefft heb ei dawn.

An art is destitute without its gift.

Adage.

Gnawd o ben diriad derfysg;
 Lle ni bo dawn ni bydd dysg.

From the mouth of the mischievous issueth uproar; where there is no gift there will be no learning. *Llywarch Hen.*

Dawnedig, *a.* (dawn) Gifted, endowed, enriched.
 Dawnedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dawnedig) The act of enriching; endowment.
 Dawnfawr, *a.* (dawn—mawr) Greatly gifted.
 Dawngar, *a.* (dawn) Enriching, gracious.
 Dawnglod, *a.* (dawn—clod) Fame-conferring.

Myrddin deg dawnglod gywydd.

Myrddin fair of fame-conferring song. *Cyfoesi Myrddin.*

Dawngyrch, *a.* (dawn—cyrch) Virtue-seeking.

Yth dawngyrch gynnyrch—a orddwy Franc a Sais.

Thy virtue-seeking progress—that checks the Frenchman and the Saxon.

Dawni, *v. a.* (dawn) To gift, to endow, to enrich.
 Dawnus, *a.* (dawn) Gifted, graced, virtuous.

Yr oedd ar Wgawn—
 Ddeunaw o gampau dawnus,
 Ac un gamp ddrwg ar Wgawn
 Yn diwynaw'r deunaw dawn.

To Gwgan there were eighteen goodly qualities, and one bad quality had Gwgan marring the eighteen virtues.

L. G. Cethi.

Dawodi, *v. a.* (dawawd) To come, or draw near.
 Dawodiad, *s. m.* (dawawd) A coming; advent.
 Dawodedig, *a.* (dawawd) Being come to pass.
Dawodedigion, comers, or settlers.

Dawr, *v. n.* (daw) To care, to be concerned, or affected; to regard. *Ni'm dawr*, it concerns me not; *ni'm dorbi*, I shall not be concerned.

Ni ddawr hi ddaiaru hwn;
 O'i ddaiaru ni ddorwn.

She will care not that he should be put in the earth; of his being buried I should not be concerned.
D. ab Gwilym, i'r Bwa Bach.

DE, *s. m. r.—pl. t. au.* Action; impulse; a separation, or parting; the right, the right side, or point; the south. It is often used as an affix in composition; as *creudde, eurdde, tandde, trymdde*, and *ysgardde*. *De-diglwyf Casnodyn*.
 De, *v. a.* (*s. de*) To part, to separate; to right.

Cyntefin, cain ar ystre,
 Pan frys cedwyr i gadle:
 Mi nld af, anaf a'm de!

The beginning of summer, glorious on the steeds seem the warriors hastening to the place of battle. I shall not go, infirmity separates me.
Llywarch Hen.

Gwelais le a'm de am dano heddyw;
Hawdd y gallaf wylo!

I have seen a place that separates me; for him this day I have good reason to weep.
Gr. ab Gwrgenau.

Caradwy lywy, lewyh ystre',
Can y daw ym bodd o'm bod yn de.

The lovely fair 'one, the luminary of the village, since my will comes from my being parting.
Ll. P. Moch. i Wenlliant v. Hywel.

De, a. (s. de) Separate, parted, divided; right.

Och hyd atat ti, Dduw, a ddodaf yn dde.

A sigh towards thee, O God, I will utter *aside*.
Phylip Brydydd.

Cenyn cân ein Duw, neud de?
Cyfryw attreg cof atre.

We have it from our God, is it not *right*? Such delay is a pleasant thought.
Gwalchmai.

Dëad, s. m. (de) A parting; separation.

Gwar a'm car, a'm cerwy ren reinlad;
Gwir hir mor de; hir, yn marw, dëad.

Gentle is the one that loves me, I am beloved by the sovereign of distribution; truly, how long separated; long, in dying, the separation.
Llywelyn.

Dëadell, s. f.—pl. t. au (dëad) A flock; a herd.

Mâl y cais bugail ei ddëadell.

Like a shepherd seeking for his flock. *Ezek, xxxiv. 12.*

Dëadellaidd, a. (dëadell) Like a herd; gregarious

Dëadellawg, a. (dëadell) Having herds.

Dëadelliad, s. m. (dëadell) A herding; a going in herds; a forming into a herd.

Dëadellu, v. a. (dëadell) To make a herd.

Dëaeth, s. m. (de) Separation, or division.

A nodes beirdd enwedig,
A ddaeth oll o ddëaeth ddig.

What bards of renown have remarked is entirely come by angry separation.
L. G. Cothi.

Dëail, s. m. (de—ail) A decomposed state.

Dëaint, s. m. (de) Store, or treasure.

Goreu dëaint daioni.

The best store is goodness. *Adage.*

Dëall, s. m. (de—gall) A distinguishing, or analyzing power; the intellect, the understanding

Yn mhob dëall y mae meddwl; yn mhob meddwl y mae naill ai drwg ai da.

In every intellect there is thought: in every thought there is either good or evil. *Adage.*

Ef oedd—
Lluniwr pob dëall uniawn,
A llyfr cyfraith yr iaith iawn.

He was the former of every true conception, and the law book of appropriate language. *D. ab Gwilym, m. Gr. Gryg.*

Dëall, v. a. (de—gall) To apprehend, to understand; to comprehend.

Dëalladwy, a. (dëall) Intelligible, apprehensible.

Dëallawl, a. (dëall) Intellectual; intellectual.

Dëalledig, a. (dëall) Endowed with reason.

Dëalledigaeth, s. m. (dëalledig) The apprehension

Dëalledigawl, a. (dëalledig) Intelligential.

Dëallgar, a. (dëall) Intelligent, knowing; wise.

Dëallgarwch, s. m. (dëallgar) Understanding.

Llygaid cyfartal, duon neu leision, deallgarwch a arwyddocant.

Regular eyes, black or blue, they betoken understanding.

Dëalliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dëall) Intellection.

Dëallt, s. m. (dëall) Intellect; the understanding.

Dëalltawl, a. (dëallt) Intellectual; intellectual.

Dëalltiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dëallt) Intellection.

Dëalltwr, s. m.—pl. dëalltwyr (dëallt—gwr) One who comprehendeth; intellectualist.

Dëalltwri, s. m. (dëalltwr) Intelligence; skill.

Dëalltwriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dëalltwr) Intelligence; understanding, comprehension.

Dëalltwrus, a. (dëalltwr) Intelligent; skilful.

Dëallu, v. n. (dëall) To apprehend; to comprehend; to understand.

Tair hyweddiant celfyddyd: ar a'i hoffer, ar a'i dëallo, ac ar a'i dirper.

The three facilities of science: on him that delights in it, on him that understands it, and on him that is necessitated to it.
Barddas.

Dëallus, a. (dëall) Knowing, cunning, discreet.

Dëallwr, s. m.—pl. dëallwyr (dëall—gwr) One who understands; one quick of apprehension.

Deallwr, a dau well-well,
Distaw a mul, oes dim well!

A knowing man, and what is twice better still, silent and modest, is there any thing else more good?
H. Cae Llwyd.

Dëau, s. m. (de) The right; the south. Tua'r dëau, towards the right; towards the south.

Dëau, a. (de) Right; dexterous; southern. Tu dëau, the right side; llaw ddëau, the right hand: gwynt dëau, south wind; dyn dëau iawn, a very dexterous man.

Dëawd, s. m. (de) A separation; a taking from, or extracting.

Dëawl, a. (de) Having a tendency to separate.

Deawr, v. a. (de) To obstruct, to hinder. Dyfed.

Deb, a particle affixed in composition. It has the force of Ness in the English.

Debed, v. a. (ped) To go away, to depart.

A fo a'i fryd ar ddebed,
Ni wna dda cya ei fyned.

He that is intent upon going will do no good before he goes.
Adage.

Debryd, a. (pryd) Reparative; beautifying.

Debrydawl, a. (debryd) Tending to repair.

Debrydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (debryd) Reparation.

Debrydu, v. a. (debryd) To put into repair.

Dechre, s. m. (de—cre) A beginning, or origin.

Tri amgen pob hanfod wrth fywyd: dechre yn annwn, treigl yn abred, a chyflawnder yn y nef, sef cylch y gwynfyd; ac heb llyn o dripheth nis gellir unpeti namyn Duw.

The three necessities of every being that has life: a beginning in the lowest point of existence, progression through the circle of inchoation, and plenitude in heaven, or the circle of felicity; and without these three things nothing can be but God. *Barddas.*

Dechreäd, s. m.—pl. t. au (dechre) Origination; a beginning, or commencing.

Dechreäwl, a. (dechre) Initial; originating.

Dechreëdig, a. (dechre) Having a beginning.

Dechreëdigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dechreëdig) A beginning, or commencement.

Dechreu, s. m.—pl. t. on (dechre) A beginning.

Nid yw hi ond dechreu'r drwg,
Rhwyg Gwen lliw'r mwg a minnau.

It is but the beginning of mischief between the fair of smoky hue and me. *Adage.*

Dechreu, v. a. (dechre) To begin, to commence, to set about; to originate.

Dechreuad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dechreu) A beginning

Dechreuawl, a. (dechreu) Original; initial; primordial, primitive.

Dywedir bod—pechawd dechreuawl, a phechawd gweithredawl.

It is said there is—original sin, and actual sin. *Elucidarius.*

Dechreuedig, a. (dechreu) Having a beginning.

Dechreuedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dechreuedig) A commencement, or beginning.

Dechreuedigawl, a. (dechreuedig) Inceptive.

Dechrenwr, s. m.—pl. dechreuwr (dechren—gwr) A beginner, a commencer, or one who begins.

Dedfryd, s. f.—pl. t. au (edfryd) Restoration; a verdict, sentence, or judgment; also evidence.

Dedryd y deuddeg didras.

The verdict of the twelve impartial ones. *L. Mon.*

Dedfrydawl, a. (dedfryd) Tending to adjudicate.
Dedfrydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dedfryd) The act of setting right, or restoring; adjudication.
Dedlid, a. (edlid) Having renewed anger.
Dedlidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dedlid) A renewing of anger, or wrath.
Dedlidiawl, v. a. (dedlid) To be angry again.
Dedlidiawl, a. (dedlid) Tending to renew anger.
Dedwin, a. (edwin) Evanescent, fading.
Dedwinad, s. m. (dedwin) A fading away.
Dedwinaw, v. a. (dedwin) To fade away, to vanish; to consume; to be consumed.

Dedwinodd fy llygad gan ofid.

My sight is consumed with affliction. Psalm xxxi. 9.

Dedwinawl, a. (dedwin) Tending to fade.
Dedwinedd, s. m. (dedwin) Evanescence.
Dedwiniant, s. m. (dedwin) A withering.
Dedwinoldeb, s. m. (dedwinawl) Evanidness.
Dedwydd, s. m. (dy—ad—gwydd) Recovery of intelligence; attainment of knowledge; an intelligent state; discreetness; collectedness; a state of bliss.—This word originated in the bardic philosophy, which represents the human soul as in progression through all modes of existence, from a lapsed state deprived of all knowledge, to the summit of intelligence, which alone is the perfection of happiness.

Nid dedwydd ni ddyfo pwyll.

It is not intelligence that is not reason. Adage.

Dedwydd, a. (dy—ad—gwydd) Having recovered intelligence, or knowledge: intelligent, discreet; collected; serene; mild;—happy, blessed

Dedwydd pawb wrth a'i llocho.

Every one is mild to whom he is cherished by. Adage.

Dysg ddedwydd a gair, dysg ddiriad a gwial.

Teach the discreet with a word, teach the stubborn with rods. Adage.

Gwell am y pared a dedwydd nog am y tan a diriad.

It is better to be on the other side of the wall with the searcher after knowledge, than on the other side of the fire with the dolt. Adage.

Tri pheth a gaiff dyn dedwydd: cariad perffailth, bywyd heddych-law, a llawenydd nefawl.

Three things the prudent man will attain; perfect love, peaceful life, and heavenly joy. Trioedd Moes.

Tri pheth serchawg i'w gweld: diriad yn myned yn ddedwydd, cybydd yn myned yn hael, a phechadur yn myned yn santaidd.

Three things that are lovely to be observed: the thoughtless becoming prudent, the miser becoming generous, and a sinner becoming holy. Trioedd Moes.

Dedwydd o enaid ydwyd,

Llaw Ddau a'n dyco lle'dd wyd.

A blessed soul thou art, may the hand of God bring us to the place where thou art. L. Morris.

Dedwyddaw, v. n. (dedwydd) To attain knowledge; to become collected; to be happy; to make happy, to beatify.

Dedwyddawl, a. (dedwydd) Tending to intelligence; tending to happiness.

Dedwyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dedwydd) An attaining a state of intelligence; a making, or becoming happy; beatification.

Dedwyddus, a. (dedwydd) Contributing to intelligence; tending to happiness; beatifical.

Dedwyddusrwydd, s. m. (dedwyddus) Beatitude.

Dedwyddwch, s. m. (dedwydd) The state of restored knowledge; the state of perfect intelligence; blessedness, happiness.

Dedwyddydd, s. m. (dedwydd) A return to intelligence; state of knowledge; happiness.

Dedwyn, a. (gwyn) Having recovered the disposition, or passion; being appeased, or tranquillized.

*Didole ydyw'r gwr dedwyn,
Diwall hap o deall byn.*

Without a blemish is the appeased man, a faultless event, if he but understands this. Owain Gwynedd.

Dedylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (tylliad) A sucking.

Dedylliaw, v. a. (tylliaw) To suck, to suckle.

Dedylliawg, a. (tylliawg) Suckling, that suckles.

Dedylliawl, a. (tylliawl) Sucking, apt to suck.

Y llo a ddyly ymdaith naw cam, a dedyllu groesyn o'i phedair teth.

The calf ought to walk nine paces, and to draw nurture out of her four teats. Welsh Laws.

Dedd, s. m.—pl. t. au (edd) A statute; a rule.

Deddestl, s. m. (de—destl) That gives comfort.

Deddf, s. f.—pl. t. au (dedd) A statute, ordinance, or law; a ceremony. *Deddf farnedig, a statute of judgment.*

Angen a dyr ddeddf.

Necessity will break a law. Adage.

Tair deddf gweithredoedd dyn: a waharddo yn arall, a geisio gan arall, ac ni waeth gauddo ba wedd y bo gan arall.

The three laws of man's actions; what he forbids in another, what he seeks from another, and what he cares not in what manner it may be with another. Barddas.

Deddfawl, a. (deddf) Ordinary; established; regular; orderly; ceremonial; moral.

Deddfedig, a. (deddf) Being instituted.

Deddfedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (deddfedig) Institution.

Deddfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (deddf) Ordination.

Deddfoldeb, s. m. (deddfawl) Ordinateness.

Deddfolder, s. m. (deddfawl) A state of set forms

Deddfoli, v. a. (deddfawl) To make ordinal.

Deddfolrwydd, s. m. (deddfawl) Ceremonialness.

Deddfu, v. a. (deddf) To institute; to legislate.

Deddfwr, s. m.—pl. deddfwyr (deddf—gwr) One who establishes a rule; a legislator.

Deddyw, v. pret. (dy—eddyw) Came; he or it came; he or it is come; it came to pass.

Dëeiliad, s. m. (dëail) A decomposing of parts.

Dëeiliaw, v. a. (dëail) To decompose; to unravel.

Dëeuad, s. m. (dëau) A righting; a using dexterity; a southing, or a coming to the south.

Dëeuaw, v. a. (dëau) To use dexterity; to tend toward, or to approach the south.

Dëeuawl, a. (dëau) Dexterous, expert; southern.

Dëeuder, s. m. (dëau) Dexterity; southerliness.

Dëeuig, a. (dëau) Dexterous, or expert.

Def, s. m.—pl. t. on (de) What produceth, or is enjoyed, one's own, or right.

*Wynt cenynt nas cëynt, pa hon
Y cëblynt, o'r cwbl o'n defon.*

They would sing that they obtained not (what a manifest thing they scandalize) the whole of our dues. Ll. P. Mock, i D. ab Owain.

Defawd, s. f.—pl. defodau (def) Usage, use; manner; custom, or established rule.

Amod a dyr ddefawd.

An agreement will break a custom. Adage.

Defawd yw dawed Owain,

A goresgyn hyd Lundain,

I roddi i Gymmru goelfain.

It is an established thing the coming of Owain, and to conquer as far as London, to give to the Welsh glad tidings. Cyfoesi Myrddin.

Am dri achaws y gelwir y beirdd, yn feirdd wrth fraint a defawd beirdd Ynys Prydain: yn gyntaf, am mai yn Ynys Prydain y cafwyd barddoniaeth gyntaf; yn ail, am na chafwyd na gwlad arall erioed ddëall cyflawn ar farddoniaeth; yn drydydd, am nas gellir cynnal barddoniaeth gyflawn eithr yn mraint defodau a llafar gorsedd beirdd Ynys Prydain; ac am hyn, o ba wlad bynnag y boynt, beirdd wrth fraint a defawd beirdd Ynys Prydain tu gelwir.

For three reasons are the bards titled bards according to the privilege and institute of the bards of the Island of Britain: first, because bardism originated in the Island of Britain; secondly, because pure bardism was never well understood in any other country: thirdly, because pure bardism can never be preserved and continued but under the privilege of the institutes and voice-conventional of the bards of the Island of Britain: for this reason, of whatever country they may be, they are titled bards, according to the privilege and institute of the bards of the Island of Britain. Barddas.

Defawg, *a.* (def) Having right or usage of.
 Defawl, *a.* (def) That is enjoyed or used.
 Defeidfa, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* on (dafad—ma) A sheep place, a sheep market.
 Defeidiawg, *a.* (dafad) Abounding with sheep. *s. f.* A sheep-walk.
 Defeidydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (dafad) A shepherd. *Defeidydd gosgordd*, a shepherd of a tribe.
 Defeita, *v. a.* (dafad) To hunt after sheep.
 Defeitty, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dafad—ty) Sheep-pen.
 Defiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (def) A fixing as a due; a making as one's own; a privileging.
 Defig, *a.* (def) Enjoying, or owning; privileged.
 Defin, *a.* (def) That is enjoyed; privileged.
 Defn, *s. m.* (def) What is used to form, material, substance, or stuff.
 Defni, *s. pl. aggr.* (dafn) Droppings, or drops. *Defni y bargawd*, the droppings of the eaves.

*Dyfnach y rhed no defni,
 Dafnau dwf rhag d' ofa di.*

More abundant than the droppings of the eaves run the drops of water for fear of thee. *Iorwerth Fynglwyd.*

Defniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (defni) A trickling.
 Defniaw, *v. a.* (defni) To trickle, to drizzle.
 Defniawg, *a.* (defni) Trickling, drizzling.
 Defniawl, *a.* (defni) Apt to drop or trickle.
 Defnydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (defn) Matter, or substance, that of which any thing is made; a thing treated of; element. *Gwneuthur defnydd o beth*, to make use of a thing. *Defnydd ac achaws cwyn*, the subject matter and cause of suit. *Welsh Laws.*

Tri defnydd cerdd : iaith, crebwyll, a chelfyddyd.

The three elements of song : language, imagination, and art. *Barddas.*

Ac a ery y dydd mawr cyflawn o far Duw, yr hwn a lysg y mynyddedd, ac y gollyngir y defnyddiau yn ffrydiau tan o'r wybr en ar benau pechaduriaid.

And that shall continue till the great day of the wrath of God, the which shall burn the mountains, and the elements shall be dissolved into torrents of fire from the firmament on the heads of sinners. *Lt. G. Hergest.*

Defnyddadwy, *a.* (defnydd) That may be used.
 Defnyddedig, *a.* (defnydd) Materiated, realized.
 Defnyddfawr, *a.* (defnydd) Abounding with matter; using much substance.

Defnyddfawr pob anghywraint.

Every unskilful one requires much stuff. *Adage.*

Defnyddgar, *a.* (defnydd) Substantial, essential.
 Defnyddgarwch, *s. m.* (defnyddgar) Usefulness.
 Defnyddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (defnydd) Materiation.
 Defnyddiadawl, *a.* (defnyddiad) Materiated.
 Defnyddiadu, *v. a.* (defnyddiad) To materialize.

*O bob da defnyddiadaoedd,
 O bob defnydd deisniawg oedd.*

Out of every good he realized; out of every subject he was improved. *Cyndeirw, m. Pyll.*

Defnyddiaw, *v. a.* (defnydd) To prepare matter; to form substance; to dispose, or make use of.
 Defnyddiawd, *s. m.* (defnydd) Materiation.
 Defnyddiawdr, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* defnyddiodron (defnyddiawd) A materialist.
 Defnyddiawg, *a.* (defnydd) Materiate, consisting of matter; substantial.
 Defnyddiawl, *a.* (defnydd) Consisting of matter, material; substantial; useful; subservient.
 Defnyddiodraeth, *s. m.* (defnyddiawdr) Materialism, the doctrine of materialists.
 Defnyddioldeb, *s. m.* (defnyddiawl) Materiality, or materialness; usefulness; subserviency.
 Defnyddiolder, *s. m.* (defnyddiawl) Materiality.
 Defnyddiolrwydd, *s. m.* (defnyddiawl) Materialness

Defnyddiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* defnyddwyr (defnydd—gwr) One who forms; one who makes use of.
 Defnyddu, *v. a.* (defnydd) To form substance.
 Defnyn, *s. m. dim.* (dafn) A single particle; one drop, the least drop.
 Defnynawg, *a.* (defnyn) Dropping, drizzling.
 Defnynawl, *a.* (defnyn) Tending to trickle.
 Defnyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (defnyn) A dropping.
 Defnynu, *v. a.* (defnyn) To drop, to trickle.
 Defodaidd, *a.* (defawd) Ceremonious, precise.
 Defodawg, *a.* (defawd) Accustomed, in use.
 Defodawl, *a.* (defawd) Accustomed, customary, ceremonial, according to rule.
 Defodedig, *a.* (defawd) Established, instituted.
 Defodedigawl, *a.* (defodedig) Institutionary.
 Defodi, *v. a.* (defawd) To establish a rule.

Y welthion ydd ydys yn defodi am bob lledrad, ai mawr ai bychan, llw deuddengwyr; ac eu hanner yn wyr nod.

At present it is fixed as a law as to every theft, whether great or small, that it shall be determined by the oath of twelve men; and half of them to be men of account. *Welsh Laws.*

Defodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (defawd) Institution.
 Defodiant, *s. m.* (defawd) An instituted state.
 Defodoldeb, *s. m.* (defodawl) Customableness.
 Defodrwydd, *s. m.* (defawd) Customariness.
 Defodwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* defodwyr (defawd—gwr) An institutor, one who institutes a law.
 Deffol, *v. a.* (def—ol) To select, or to choose.

*Cymeriad—
 O Phylip a ddeffolais.*

Acceptance from Philip I have chosen. *Ieu. Tew Ieuaf.*

Deffoledig, *a.* (deffol) Select, chosen, or choice.

*Mae i'm ged—
 A phleidiau deffoledig.*

There are for me gifts, and select parties. *Hywel Cilan.*

Deffoliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (deffol) A choosing.
 Deffraw, *a.* (dy—effraw) In motion; awake.
 Deffraw, *v. a.* (dy—effraw) To rouse; to awake; to bestir one's self, to awaken, to awake.
 Deffroad, *s. m.* (deffraw) A bestirring; a waking.
 Deffroadwy, *a.* (deffraw) That may be awaked.
 Deffrowl, *a.* (deffraw) Apt to rouse, or awake.
 Deffroedig, *a.* (deffraw) That is roused or waked.
 Deffroedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (deffroedig) The state of being awake; the act of waking.
 Deffroi, *v. a.* (deffraw) To rouse, to awake; to stir up; to awaken, to rise out of sleep; to bestir one's self.

Deffrous, *a.* (deffraw) Apt to rouse, wakeful.
 Deffrousrwydd, *s. m.* (deffrous) A wakefulness.
 Deffrowr, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* deffrowyr (deffraw—gwr) One who rouseth, one who awaketh.

DEG, *s. m. r.*—*pl. t.* an. Ten. *a.* Ten.

Degaid, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* degeidian (deg) A decade; a tenth; tithe.

Degawl, *a.* (deg) Consisting of ten, belonging to ten; decadary; decimal.

Degban, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (deg—ban) A stanza of ten lines. *a.* Consisting of ten lines.

Degbanawg, *a.* (degban) Having ten parts.

Degeidiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (degaid) A forming into decades, or portions of tens.

Degeidiaw, *v. a.* (degaid) To divide into decades.

Degeidiawl, *a.* (degaid) Decadary, in decades.

Degfed, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (deg) A tenth. *a.* Tenth.

Degiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (deg) A decimal.

Degly, *v. a.* (de—cly) To hark, to listen.

Deglyu, *v. n.* (degly) To hark, to listen. *It is generally used imperatively; also an exclamation expressive of a call; as, ho! ho!*

*Yr holl bobloedd, er ych lies,
 Dowch yn nes i wrando;*

A deglyuwch bawb ynghyd
Sydd yn y byd yn tario.

All ye people, for your good, come nearer to attend; and listen
ye, all together that dwell in the world. *W. Middleton.*

- Degoli, v. a.** (degawl) To decimate; to tithe.
Degoliad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (degawl) Decimation.
Degoliaeth, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (degawl) A tithing; the district of a tithing man.
Degolwr, s. m.—*pl. degolwyr* (degawl—gwr) A decimator, one who takes tithe, a tither.
Degplyg, s. m.—*pl. t. ion* (deg—plyg) A decuple. *a.* Tenfold.
Degryn, s. m. dim. (dagr) A single drop; a tear.
Degrynawl, a. (degryn) Apt to drop; dropping.
Degryniad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (degryn) A dropping.
Degrynu, v. a. (degryn) To fall in drops.
Degsill, s. f.—*pl. t. au* (deg—sill) A ten syllable verse. *a.* Consisting of ten syllables.
Degsillawg, a. (deg-sill) Having ten syllables.
Degtref, s. f.—*pl. t. au* (deg—tref) The district of ten families, a tithing.
Degtrefawl, a. (deg-tref) Relating to a tithing.
Degtreffys, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (deg-tref—llys) Tithing court.
Degtrefydd, s. m. (deg-tref) Tithingman.
Degtro, a. (teg—tro) Having ten turns; decuple.
Degu, v. a. (deg) To decimate; to take a tenth.
Degwm, s. m.—*pl. degymau* (deg) A tithe.
Degymawl, a. (degwm) Relating to tithes, tithed.
Degymiad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (degwm) A tithing.
Degymu, v. a. (degwm) To addecimate; to decimate, to take the tenth; to take tithe.
Deheu, s. m.—*pl. t. oedd* (de—heu) Dexterity; expertness; the right; the south.

Gwedi caffael o'r Prydeiniad pen y mynydd, yn y lle hwynt a ddangosyt eu deheuoedd iddynt; ac yn erbyn hyny y Saeson yn wrawl a osodynt eu bronodd yn eu gwrthwyneb.

After the Britons had gained the top of the mountain, immediately they shewed their dexterities to them; and to oppose that the Saxons manfully turned their breasts against them.

Gr. ab Arthur.

- Dehenad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (deheu) A righting; a using dexterity, or expertness; a southing.
Deheuaw, v. a. (deheu) To put on the right; to right; to use dexterity; to australize.
Dehenawl, a. (deheu) Dexter; southern, austral.
Deheubarth, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (deheu—parth) A southern region, a south part of a country; the common appellation of South Wales.
Deheubarthawl, a. (deheubarth) Relating to the southern district; southerly; South-Walian.
Deheubartheg, s. f. (deheubarth) The southern dialect; the dialect of South Wales.

Dothyw i Ddewi deheubartheg bair,
I ddial, fal Diwair dwyn ei wartheg.

Dewi attained the power of the southern dialect, to revenge, like Diwair, the taking his kine. *Gw. Brycheiniawg.*

- Deheubarthiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (deheubarth) A going southward; a southing.
Deheubarthig, a. (deheubarth) Of the southern region; southern; South-Walian.
Deheuder, s. m. (deheu) Dexterity, dextrality.
Deheudir, s. m. (deheu—tir) The south land, or region. *Deheudir Cymru*, South Wales.
Deheudra, s. m. (deheu) Dexterity, expertness.
Deheuddwyrain, s. m. (deheu—dwyrain) The south-east. *Deheu-ddwyrain-wynt*, south-east wind.
Deheuddwyrainawl, a. (deheuddwyrain) South-east, or south-easterly.
Deheuedd, s. m. (deheu) Dextrality, dexterity.
Deheug, a. (deheu) Dexter, dextral, dexterous.
Deheigrwydd, s. m. (deheug) Dexterousness.

- Deheulaw, s. f.** (deheu—llaw) The right hand.
Deheurllewin, s. m. (gorllewin) The south-west.
Deheurllewinawl, a. (deheurllewin) South-west, or south-westerly.
Deheurwydd, s. m. (deheu) Dexterity, expertness.
Deheuwynt, s. m. (deheu—gwynt) South-wind.
Dehongl, s. m. (de—hongl) Exposition.
Dehongl, v. a. (de—hongl) To expound.
Dehongladwy, a. (dehongl) Expoundable.
Dehonglawd, s. m. (dehongl) An interpretation.
Dehonglawg, a. (dehongl) Having explanation.
Dehongledig, a. (dehongl) That is interpreted.
Dehongledigaeth, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (dehongledig) The act of explaining or expounding.
Dehongli, v. a. (dehongl) To explain, expound, explicate, or interpret. *Dehongli breuddwydion*, to interpret dreams.
Dehongliad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (dehongl) An interpretation, or explanation.
Dehonglwr, s. m.—*pl. dehonglwyr* (dehongl—gwr) An expounder, explainer, or interpreter.
Dehonglyd, v. a. (dehongl) To interpret.
Deierin, a. (daiar) Terrene, terrestrial, earthly.

Yn y ty deierin
Cadwyn heiernin,
Am ben fy neulin.

In the earthy house an iron chain around my knees. *Ancurin.*

Neum dug i Elfin,
I brofi fy marddrin,
Uch cynran gyssellu!—
Bedd Rhufawn, rhy ieuanc deierin.

Will not Elphin bring me to try my bardic lore above the primary participator? The earthy grave of Rhufon, too young. *Taliesin, Beddau Milwyr.*

- Deifiad, s. m.**—*pl. t. au* (daif) A nipping, or blasting; a blast; a singing, or scorching.
Deifiaw, v. v. (daif) To nip, or to blast; to singe, or scorch; to become singed.

A llu o bryfed yn eu briwaw,
A llid boethfan dan yn eu deifiaw.

And a host of vermin consuming them, and the wrath of an intense place of fire scorching them. *D. Benfras.*

- Deifiawg, a.** (daif) That is blasted, or scorched.
Deifiawl, a. (daif) Nipping, blasting, singeing.
Deifiedig, a. (daif) That is nipped; singed.
Deifiwr, s. m.—*pl. deifwyr* (daif—gwr) One who blasteth; a singer, or scorcher.
Deifniad, s. m.—*pl. t. au* (defn) Origination; a producing; a causing to imbibe; a rearing up.
Deifniaw, v. a. (defn) To originate; to produce matter; to bring up; to be accustomed.
Deifniawg, a. (defn) Having substance; one acquainted with matter; that gives nourishment; that reareth up; bounteous; accomplished.
Cerdd deifniawg, the song of the instructed, or learned.

Tri deifniawg Ynys Prydain: Gwalchmai mab Gwyar, Llechau mab Arthur, a Rhiwallawn wallt banadlen, ac nid oedd nas gwyp-ynt ei ddefnydd ac ei ddeifnogaeth.

The three naturalists of the island of Britain: Gwalchmai the son of Gwyar, Llechau the son of Arthur, and Rhiwallawn with the broom bush hair: and there was nothing, of which they did not know its substance and its material essence. *Triodd.*

Mochmant dyheuchwant erchwynawg gwledig,
Gwlad Brochfael Ysgithrawg!
Dyfn fedd a orchudd deifniawg:
Deddf hael mad afael Madawg.

The greatly longed for prince, the upholder of Mochmant, the country of Brochfael Ysgithrog! A deep grave obscures the accomplished one; a liberal institute the goodly hold of Madog. *Cynddelw.*

Daw erot—
Oerfel, a glasrew, a glwys-wlith deifniawg.

By thee will come the cold and the blue frost, and the pure productive dew. *D. Ddu o Hiraddug.*

- Deifnogaeth, s. m.** (deifniawg) A constituent quality, or material essence.

Deifr, s. m.—pl. deifrau (def) A regimen, or rule; the law of lyric measures.

I gadarnâu y 24 mesur y gwnaed y 24 deifr.

To preserve the 24 metres the 24 lyric measures were made.
Llyfrau Cerddwriaeth.

Goreu wyd I for gorff syth, ein rhi,
Yn rhoi deifr ar esyth,
Ar y fu gu wehelyth,
Ar y sydd ac a fydd fyth.

Ivor of upright form, our chief, thou art the first in putting the measure on the staves; of all that have been of beloved race, of all that are, and that ever will be.
D. ab Gwilym.

Deifriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (deifr) A setting in regimen, order, or arrangement.

Deifriaw, v. a. (deifr) To put in regimen.

Deifriawl, a. (deifr) Having regimen or rule.

Deigr, s. m.—pl. deigrau (daig) A drop; a tear.

Ni fydd uchenaid heb ei deigr.

There will be no sigh without its tear.

Adage.

Deigraidd, a. (deigr) Like a drop; as a tear.

Deigraw, v. a. (deigr) To shed tears; to trickle.

Deigrawl, a. (deigr) Lachrymal, trickling.

Deigredig, a. (deigr) That is made to trickle.

Deigriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (deigr) Lachrymation.

Deigryn, s. m. dim. (deigr) A drop; a tear.

Deigrynawg, a. (deigryn) Lachrymary, s. f. A lachrymatory.

Deigrynawl, a. (deigryn) Apt to shed tears.

Deigryniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (deigryn) A trickling.

Deigrynu, v. a. (deigr) To fall in drops; to drizzle; to trickle; to distil.

Deigynawl, a. (daig) Effluent, emanant, issuing, or flowing from; effusive.

Deigyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (daig) Effluence, effluvium, efflux, effluxion, effusion, emanation, a flowing.

Deigynu, v. a. (daig) To effuse; to efflux; to emanate; to flow, or proceed from.

Caraswn ddeigynu i Gatraeth gyssefn,
Gwerth medd yn nghyntedd, a gwirawd gwin.

I should have loved to shed to Cattrath first in fame, on account of the mead in the hall, and the libation of wine.

Aneurin.

Deilen, s. f. dim. (dail) A leaf.—*Deilen ar dafawd*, a ligature on the tongue, an impediment in speech. *Deilen ddu dda*, knotty rooted figwort.

Deiliach, s. pl. (dail) Mixed leaves; herbage.

Deiliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dail) Foliation.

Deiliadon dyffrynt a'm deffry, hiraeth,
O hirfod draig Cymry,
I' th weryd, hydr wryd hy,
I' th achles, wales wely!

The leaves of the valley awake me, oppressed with mourning for the long-being of the dragon of Wales in thy tomb, thou of bold heroism, in thy refuge, a lowly bed!

Ll. P. Moch. m. M. ab Cynan.

Deiliad, s. m.—pl. deiliaid (dal) A tenant, or a holder; a subject, or a vassal.

Rhag briw y ddwy-liw ar ddeiliaid digam
Duw egor dy lygaid!

Lest the two offending parties should hurt unoffending subjects God open thine eyes! *H. D. ab Ifan, i'r Rhyfel Cyfannedd.*

Deiliadaeth, s. m. (deiliad) Foliation, or leaves.

Ceislo heiniar i garu
Am briod fyth i'm bryd fu,
Rhwyg deiliadaeth gwawd-faeth gudd
Y marwis, o serch Morfudd.

To procure seeds for love for a partner bath ever been in my mind amongst the foliage, a praise cherishing shade of the fading month, from the passion of Morfudd.

D. ab Gwilym.

Gwisgwyd i' th iad ddeiliadaeth,
Ddail llymlon yn goron gaeth.

Thy temples are dressed in foliage, sharp leaves in a close crown.
D. S. Cent.

Deiliant, s. m. (dail) Foliation, or leaves of trees.

Hensaint, o ddeiliant ddilyn,
A ddaw heb wybod i ddyn.

Old age, following the course of the leaves will come unknown to man.
R. ab Cynfrig Goch.

Deiliar, a. (dail) Foliacious; bearing leaves.

Marchwail bedw deiliar
A dyn fy nhroed o garchar:
Na addef dy rin i lafar.

The tall saplings of the leafy birch will bring my foot from prison: impart not thy secret to the babbler. *Engl. Can Gorsedd.*

Deiliaw, v. a. (dail) To bring forth leaves.

Gweddw am hon yn y bronydd
Yw'r gog, a'r bedw, a'r gwydd,
A cherdd bronfraith, o chuddiwyd
Is y lan, ac eaws lwyd;
Os marw yw hon is Conwy
Ni ddylai mai ddeiliaw mwy!

For her, forsaken in the upland lawns are the cuckoo and the birch and the brakes and the thrush's song, if she is obscured beneath the bank, also the brown nightingale, in lower Conwy if she is dead, May should bear leaves no more.
D. Nanmor.

Deiliawd, s. m. (dail) Foliation, a bearing leaves.

Deiliawg, a. (dail) Foliacious, bearing leaves.

Deiliogrwydd, s. m. (deiliawg) Foliaciousness.

Deilw, s. m.—pl. t. on (dal) The lock of the leg, the small of the leg; the ankle; the pastern.

Deilwaith, s. m. (dail—gwaith) Foliage-work.

Deilwydd, s. pl. (dail—gwydd) Trees in foliage.

Deilliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dail) A proceeding from, or a result; a derivation.

Deilliaw, v. a. (dail) To proceed, or come from; to result, to derive.

A goreu eu llun y ger llaw,
O dywyllwg yn deilliaw.

And she best of form near at hand, out of darkness coming.
D. ab Gwilym.

Deilliawg, a. (dail) Having an origin; issuing.

Deilliawl, a. (dail) Emanant; issuing.

Deilliedig, a. (dail) Being derived.

Deincawd, s. m. (dy—ainc) The teeth an edge.

Codi deincawd, to set the teeth an edge.

Deincodyn, s. m. dim. (deincawd) The pip or seed of an apple.

Deiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dain) An alluring.

Deiniaw, v. a. (dain) To please, to charm.

Ysgwyd a roddais i Byll;
Cyn noi gysgu neu bu doll:
Deiniaw ei haddaw arfoill.

A shield I have given to Pyll; before he slept was it not broken: To please promising to preserve it.
Llywarch Hen.

Deiniawl, a. (dain) Beautiful, attractive.

Deintgraff, s. m. (daint—craff) A tooth drawer.

Deintgryd, s. m. (daint—cryd) A shaking, or chattering of the teeth.

Rhai ereill anbeillwng, yn ymroddi i ddalarollon bethau, a fwrw ef yn y tywyllwch eithaf, yno lle y mae wylofaen a deintgryd.

Some others undeserving, giving up themselves to earthly things, he will cast into outer darkness, where there is weeping and gnashing of teeth.
Dammegion.

Deintiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (daint) Dentition.

Deintiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. on (daint) A dainty.

Dy groen yn deg a reinian',
A' th gig yw deintiaeth y gwan.

Thy skin they will fairly divide, and thy flesh is the dainty of the feeble.
F. ab Edm. Prys, i'r Oen.

Deintiaidd, a. (daint) Dainty or delicious.

Deintiaw, v. a. (daint) To fasten with the teeth; to gnaw, to bite.

Deintiawg, a. (daint) Denticulated, having teeth.

Deintiawl, a. (daint) Dental, belonging to teeth.

Deintiedig, a. (daint) Denticulated; dented.

Deintluch, s. m. (daint—lluch) A dentrifice.

Deintllys, s. m. (daint—llys) Coralwort. *Deintllys cênawg*, toothwort.

Deintolch, s. m. (daint—golch) A wash for teeth.

Deintrod, s. f.—pl. t. au (rhod) A cog-wheel.

Deintur, s. m.—pl. t. iau (daint) A tenter for stretching and drying cloth upon.

Deinturiaw, v. (deintur) To set on a tenter.

Deintws, s. m. dim. (daint) A little tooth.

Mae lles ar wen môr lesin
A deintws mwyn-dlws a min.

There is bliss in a smile so charming, and the sweetly pretty
tooth and lip. *Sypyn Cyfeiliawg.*

Deintwst, s. m. (daint—gwst) The tooth-ache.

Deintydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (daint) A dentist.

Deiriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dar) A dinning.

Deiriaw, v. a. (dar) To din, to stun with noise.

Deiriawg, a. (dar) Dinning, distracting.

Deiryd, v. n. (daer) To pertain, to belong to; to be related, to be a-kin.

Y gwr hael goren o hyd
I ddau ereill a ddeiryd;
I Fran ab Llyr, pan fu'r iaith,
Arall ydoedd Llyr llediaith.

In every respect the best and generous man to two others that
belongs; to Bran the son of Llyr, when eloquence flourished, and
the other was Llyr of mixed dialect. *L. G. Cothi.*

Ni ddeiryd cenedl y cynnogn i'r brenin, cyd gwato y brenin y
mach.

The kindred of the original debtor shall not be answerable to the
king, if the king should refuse the surety. *Welsh Laws.*

Deisiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (das) A piling; a ricking.

Deisiaw, v. a. (das) To pile up, to rick; to stack

Deisiawg, a. (das) That is heaped, or in a rick.

Deisiawl, a. (das) In a pile; in a rick; stacked.

Deisiedig, a. (das) Piled up, or in a rick.

Deisiwr, s. m.—pl. deiswyr (das—gwr) One who piles up; a stacker, a ricker.

Deisyf, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dais) Request, entreaty

Deisyf, v. a. (dais) To request, to desire; to intreat, to supplicate, or to petition.

Deisyfawl, a. (deisyf) Suppliant, beseeching.

Deisyfedig, a. (deisyf) That is requested; asked.

Deisyfedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (deisyfedig) The act of requesting, or demanding; supplication.

Deisyfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (deisyf) A requesting, desiring, or demanding; supplication.

Deisyfiaeth, s. m. (deisyf) A request, a demand.

Deisyfiedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (deisyfiad) A supPLICATOR, a suppliant, a beseecher.

Deisyfu, v. a. (deisyf) To request, to desire, to beseech, to intreat, or to supplicate.

Wedi dechreu o'r Saeson cassael cyfoeth, a theilyngdawd y rhai
boneddig, ymdderchael a wnaent yn rhyodres a syberwyd, yn
fwy nog y deisyfai anian.

After the Saxons had began to obtain the wealth and honours of
those that were of note, they exalted themselves in pomp and ostentation, in a greater degree than nature would require.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Deisyfwr, s. m.—pl. deisyfwyr (deisyf—gwr) One who requests; a beseecher.

Deisyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (dais) A hank or skein; also twenty-four bundles of hatchelled flax.

Del, s. m. (dy—el) Progress; approach. It is also a verb irregularly used as the third person future of *dawed*.

Nid âa drwy fal y del.

It will not go through as it will come.

Adage.

Dallaf a'm llaw yr awel
Y dydd gyda mi y del.

I will hold with my hand the gale, the day that she will come
with me. *Ieuan Dyfi, i Ferch.*

Dèl, s. f.—pl. t. ion (dy—el) A hard, stiff, or rigid state.

Dèl, a. (dy—el) Obdurate, stiff; pert; smart.

Ni bu haid ddiawllaid ddelach yn gwahodd,
Ni bu fair un fodd, na brain feddwach.

There has not been a swarm of devils more untoward in giving
invitation, there have not been hens of such a cast, nor crows
more drunk. *L. G. Cothi, i wyr Caerlleon.*

Dèlaid, a. (dèl) Stiffish, apt to be stubborn.

Dèlawg, a. (dèl) Having a tendency to be stiff.

Dèlbren, s. m.—pl. t. i (dèl—pren) A short stick, a cudgel; a stick to put to a dog's tail.

Dèlder, s. m. (dèl) Stiffness, stubbornness; churlishness; pertness, or smartness.

Ai dy ddelder sy'n peri
Ag ofu myn'd gefu-gefn â mi.

Is it thy obstinacy which makes thee to be afraid to go back to
back with me. *Edm. Pry.*

Dèledig, a. (dèl) That is become stubborn.

Delfaen, s. m. (dâl—maen) The kellus, or delvin, a slaky substance resembling a soft white stone, found in the tin mines.

Delff, s. m. (dèl) A stupid fellow, a numskull; a churl, a rude fellow.

Neidio ym o'r delff celffaint.

The withered doll bolted upon me. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Delffaidd, a. (delff) Oafish; stupid; churlish.

Delffeiddiad, s. m. (delffaidd) A making, or becoming stupid, or oafish; a stupefying.

Delffeiddiaw, v. a. (delffaidd) To make oafish, to stupify; to become churlish.

Delffeiddiawl, a. (delffaidd) Stupefactive.

Delffeiddrwydd, s. m. (delffaidd) Oafishness; boorishness; churlishness.

Delid, s. m. (dèl) Hard substance; metal.

Llwyfenydd diredd—
Ys man ei delidau,
A'i gorefrasau!
Medd o fualau
A da dieisiau.

The region of Llwyfenydd, mine its metals, and its rich productions;
mead out of the buffalo horns, and boundless good.
Taliesin, i Urien Reged.

Delor, s. m.—pl. t. au (dèl) The woodpecker. *Delor y derw*, or *cnocell y coed*, the green woodpecker; *delor fraith*, the greater specked woodpecker; *delor fraith leiaf*, the lesser specked woodpecker; *delor y cnau*, the nuthatch.

Delw, s. f.—pl. t. au (del) What is beyond or past motion; a statue; an image, an idol, semblance, form, or manner. *Pa ddelw sydd arnoch?* In what manner are you?

Delw ydd oedd wrthyf fi ydd wyf wrthio.

The manner he was to me I am to him.

Cynddelw, i Ririd Flaidd.

Delw i'm peirch a meirch mygr hydaith.

The manner he shall compliment me with fair bold-pacing
steeds. *Cynddelw.*

E a ddamweinia weithiau i fleiddiau ysu dyn, a throsi ei gig yn
gig i'r blaidd, ac ysu o arth y blaidd, ac ysu o'r llew yr arth, pa
ddeiwl yua y cyfodai y rhai hyny i ddyn!

It will sometimes happen for wolves to devour a man, and to
convert his flesh to be flesh of the wolf, and a bear shall devour
the wolf, and the lion shall devour the bear, in what manner
then shall those rise up to be man? *Elucidarius.*

Deilliaid—

Dull gwan, a fu'n dallu gwyr;
Credw delwau cariadawl
Ac i swynlon dynion diawl.

Blind ones—in a miserable way have been blinding of men;
believing in the adored images, and in the charms of the devil's
people. *Syr O. ab Gwilym.*

Delwad, s. m.—pl. t. au (delw) A becoming a statue; a forming a statue; a shaping or fashioning; a portraying; formation. *Etifedd cyn delwad*, a conception before formation, or embryo. *Welsh Laws.*

Oedd cymmrwyn y delwad,
Pan doreis pair trachwres trochiad.

Afflicting was the scene when the plunging cauldron of ambition
was broken. *Ll. P. Moch.*

Delwadawl, a. (delwad) Formative, plastic.

Delwaddolaidd, a. (delw—addolaidd) Idolizing.

Delwaddolawg, a. (delw—addolawg) Having image worship, or idolatry.

Delwaddolgar, a. (delw—addolgar) Idolatrous.

Delwaddoli, v. a. (delw—addoli) To idolatrise.

Delwaddoliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (delw—addoliad) A worshipping of images; idolatry.

Delwaddoliaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (delw—addoliaeth) Image worship, or idolatry.

Delwaddoliant, s. m. (delw—addoliant) Idolatry.

Delwaddolwr, s. m.—pl. delwaddolwyr (delw—addolwr) An idolater, idolist.

Delwaidd, a. (delw) Like an image; ghastly.

Delwant, s. m. (delw) Imagery, resemblance.

Delwawg, a. (delw) Having an image; idolatrous.

Delwawl, a. (delw) Like an image or figure.

Delwedig, a. (delw) That is imaged or formed.

Delwedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (delwedig) The act of portraying, or making a resemblance.

Delwedd, s. m. (delw) A portraiture, semblance.

Delweddawl, a. (delwedd) Tending to resemble.

Delweddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (delwedd) A portraying, a making a resemblance, or likeness.

Delweddu, v. a. (delwedd) To describe; to portray; to make like a statue.

Delwgell, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (delw—cell) Chamber of images.

Delwi, v. a. (delw) To become as a statue; to give a form, or fashion; also to wax pale, or wan, to be confounded.

Gwen lliw'r od, mae—
Dyolwg muchudd i'm delwi!

The fair of snowy hue, thy eyes like jet cause me to grow pale.
Ll. M. Ednyfed.

O'i herwydd—
Deliais hiraeth i'm delwi.

For her sake—I have borne a longing to make me an object.
Ieuan Deulwyn.

Delyd, v. a. (del) To pass on; to come.

Dell, s. m. (ell) A separation, a rifting; a cleft.

Oedd—
Dell pell gwell gwiw lliw ffrw frost.

A far separation was better of the noted hue of the countenance of boasting.
D. Nanmor.

Delli, s. m. (dall) Blindness, want of sight.

Dellni, s. m. (dall) Blindness, want of sight.

Dellt, s. pl. aggr. (dell) Splints, splinters; laminæ, or flakes; lattices; laths.

Delltaidd, a. (dellt) Like a splinter; flaky.

Delltawg, a. (dellt) Having splints; in splinters; flaky; laminated; having lattices.

Delltawl, a. (dellt) Tending to splinter; flaky.

Delltedig, a. (dellt) Laminated, latticed.

Dellten, s. f. dim. (dellt) A splint, flake, or splinter; a lattice.

Delltenaidd, a. (dellten) Like a splint; flaky.

Delltenawg, a. (dellten) Laminated, flaky, latticed. *Ceryg delltenawg*, flaky stones.

Delltenawl, a. (dellten) Apt to part splinters.

Dellteniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dellten) A splintering, a parting in flakes, or a scaling, lamination; a latticing.

Delltenu, v. a. (dellten) To splinter, to scale; to laminate; to become flaky; to split; to make into lattices. *Asgwrn yn delltenu*, a bone parting in scales or splinters.

Delltiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dellt) A splitting, a splintering; a parting in flakes, or scales; lamination; a latticing.

Delltu, v. a. (dellt) To split, to splinter; to flake, to make into lattices; to lattice.

Delltwr, s. m.—pl. delltwyr (dellt—gwr) One who divides into splinters; one who makes lattices.

Delltydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dellt) A splinterer.

Deml, s. m.—pl. t. au (dy—eml) An outskirt.

Denawg, a. (dan) That is enticed, or drawn.

Denawl, a. (dan) Allective, alluring.

Denedig, a. (dan) That is enticed, or drawn.

Denedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (denedig) The act of alluring, or enticing; fascination.

Denedigawl, a. (denedig) Seductive, fascinating.

Deniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dan) An enticing, or alluring; allectation; enticement.

Denu, v. a. (dan) To allure, entice, or inveigle; to seduce; to cajole.

Denwr, s. m.—pl. denwyr (dan—gwr) An enticer, or allurer; a seducer.

Dengmain, s. pl. aggr. (deg—main) Ten stones; the ten stones of the commandments.

Ef a'n gweryd—
Er myfyr dengmain,
Er ei wylofain,
Er ei goron ddrafn,
A'i dda ddoniau.

He will deliver us—by the meditation of the ten stones, by his weeping, by his crown of thorns, and his gifts divine.
Gr. ab yr Ynad Coch.

Dengnhro, a. (deg—tro) Tenfold, or decuple.

Dengnyn, s. pl. aggr. (deg—dyn) Ten persons.

Dengwaith, a. (deg—gwaith) Ten times, or turns.

Dengwr, s. pl. aggr. (deg—gwr) Decemviri.

Dengwriad, s. m.—pl. dengwriaid (dengwr) An officer who commands ten men; a corporal.

Dengwriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dengwr) Decemvirate.

Dengwriawl, a. (dengwr) Decemviral, belonging or relating to the decemviri.

Dengyn, a. (tengyn) Clownish, barbarous.

Na wnaed dyn dengyn, yn awr dydd dryghlawnwg,
Dros amcanu dedwydd,
Myned—na dawed heb lys Dafydd.

Let no rustic man in the time of the stormy day, with the idea of prudent design, go—nor come past by the court of Dafydd.
D. ab Ieuan Ddu.

Dëodi, v. a. (deawd) To put off; to extract.

Dëol, s. m. (de—ol) Exile, or banishment. *Gwr dëol*, a banished person, or an exile.

Dëol, v. a. (de—ol) To separate, part, or divide; to banish, or send into exile; to divorce.

Dëoladwy, a. (dëol) Separable, banishable.

Dëolator, ger. (dëol) Being separating.

Dëolawd, s. m. (dëol) The act of parting, or dividing; separation, divorce.

Dëolawg, a. (dëol) That is divided, separated, or banished.

Dëoledig, a. (dëol) That is separated or exiled.

Dëoledigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dëoledig) The act of separating, or dividing; separation.

Dëoliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dëol) A separating; exiling, or banishing; separation.

Dëolitor, sup. (dëol) To be separating or parting.

Dëolwr, s. m.—pl. dëolwyr (dëol—gwr) One who separateth, or divideth; a banisher.

Dëolydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dëol) A separator; a banisher.

Dëon, s. m.—pl. t. au (de) The distributor, or divider; the giver; he that sets aright. It is an epithet often applied to the Deity by the ancients.

Llawer aer llawes ðon
Y triwyr duon a'r tri dëon,
A doro'r dafawdwt ar yr eiddon.

The many bold-grasping conflicts of the three black persons, and the three distributors, may they break the tongue blister on the animal.
Hen Englyn Swyn.

Hanpych well Dafydd—
O Dduw dëon archafael,
Ac o ddyn hawl erwyn hael.

I commend thee well, Dafydd—of God the giver of the resurrection, and of man, the splendid generous tribute.
Gw. Ryfel, i D. ab Owain.

O foli pair dëon py'r dawaf!
O dor cor coelig cynnelwaf.

Of praising the command of God shall I be silent! Of the refuge of the expected circle I will contemplate. *Cynddelw.*

Un a'm elwyf a'r cleddyf rhuddion,
Un a fu a ddyfu ddëon.

For one with the ruddy sword I am wounded, one who has been that was a distributor. *Cynddelw, m. Ein. ab Madawg.*

Ac eur-llathr yn llaw dëon.

And the glittering gold in the hand of the distributor.
Cynddelw, i V. ab Meredudd.

Canys dir hebgor dewrder dëon.

For it is certain that the gallantry of the distributor was dispensed with.
Cynddelw, i Gadwallawn ab Madawg.

Dyniadon dëon dylly am ei ddwyn,
Dolur cwyn a'i cyfry.

The subjects of the distributor, because he is taken away should be impressed with grief that will raise him.
Einiawn Wan, m. Ll. ab Iorwerth.

Dëon, s. pl. aggr. (de) Those that are parted from; visitors; strangers; foreigners.

Dëon a yrals, dygyhysed,
Diarswyd ar frwyd, arfau goched.

Foreigners loving contention I sent, undaunted in the battle, with red-stained arms.
O. Cyfeiliawg.

Ef yn aer a—
Dur goch bar llachar, llawch dëon.

He in the slaughter with the red steel spear gleaming, the refuge of strangers.
H. Foel ab Griffri.

A glywch chwi, dëon, a ddywedir?

Foreigners, do you hear what is said? *Cynddelw.*

Ef biau—
Llys y daw dëon i'w ddarymred.

He is the proprietor of a mansion where strangers will come to visit.
Cynddelw.

Dëor, s. m. (de—gor) A breaking out, or producing; a taking out of the shell; a casting off the shell; a hatching.

Dëor, v. a. (de—gor) To extract; to take out; to produce; to take out of the shell; to cast the shell; to hatch. *Iar yn dëor*, a hen a hatching; *dëor ffa*, to shell beans.

Dëoraid, s. m.—pl. dëoreidiau (dëor) A brood.

Dëoraid, a. (dëor) Having a tendency to break out, or to produce; apt to hatch.

Dëorain, v. a. (dëor) To hatch; to brood.

Dëorawd, s. m. (dëor) A bringing forth; a hatching; the taking from the shell.

Dëorawg, a. (dëor) Having a hatch, or brood.

Dëorawl, a. (dëor) Breaking out, hatching.

Dëoriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dëor) A breaking out; a casting the shell; a shelling; a hatching.

Dëor-iar, s. f. (dëor—iar) A brood hen.

Dëorllyd, a. (dëor) In a state to hatch; broody.

Deoti, v. a. (deodi) To separate, to take from; to extract. *Maen-ddeoti*, lithotomy.

Dër, a. (dy—er) Stubborn, froward, dogged.

Der, prep. (er) For, for the sake of. *Derddo*, for or on his account; *derddi*, for her sake.

Dera, s. f.—pl. t. on (dër) A fury, a fiend, a devil; the evil one; also the staggers.

Llyncit gig y ddera.

Thou wouldst swallow the flesh of the devil.
Rhys Goch Eryri, i'r Llwynawg.

Mae yn—
Cnoi'r ddor fal y cny'r ddera.

As the fury bites he bites the door. *R. Lciaf, i'r ab.*

Y neb a wertho farch, efe a ddyly ei ddilysu rhag y ddera dri bore.

He that shall sell a horse, he ought to warrant it against the staggers three mornings.
Welsh Laws.

Dëraidd, a. (dër) Apt to be obstinate or dogged.

Dërawg, a. (dër) Obstinate, stubborn, churlish.

Dërawl, a. (dër) Tending to be stubborn.

Derbi, v. fut. (mutation of derfi) Will come to pass.

Derbyn, s. m. (erbyn) A receipt, or reception.

Derbyn, v. a. (erbyn) To receive; to admit.

Derbynadwy, a. (derbyn) Receivable, recipient.

Derbynfa, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (derbyn—ma) A receptacle, or receptive; a place to receive.

Derbyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (derbyn) A receiving, taking, or admitting; reception.

Derbyniator, ger. (derbyniad) In receiving.

Derbyniaw, v. a. (derbyn) To receive, to take.

Derbyniawd, s. m. (derbyn) A reception.

Derbyniawdr, s. m.—pl. derbyniodron (derbyniawd) A receiver, or acceptor.

Derbyniawl, a. (derbyn) Acceptive, receivable.

Derbyniedig, a. (derbyn) Received, accepted.

Derbyniedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (derbyniedig) The act of receiving, or taking.

Derbyniedigawl, a. (derbyniedig) Receptive.

Derbyniedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (derbyniad) A receiver, a taker, an acceptor.

Derbynioldeb, s. m. (derbyniawl) Acceptableness.

Derbyniator, sup. (derbyn) To be receiving.

Derbyniwr, s. m.—pl. derbynwyr (derbyn—gwr) A receiver, one who taketh, or accepteth.

Derbynydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (derbyn) A receiver.

Derch, a. (dy—erch) Elevated, exalted, or high.

Derchaf, v. a. (derch) To elevate, exalt, or raise.

Tri pheth a dderchaf awen: dysg, ymgais, a pharch.

The three things that will exalt genius: learning, assiduity, and respect.
Barddas.

Derchafadwy, a. (derchaf) That may be exalted.

Derchafael, s. m. (derchaf) Ascension. *Dyfiaw derchafael*, Ascension Thursday.

Derchafael, v. a. (derchaf) To elevate, to exalt.

Derchafed, s. m. (derchaf) Elevation, dignity.

Derchafawg, a. (derchaf) Having elevation.

Derchafawl, a. (derchaf) Tending to elevate.

Derchafedig, a. (derchaf) Exalted, raised up.

Derchafedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (derchafedig) Exaltation, elevation, advancement.

Derchafedigawl, a. (derchafedig) Of a tendency to elevate, exalt, or raise up.

Derchafedd, s. m. (derchaf) Elevation, advancement.

Derchafiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (derchaf) A raising up; exaltation, advancement.

Derchafiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (derchaf) Exaltation, advancement, preferment.

Derchafu, v. a. (derchaf) To elevate, to exalt, to raise; to dignify; to promote; to ascend.

Derchafwr, s. m.—pl. derchafwyr (derchaf—gwr) An elevator, a raiser; a promoter.

Derchawd, s. m. (derch) A raising up; elevation.

Derchawg, a. (derch) Having elevation; lofty.

Derchawl, a. (derch) Tending to elevate or raise.

Derchiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (derch) A raising.

Derchu, v. a. (derch) To raise, to uplift, to exalt.

Derchwr, s. m.—pl. derchwyr (derch—gwr) An elevator, uplifter, or raiser up.

Derdri, s. m. (dër) Stiffness, obduracy, stubbornness, churlishness.

Pan y gwelais ar glais glân,
Y ci ffol a'r reffylan,
Tybials i (oedi ydoedd
Dewdra ab) mai derdri oedd.

When I saw on the side of the bank the silly dog, and the little nag, I thought (for the courage of the ape was in suspense) that it was obstinacy.
I. Ddu'r Bilug, i L. Goch y Dant.

Dere, v. used imperatively (de—rhe) Come, come thou; come along, come here.

Derfi, v. (future of darfod) Will come to pass.

Pob cyman ddarogan derfi.

Every complete prediction will come to pass. *Llygad Gwr.*

Derfid, v. (future of darfod) Let it be or come.

Dërfoes, s. f.—pl. t. au (dër—moes) A froward manner, or disposition. *Bardd derfoes dig*, an angry bard of froward manner.

Deri, s. pl. aggr. (dar) The female oak trees.

Dèriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (der) Acting churlishly.

Dèriaw, v. a. (dër) To act stubbornly or surlily.

Dèrig, s. f. (dër) Mountain avens.

Derlewyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llewyn) A radiance.

Derlin, s. m. (dâr—llin) Heart of oak.

Derlwyn, s. m.—pl. t. i (dar—llwyn) Oak grove.

Derllydd, a. (dar—llydd) Being poured or spread.

*Diweddaf ym bu buddfawr wasgar,
Dafydd glod derllydd arllwybr casnar.*

Last of all there was to me the profitable scattering of Dafydd of spreading fame, whose path is destructive.

Bladdyn Farad, i D. ab Gr. ab Llywelyn.

Derllyddawl, a. (derllydd) Pouring; spreading.

Derllyddedig, a. (derllydd) That is poured out.

Derllyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (derllydd) Depletion, pouring or emptying.

Derllyddu, v. a. (derllydd) To pour, to empty.

*Hwynt a dderllyddant yn lle honaid
Glud, men yd aant gloew helyrn ar naid.*

They would pour abroad in a certain place a store, where the the glittering irons go on a leap.

O. Cyfeilianog.

Dernyn, s. m. dim. (darn) A small piece, or patch.

Dèru, v. a. (dër) To act frowardly or churlishly.

Derw, s. m. aggr. and pl. (dar) The male oak; the oak; oak trees.

*Derw buanawr,
Rhagddo crynai nef a llawr.*

The quick oak, before it heaven and earth would tremble.

Taliesin, Cad Goddeu.

Derwaidd, a. (derw) Of the nature of oak.

Derwawl, a. (derw) Consisting of oak; oaken.

Derwen, s. f. (derw) An oak. *Derwen y ddaiar*, vervain; *derwen Cuersalem*, Jerusalem oak; *derwen amwyw*, evergreen oak.

Derwin, a. (derw) Oaken, made of oak.

*Yni fwyf gynnesin a derwin wydd,
Ni thoraf a'm car fy ngharennwydd.*

Till I be accustomed to the oaken wood, I will not break with my friend my friendship.

Meilir.

Derwlwyn, s. m.—pl. t. i (derw—llwyn) A grove of oaks, or an oaken grove.

Derwlys, s. m. (derw—llys) Oak-wort. *Derwlys y dwfr*, water germander; *derwlys y fagwyr*, wall germander; *derwlys y goedwig*, wood sage.

Dèrwr, s. m.—pl. dèrwyr (dër—gwr) A churl.

Derwydd, s. m.—pl. t. on (dar—gwydd) One who has knowledge of, or is present with; a theologian; a druid.—The office of the *derwydd* was one of the three branches of the bardism of the island of Britain, and had the superintendence of morality and religion. It was filled alone by those who were first admitted into the order as primary bards, or *ofyddion*, being of itself not an admitting class. The appropriate place of meeting of the *derwyddon*, or druids, was called *Gwyddfa*; which, as the name implies a place of presence, was an eminence, either natural, or artificial, according to the expediency of the situation; thus in Wales, where there could be no necessity of raising a mound, the meetings were held generally on some of the most remarkable hills. The *derwydd* may be considered as the deputy sent amongst the people from the *Gorsedd* of the primitive bards, for the sake of diffusing instruction; therefore the *Gwyddfa* was a place designed chiefly, like a pulpit, to deliver discourses from, and not a court or place of legislature; though the *der-*

wydd had the power to make it such; but then he presided as a *Bardd braint*, or primary bard, and formed a *Gorsedd*, or *Cylch cyngghair*, the high assembly, or circle of federation; and if he wanted to perform functions appropriate to the branch of *Ofyddiaeth*, he could also, as an *Ofydd*, hold a meeting in a grove, or under any other covering, agreeable to the characteristic principles of that class, and as it might be most convenient to adopt. A white robe, emblematic of truth and holiness, was the distinguishing dress of the *derwydd*. The exterior ceremonies of a system must appear to strangers as the most prominent part of it; thus ancient authors occasionally touching on bardism, have chiefly recognised the druid, observing some of his superficial trappings, and now and then some faint glimmerings of the ground work of his principles. But the bardic system is attested to have kept extremely clear from superstition; and what little it did acquire must have adhered wholly to the druidic character; for he being the residentiary pastor amongst the people, would from interest and policy endeavour to gain influence amongst those under his care; but he must have exerted much caution, as the whole of his principles were universally diffused in the *Gorseddau*.

Derwydd yw bardd wrth bwyll, ansawdd, a gorfod; ac ei swydd yw athrawiaethu.

The druid is a bard, according to the reason, nature, and necessity of things; and his office is to instruct.

Barddas.

*Newydd anaw ni mawr glywant dyniadon;
Gwir ei rad gwas porthiant heb wr aron;
Dywerthyddid pob aches rhag rhai derwyddon.*

A new song the people do not often hear; true is the endowment of the youth having assistance without the man of eloquence; every effusion before some druids was appreciated.

Taliesin.

*Addwyn i ddragon
Udawn y derwyddon.*

Agreeable to the supreme is the gift of the druids.

Taliesin.

*A'th folant feirddion, derwyddon dor,
O bedeir-iaith, dysyn o bedeiror.*

They shall praise thee, the bards, the secluded druids, of four languages, they shall repair from four regions.

Cynddelw, i O. Gwynedd.

*Y ddamwain—
Nis gwyr, namyn Duw, a dewinion byd,
A diwyd dderwyddon.*

The event nobody knows, except God, the prophets of the world, and diligent druids.

Cynddelw.

*Dywawd derwyddon;
Dadeni haelon
O hil eryron
O Eryri.*

Druids declare the regeneration of liberal ones, of the progeny of the eagles of Snowdon.

Lt. P. Moch.

Derwyddaid, a. (derwydd) Like a druid.

Derwyddawl, a. (derwydd) Druidic, druidical.

Derwyddoni, s. m. (derwydd) Theology; druidism

Derwyddoniaeth, s. m. (derwydd) Druidism.

Derwyddoniaeth beirdd Ynys Prydain.

The druidism of the bards of the island of Britain.

Ed. Dafydd.

Deryw, v. (preterit of daru) It is ended, it is done; it hath finished; he has done, or ended.

Deryant, they have ended, or have had an end.

Can deryw darfuam o'i iaith.

Since he is come to an end we are undone at his death.

Cynddelw.

Des, s. m.—pl. t. au (dy—es) System, order; rule.

*Gwn gerddau, ddawns ddiasw,
A champion, a moesau masw.*

I know songs, of no mean rules, and feats and bland accomplishments.

I. ab Rh. ab Ieuan Llwyd.

Desgyn, v. a. (dy—esgyn) To ascend, to mount.

Desgynawl, a. (desgyn) Ascending, rising.

Desgyneb, *s. f.* (desgyn) A climax; a figure in rhetoric so called.

Desgynedig, *a.* (desgyn) Ascending; risen.

Desgynediggaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (desgynedig) Ascension, or the act of rising up.

Desgyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (desgyn) Ascension.

Dest, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (des) Regular order; trim.

Destl, *a.* (dest) Nice, neat, delicate, trim, spruce, fine; dainty.

Ystola wedd destl a wisg.

A robe of neat appearance he wears. L. G. Cothi.

Destlaidd, *a.* (destl) Apt to be nice, neat, or trim.

Destlawg, *a.* (destl) Having neatness, or primness.

Destlfawr, *a.* (destl) Very neat, nice, or spruce.

Destliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (destl) A making neat.

Destlu, *v. a.* (destl) To make neat, to trim.

Destlus, *a.* (destl) Apt to be neat, or spruce.

Ef a wyddai—cyweiriaw brathau yn ddestlus.

He knew how to dress up wounds neatly. Mabinogion.

Gwisgwyd—

Dau ystlys gwas destlus gwiw.

The two sides of an excellent neat youth were arrayed.

D. ab Gwilym.

Destlusrwydd, *s. m.* (destlus) Neatness, nicety.

Dethol, *a.* (ethol) Select, chosen, or choice.

Dethol, *v. a.* (ethol) To select, to choose, to pick out; to elect.

A meinoeth ym doeth o detholld neb.

And delicately pure it came to me if it should be selected by any one. Iorw. Pychan.

Detholew glew glod edmyg.

The brave chooses honourable fame. Bleddyn Fardd.

Detholadwy, *a.* (dethol) That may be selected.

Detholedig, *a.* (dethol) Select, chosen, elect.

Detholedigion, choice things, or selections.

Detholedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (detholedig) The act of choosing, or picking; selection.

Detholiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dethol) A selecting.

Detholwr, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dethol) A selecting.

One who picks out, or selects; a chooser.

Dëu, *v. a.* (de) To become separate; to part; to become divided.

Deuad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dau) A dyad.

Deuad, *s. m.* (dëu) A coming; approach; arrival.

Deuarddeg, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dau—ar—deg) Twelve.

Deuarddegawl, *a.* (deuarddeg) Duodecimo.

Deuarddegfed, *s. m.* (deuarddeg) A twelfth. *a.* Twelfth.

Denawl, *a.* (deu) Future, coming, ready to come.

Deubarth, *s. pl.* (dau—parth) Two parts, or divisions. *a.* Consisting of two parts; bipartite.

Deubarthawl, *a.* (deubarth) Of two divisions.

Deubarthedig, *a.* (denbarth) Divided into two.

Deubarthiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (deubarth) A bisection, a dividing into two parts.

Deubarthu, *v. a.* (deubarth) To bisect; to divide.

Deuben, *s. pl.* (dau—pen) Two heads; two ends.

Deuben o feirch, two heads of horses. *a.* Two-headed.

Deubenawg, *a.* (denben) Being two-headed.

Deubeth, *s. pl.* (dau—peth) Two things.

Gweled deubeth o'r un.

To see two things of the one.

Adage.

Deubi, *v.* (future of dyfod) It would be or come to pass.

Deublyg, *s. m.* (dau—plyg) A double. *a.* Two-fold, double. *Mae'r ddeublyg*, it is double; *yn fy neublyg*, in my double; *yn ei deuphlyg*, in her double.

Deublygawl, *a.* (deublyg) Duplicate; doubled.

Deublygedig, *a.* (deublyg) Reduplicated, doubled.

Deublygiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (deublyg) Duplication; a becoming twofold.

Deublygiaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (deublyg) Duplication, reduplication, or a doubling.

Deublygiant, *s. m.* (deublyg) Reduplication.

Deublygrwydd, *s. m.* (deublyg) Doubleness.

Deublygu, *v. a.* (deublyg) To duplicate.

Deubo, *v.* (future of dyfod) It may be, or come.

Deubydd, *v.* (future of dyfod) It will become.

Deudreigl, *a.* (dau—treigl) Of two inflections.

Enw deudreigl, a diptote.

Deudro, *s. m.* (dau—tro) Two turns. *a.* Twice.

Deudroed, *s. pl.* (dau—troed) Two feet, the feet. *a.* Two footed, or bipedal.

Deudroediawg, *a.* (deudroed) Two-footed, bipedal. *s. m.—pl. t. au* (deudroedogion), a biped.

Deuddaint, *a.* (dau—dant) Bidental.

Deuddeg, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dau—a—deg) Twelve, or a dozen. *a.* Twelve.

Deuddegawl, *a.* (deuddeg) Consisting of twelve.

Deuddegban, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (deuddeg—ban) A stanza of 12 lines. *a.* Of twelve lines.

Deuddegfed, *s.* (deuddeg) A twelfth. *a.* Twelfth.

Deuddegplyg, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (deuddeg—plyg) A duodecimo. *a.* Duodecuple, duodecimo.

Deuddegran, *s. pl.* (deuddeg—rhan) Twelve shares

a. Consisting of twelve shares or parts.

Deuddegysill, *s. f.—pl. t. ion* (deuddeg—sill) Verse of 12 syllables. *a.* Of 12 syllables.

Deuddegwaith, *a.* (gwaith) Twelve times.

Deuddengmhlyg, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (deuddeg—plyg) A duodecimo. *a.* Duodecimo, twelve-fold.

Deuddengmlwydd, *a.* (deuddeg—blwydd) Duodecennial, consisting of twelve years.

Deuddengwaith, *a.* (deuddeg—gwaith) Twelve times, or twelve-fold.

Deuddengwyr, *s.* (deuddeg—gwr) Twelve men.

Deuddrull, *s. m.* (dau—drull) Two pieces. *a.* Consisting of two pieces.

Deuddull, *s. pl.* (dau—dull) Two forms. *a.* Two-formed, or of two forms.

Deuddyblyg, *a.* (dau—dyblyg) Reduplicate.

Deuddyblygawl, *a.* (deuddyblyg) Reduplicative.

Deuddyblygedig, *a.* (deuddyblyg) Reduplicated.

Deuddyblygiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (deuddyblyg) Reduplication, the act of doubling.

Deuddyblygu, *v. a.* (deuddyblyg) To redouble.

Deueiriawg, *a.* (dau—geiriawg) Equivocal.

Eddewid gwreigedd deueiriawg.

The promise of fickle women.

Adage.

Deueiriogrwydd, *s. m.* (deueiriawg) Equivocalness; equivocation, double dealing.

Deuenwawl, *a.* (dau—enwawl) Binomial.

Deufan, *s. pl.* (dau—ban) Two divisions. *a.* Having two divisions. *Pennill deufan*, a stanza of two lines.

Deufanawg, *a.* (deufan) Of two parts, or lines.

Deufed, *s. m.* (dau) The second. *a.* Second.

Deufed-dydd, *s. m.* (deufed—dydd) The second day; the second day of the week.

Deufin, *a.* (dau—min) Of two edges, two edged.

Deufiniawg, *a.* (deufin) Having two edges.

Deuforgyfarfod, *s. m.* (dau—mor—cyfarfod) The meeting of two seas.

Deugain, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dau—ugain) Forty. *a.* Forty. *Deugain mlwydd oed*, forty years old.

Deugeinfed, *s. m.* (deugain) The fortieth.

Deugeinwaith, *a.* (deugain—gwaith) Forty times.

Deuhanner, s. pl. (dau—hanner) Two halves.
Deuhanherawg, a. (deuhanner) Of two halves.
Deuhanheru, v. a. (deuhanner) To divide in two.
Deulais, s. m.—pl. deuleision (dau—llais) A diphthong. *a.* Having two sounds.
Deuleisiad, s. m.—pl. deuleisiaid (deulais) A diphthong, that has two sounds.
Deulin, s. pl. (dau—glin) The knees, two knees.

Ni ddylly y drysawr eistedd yn y neuadd, namyn ar dal ei ddeulin gwneuthur ei neges wrth y brenin.

The porter ought not to sit in the hall, but upon his knees he is to perform his business with the king. *Welsh Laws.*

Deuliniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (deulin) A kneeling.
Deuliniaw, v. a. (deulin) To kneel down.
Deuliw, s. m. (dau—lliw) Two colours; two parties. *Y ddeuliw*, both parties; *deuliw y don*, the colours of the wave. *a.* Of two colours.
Deuliwiawg, a. (deuliw) Having two colours.
Deulyn, s. pl. (dau—llyn) Two forms; two parties. *Deulyn o feirch*, a couple of horses. *a.* Of two forms.

Deulygeidiawg, a. (dau—llygeidiawg) Binocular.
Deunaw, s. m.—pl. t. au (dau—naw) Eighteen.
a. Eighteen.—The sum of eighteen pence.

Deunawawl, a. (deunaw) Belonging to eighteen.
Deunawfed, s. m. (deunaw) The eighteenth. *a.* Eighteenth.

Deune, s. pl. (dau—gne) Two tints or hues.
Deune yr haf, the tints of summer. *a.* Of two tints, or of varied hues.

Deunifer, s. pl. (dau—nifer) Two numbers.
Deunydd, s. m.—pl. t. iau (mutation of defnydd) Matter; substance; material.

O Fair! llawer teg a fydd,
 O ddyn yn ddrwg ei ddeunydd.

O Mary! many a comely person turns out to be of bad account. *Bedo Brwynllys.*

Deuochr, s. pl. (dau—ochr) Two sides. *a.* Bilateral.
Deuochrawg, a. (deuochr) Having two sides.
Deuochrawl, a. (deuochr) Bilateral; of two sides.
Deuochri, v. a. (deuochr) To render bilateral.
Deuochriad, s. m. (deuochr) A making bilateral.
Deuoedd, s. pl. (dau) Twain. *Ill deuoedd*, they twain.

Deuparth, s. pl. (dau—parth) Two parts, two parts of a whole, or two thirds. *Deuparth a thraian*, two thirds and a third. *Welsh Laws.*

Deuparth parch yw arfer.

Two-thirds of compliment is custom. *Adage.*

Deuparthawg, a. (deuparth) Having two shares of a whole; consisting of two thirds.

O'r mochyn—deuparthawg fydd y cig ar yr enaid.

As to a pig, the flesh shall be valued of two thirds, and the life one third. *Welsh Laws.*

Deupen, s. pl. (dau—pen) Two heads, or two ends. *a.* Two-headed.

Deupenawg, a. (deupen) Having two heads.

Deupi, v. (mutation of deubi) It would be.

Cyn safont yn y drws tlws nis deupi.

Before they should stand in the entrance a rarity would not come. *Myrddin.*

Deupo, v. (future of dyfod) It may be or come.

Deuran, s. pl. (dau—rhan) Two shares. *a.* Bipartite; of two parts.

Deuranawl, a. (deuran) Bipartite; of two shares.

Deurith, s. pl. (dau—rhith) Two appearances. *a.* Of two appearances.

Deurithiawl, a. (deurith) Of double appearance.

Deurudd, s. pl. (dau—grudd) Two cheeks; cheeks.

Deuryw, s. pl. (dau—rhyw) Two kinds, or sexes.

Deurywiawl, a. (deuryw) Epicene; of two kinds.

Deusill, s. pl. (dau—sill) Two syllables. *a.* Of two syllables.

Deusillawg, a. (deusill) Having two syllables.

Deutu, s. pl. (dau—tu) Two sides; the compass, or space round any thing. *adv.* Round, every way. *prep.* On every side, about; round.

Deuwedd, s. pl. (dau—gwedd) Two forms; twain

O'i mwyn aur, a'i medd;
 O'i da, ill deuwedd—
 Caffant.

Of her golden ore, and mead; of her goods, they twain shall receive. *L. G. Cothi.*

Deuwynebawg, a. (dau—gwynebawg) Having two faces; deceitful. *s. m.* Heart's-ease.

Deuystyr, s. m. (dau—ystyr) A double meaning.

Dew, s. m. (de) The cause of arrangement, or propriety; the willer; the Deity.

Dewaint, s. m. (dew) The time of separation; midnight, the time from midnight to cock crowing, the dead of night.

Yn newaint cyn pylgeiniau,
 Llewychodd ein lleuferau.

In the dead of night before matins, our lights did shine.

Taliesin.

Neud anghu Ffreuer a'm gwna haint,
 O ddechreunos hyd ddewaint;
 Dihunaf wylaf bylgaint!

It is not the death of Freuer that makes me affected from the eve of night until midnight; I will awake and weep the matin time. *Llywarch Hen.*

Ni wyddant pan esgar dewaint a gwawr.

They know not when the deep of night and the dawn do separate *Taliesin.*

A'm rhoddo Dofydd, dedwydd dewaint,
 Awen gan awel pan ddel pylgaint.

May I be gifted by the Creator, in a happy night, with a muse with the gale when morning comes. *Gw. Brycheiniawg.*

Dewid, s. f.—pl. t. ion (dew) A promise; a vow.

Dywedaf, i'm dewidion,
 Fuchedd hoff o achoedd hon.

I will declare, according to my promises, a happy age for her lineages. *T. Derllys.*

Dewin, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dew) A diviner, a foreteller, a wizard; a prophet. *Dewin o Nazareth*, a prophet from Nazareth. *L. G. Cothi.*

Dewin pob eiddig.

Every jealous one is a prophet. *Adage.*

Och! am Fyrdin ddewinion,
 I fwrw i'm hud fry am hon.

Oh! for the diviners of Myrddin, to set me a charm above for her. *I. Dyfi, i Perch.*

Dewin, a. (dew) Divine; theologic; prophetic.

Mawl! —
 I Dduw gysefin, dewin Ddofydd,
 Ac i Ddewi wyn wedi Dofydd.

Praise to God first, the divine Creator, and to holy Dewi next to the Creator. *Gw. Brycheiniawg.*

Dewindeb, s. m. (dewin) A divining; prophesy.

Dewines, s. f.—pl. t. au (dewin) A prophetess; a witch. *Dewines o Endor*, a witch of Endor.

Dewiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dewin) A divining.

Dewiniaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dewin) Divination.

Dewiniaethawl, a. (dewiniaeth) Oraculous.

Dewiniaetholrwydd, s. m. (dewiniaethawl) Oraculousness, or the state of being oracular.

Dewiniaw, v. a. (dewin) To divine, to prophesy.

Dewiniawl, a. (dewin) Oracular, or oraculous.

Dewiniedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dewiniad) A diviner, a foreteller, a prognosticator.

Dewiniwr, s. m.—pl. dewinwyr (dewin—gwr) A diviner; a foreteller, or prognosticator.

Dewinydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dewin) A theologian.

Dewinyddawl, a. (dewinydd) Theological.

Dewinyddiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dewin) Theology.

Dewis, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dew) A choice; the act of choosing; the thing chosen.

Tri braint cyflwr dyn: cydbwys drwg a da, ac yna cymhar-iaeth; rhyddyd wrth ddewis, ac o hyny barn a dewis; a chynnech-re gallu, yn mraint barn a dewis, gan eu rhaid cyn dim arall o wneuthur.

The three privileges of the estate of humanity: equiponderance of evil and good, whence comparativity; liberty of choosing, whence judgment and preference; and the origin of power, proceeding from judgment and preference; for these are indisputably prior to all other exertions. *Barddas.*

Dewis, a. (dew) Choice, select, excellent.

Dewis, v. a. (dew) To choose, to select; to elect.

Cas a gaffo ddewis, ac a ddewisio y gwaethaf.

Odious is he that is permitted to choose, and that chooses the worst. *Adage.*

Dewisadwy, a. (dewis) That may be chosen.

Dewisaidd, a. (dewis) Choice, select; desirable.

Gwelem ni bob man gwedi ei gyflenwi â chyfoeth dewisaidd gorwag.

We saw every place perfectly filled with choice vain riches. *Marchawg Crwydrad.*

Dewisaw, v. a. (dewis) To choose, or to select.

Dewisals i fon fal nad attreg gennyf;
lawn yw dewisaw: dewis dyn deg.

I have chosen a fair one so that I should have no demur; it is right to choose: choose fair maid. *H. ab Owain Gwynedd.*

Dewisawg, a. (dewis) Having election. *s. m.—pl. Dewisogion, election. Gr. ab Arthur.*

Dewisawl, a. (dewis) Choice, select, excellent, desirable, pleasing.

Dewisedig, a. (dewis) That is elected, or chosen.

Dewisiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dewis) A choosing, selecting, or preferring, selection, election.

Dewisig, a. (dewis) Choice, preferable, desirable.

Dewisolrwydd, s. m. (dewisawl) Desirableness.

Dewiswr, s. m.—pl. dewiswyr (dewis—gwr) One who chooses, or prefers; a chooser, an elector.

Dewr, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dew) A valiant one.

Dewr, a. (dew) Valiant, bold, brave, courageous.

Dewrâad, s. m. (dewr) A rendering, or becoming bold, stout, or hearty.

Dewraidd, a. (dewr) Tending to be bold; stoutish

Dewrâu, v. n. (dewr) To become bold, to take courage; to become hearty.

Dewrder, s. m. (dewr) Valour, strength.

Dewredd, s. m. (dewr) Valour, prowess, strength. *Yn ei ddewredd, in his prime.*

Ac yn yr amser hwnw ydd oedd gwasieuan a elwid Carawn, ac nid oedd boneddig; ac eisioes yn llawer o ymladdau clodfawr oedd o'i ddewredd ac o'i ddawn.

And in that period there was a young youth who was called Caron, and he was not noble; and already in many battles he was greatly famed as to his prowess and as to his virtue. *Gr ab Arthur.*

Dewrfawr, a. (dewr) Bravely, or boldly great.

Dewrlon, a. (dewr—llon) Heartily pleased.

Dewrwas, s. m.—pl. dewrweis (dewr—gwas) A hero; a man of courage or intrepidity.

Dewryn, s. m. dim. (dewr) A pert or saucy chap.

Hap Duw ddewryn!

Good luck bold one!

Adage.

Dewyr, s. f. (de—gwyr) Deira, the ancient name of a district mostly comprehended in the present county of *Durham*, and from which the modern name seems derived. The Saxons got early possession of it, for the people of this country, then a Saxon province, took part in the battle of *Cattraeth*, the subject of *Aneurin's* poem of the *Gododin*.

DI, a privative prefix. It has the force of the English *Dis* in dismember; *In* in indelicate; *Un* in unexceptionable; *Ir* in irregular, and *Less* in sinless, and the like.

Di, pron. (mutation of ti) Thou, or thee.

Diaber, a. (aber) Without an outlet or flowing.

Yn nghyflawn-dal cyrdd, yn nghyflawnder budd,
Ni bwyad diaber.

In the full recompence of songs, in the fulness of gain, we were not without a flowing away.

Cynddelw. m. M. ab Iddon.

Diabred, s. m.—pl. t. au (abred) A cessation from progression; obstruction, frustration.

Diabred, a. (abred) That is without a course; unprogressive, obstructed, or frustrated.

Pedrydawg deyrn uch cyrn coned,
Cenyf nis dygis yn adaibred.

The powerful chief over the horn of exaltation, from me he has not been taken unobstructedly. *Meilyr, n. Gr. ab Cynan.*

Diach, a. (ach) Without a pedigree; ignoble.

Diachar, a. (achar) Unamiable, or unlovely.

Diachor wosgordd wosgryniad,
Diachar llachar lluchiad.

Irresistible the retinue of the terror-striking one, undesirable the gleaming of the scatterer. *Cynddelw, i O. Cyfeiliawg.*

Gwyr a aeth Ododin, chwerthin wanar,
Dygyny ei em byddin trin diachar.

To Gododin warriors hied, the leader smiles at the uplifting of his jewel by the host of terrific toil. *Aneurin.*

Diachaws, a. (achaws) Without cause, causeless.

Diachles, a. (achles) Defenceless, unsuccoured.

Diachlesawl, a. (diachles) Unapt to succour.

Diachlesiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diachles) A making defenceless, a depriving of protection.

Diachlesu, v. a. (diachles) To deprive of protection

Diachludd, a. (achludd) Being unobscured.

Diachluddaw, v. a. (diachludd) To disclose.

Diachluddawl, a. (diachludd) Tending to disclose

Diachluddedig, a. (diachludd) That is unobscured

Diachluddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diachludd) A disclosing, a discovering, detection.

Diachor, a. (achor) Not to be repressed, or kept in; not to be surrounded, or unencircled.

Ai un ufel tan twrf diachor!

Is the element of fire of unrestrainable rage similar? *Taliesin.*

Addfwn gaer y sydd ar lydan lyn,
Dinas diachor, mor a'i cylchyn.

A pleasant fortress there is on a broad lake, a city not to be hemmed in, the sea surrounds it. *Mic. Dinbych.*

Gwyr Weirniawn gwryd diachor.

The men of Gweirniawn of irresistible bravery. *Cynddelw.*

Diachris, a. (achris) Unobumbrated, unoccluded.

Diachris carddwys cerdd Forad,
Diechrys llwry llwyrwys llwybrad.

Naked, the song of Morad has been banished, void of harm towards the general assembly is the path.

Cynddelw, i O. Cyfeiliawg.

Diachub, a. (achub) Not to be saved; irremediable

Diachubawl, a. (diachub) Not tending to save.

Diachubiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diachub) A not saving

Diachudd, a. (achudd) Unsecluded, unenveloped, unobscured; uneclipsed, unobumbrated.

Diachuddiad, s. m. (diachudd) A being unsecluded.

Diachuddiaw, v. a. (diachudd) To make unobscured

Diachuddiawl, a. (diachudd) Unsecluding.

Diachwyn, a. (achwyn) Uncomplaining.

Diachwynawl, a. (achwyn) Not apt to complain.

Diachwyngar, a. (diachwyn) Uncomplaining.

Diachwyniad, s. m. (diachwyn) A not complaining.

Diadail, a. (adail) Without a building, or structure

Diadbryn, a. (adbryn) Unredeemable, not to be redeemed.

Diadbrynawl, a. (diadbryn) Being unredeemed.

Diadbryniad, s. m. (diadbryn) Want of redemption.

Diadchwaeth, a. (adchwaeth) Without a relish.

Diadchwel, a. (adchwel) Not to be returned.

Diadchwyl, a. (adchwyl) Without recurrence.

Diadeg, a. (adeg) Being without opportunity.

Diadeilad, a. (diadail) Without a building.

Diadeiladaidd, a. (diadeilad) Unlike a building.

Diadeiladu, v. a. (diadeilad) To unbuild.

Diadenedig, a. (adenedig) Unregenerated.

Diadfail, *a.* (adfail) Without ruins ; in repair.
 Diadfeiliad, *s. m.* (diadfail) A not decaying.
 Diadfeiliaw, *v. a.* (diadfail) To stop decaying.
 Diadfeiliawg, *a.* (diadfail) Being undecayed.
 Diadferawl, *a.* (adferawl) Unrestored, unreturned.
 Diadferiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (adferiad) Want of restoration, the being not returned.
 Diadffas, *a.* (adffas) Without a relish, or taste.
 Diadfyd, *a.* (adfyd) Without adversity.
 Diadfyw, *a.* (adfyw) Unrevived, unanimated.
 Diadfywiad, *s. m.* (diadfyw) Want of reanimation.
 Diadfywiawl, *a.* (diadfyw) Being unrevived.
 Diadgais, *a.* (adgais) Without a second attempt.
 Diadgas, *a.* (adgas) Not disagreeable, not odious.
 Diadglaf, *a.* (adglaf) Having no relapse of illness.
 Diadgof, *a.* (adgof) Without remembrance.
 Diadgofiad, *s. m.* (diadgof) A not remembering.
 Diadgofiawl, *a.* (diadgof) Unremembering.
 Diadgwydd, *a.* (adgwydd) Without falling back.
 Diadgwyp, *a.* (adgwyp) Being unrelapsed.
 Diadlais, *a.* (adlais) Without echo, or resonance.
 Diadlam, *a.* (adlam) Not to be repassed.
 Diadlif, *a.* (adlif) Without a reflux, or ebb.
 Diadnabod, *a.* (adnabod) Without acquaintance.
 Diadnabyddus, *a.* (adnabyddus) Unacquainted.
 Diadnaid, *a.* (adnaid) Without a resilience.
 Diadnair, *a.* (adnair) Reproachless, unspotted.

Trindawd dibechawd Daw bych diwahan,
 Am fy rhi rhwyddlan, o'm cau cenŷych ;
 Mab diadnair Mair, mor ŷnych ym bydd,
 Aeth saeth saith briwydd ŷydd o'm ŷurŷych.

In unerring Trinity, God, be thou indivisible, for a chief
 frankly generous mayest thou respect my song ; unspotted son of
 Mary, how frequently I feel the pang of the shaft of the seven
 woundings when in faith thou dost strengthen me. *Casnodyn.*

Diadnawf, *a.* (adnawf) Not to be swam back.
 Diadnerth, *a.* (adnerth) Being unsupported.
 Diadolwch, *a.* (adolwch) Without entreaty.
 Diadran, *a.* (adran) Unsubdivided, undivided.
 Diadred, *a.* (adred) Without recurrence back.
 Diadrwym, *a.* (adrwym) Unrestricted, unrestrained.
 Diadwaith, *a.* (adwaith) Without a second work ;
 not wanting to be reworked, or undone.

Cyfraith ddiadwaith ydoedd,

It was an unrepeatable law.

Syp. Cyfelliawg.

Diadwedd, *a.* (adwedd) Without retrospection.
 Diadwerth, *a.* (adwerth) Undepreciated.
 Diadwy, *a.* (adwy) Without a breach, or gap.
 Diadwyth, *a.* (adwyth) Without malignity, or
 harm. Lamb's lettuce, or corn salad.
 Diadwythig, *a.* (diadwyth) Uninfections.
 Diaddas, *a.* (addas) Improper, incompetent.
 Diaddasu, *v. a.* (diaddas) To render improper.
 Diaddaw, *a.* (addaw) Without promise ; unpromised.
 Diaddefawl, *a.* (addefawl) Unconfessed, unowned.
 Diaddfed, *a.* (addfed) Immature, or unripe.
 Diaddfwyn, *a.* (addfwyn) Unkind, unmeek.
 Diadduned, *a.* (adduned) Without a vow.
 Diaddunedawl, *a.* (diadduned) Unvowed.
 Diaddunedu, *v. a.* (diadduned) To do away a vow.
 Diaddurn, *a.* (addurn) Without ornament.
 Diaddurnaw, *v. a.* (diaddurn) To untrim.
 Diaddurnawl, *a.* (diaddurn) Unembellished.
 Diaddurniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (diaddurn) A strip-
 ping of trimming, or ornament.
 Diaddwyn, *a.* (addwyn) Unvirtuous, indecent.
 Diaddwynaw, *v. a.* (diaddwyn) To make indecent.
 Diaddwynawl, *a.* (diaddwyn) Tending to be un-
 virtuous ; tending to indecency.
 Diaddwyniad, *s. m.* (diaddwyn) A divesting of
 virtue ; a rendering, or becoming indecent.
 Diaddysg, *a.* (addysg) Illiterate, or unlearned.
 Diaddysgawl, *a.* (diaddysg) Tending to be illiterate

Diaddysgiad, *s. m.* (diaddysg) An unlearning.
 Diaddysgu, *v. a.* (diaddysg) To divest of learning.
 Diaedd, *a.* (aedd) Without noise, untumultuous.
 Drael, *a.* (ael) Without a brow ; skirtless.
 Draelau, *a.* (aelau) Without grief ; ungrieved.
 Draelaw, *a.* (aelaw) Without produce ; not rich.
 Draelawd, *a.* (aelawd) Without a member.
 Draelle, *a.* (aele) Not dolesome, unafflicted.

Draelle fydd pob ŷfoll ;
 Gweithred cadarn cadw arfoll.

Unafflicted will be every squabby one ; it is the duty of the
 mighty to keep a contract. *Llywarch Hen.*

Draeliawg, *a.* (drael) Having no eyebrows.
 Draelodawg, *a.* (draelawd) Having no members.
 Draelodawl, *a.* (draelawd) Tending to dismember.
 Draelodi, *v. a.* (draelawd) To dismember.
 Draelodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (draelawd) A dis-
 membering, or a disjointing.
 Draelwyd, *a.* (aelwyd) Without a hearth.
 Draelwydd, *a.* (aelwydd) Being without success.
 Diaer, *a.* (aer) Without battle, or slaughter.
 Diaerawg, *a.* (diaer) Not used to battle.
 Diaerawl, *a.* (diaer) Unembattled, unwarlike.
 Diaerfa, *a.* (diaer) Without battle, or slaughter.

Arawn fab Cynfarch a ddywawd—Nid dim cenyf ar ry gwnaeth-
 am o ymladdau, yr holl frenhinoedd a oresgynasam ni hyd hyn, os
 gwyr Rhufain a ddiangant yn ddiaerfa.

Arawn the son of Cynfarch said—Of no consideration with me
 are the battles, and all the kings that we have vanquished before
 this time, if the men of Rome shall escape without slaughter.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Diaeron, *a.* (aeron) Without berries, or fruit.
 Diaeth, *a.* (aeth) Without smart, or pain.
 Diaethawl, *a.* (diaeth) Unpainful, not smarting.
 Diaethiad, *s. m.* (diaeth) A divesting of poignancy.
 Diaethlyd, *a.* (diaeth) Not smarting ; unanguished.
 Diaethu, *v. a.* (diaeth) To divest of poignancy.
 Diafael, *a.* (gafael) Without a hold ; unfastened.
 Diafaelawg, *a.* (diafael) Having no hold, or gripe.
 Diafaledig, *a.* (diafael) Unfastened, unheld.
 Diafaeliad, *s. m.* (diafael) An unfastening.
 Diafaelu, *v. a.* (diafael) To let go a hold.
 Diafar, *a.* (afar) Without sorrow ; ungrieved.
 Diafiach, *a.* (afiach) Not unwell, undiseased, sane.
 Diafiachawl, *a.* (diafiach) Of a healing tendency.
 Diafiachu, *v. a.* (diafiach) To make undiseased.
 Diafiachus, *a.* (diafiach) Undisordered, sane.
 Diafiaeth, *a.* (afiaeth) Without gaiety, or joy.
 Diafiechyd, *a.* (diafiach) Without disease, or ill.

Erbyn gymhen wen wynfyd enrhydded,
 Yr wlad a'r fuchedd ddiarfiechyd.

The accomplished fair one receives the bliss of the glory of the
 region and the state free from pain. *Gr. ab M. ab Dafydd.*

Diafieuthu, *v. a.* (diafiaeth) To divest of joy.
 Diafieuthus, *a.* (diafiaeth) Without gaiety.
 Diaflan, *a.* (aflan) Undeiled, unpolluted.
 Diaflanâad, *s. m.* (diaflan) A making undeiled.
 Diaflanâawl, *a.* (diaflan) Tending to divest of de-
 filement, or pollution.
 Diaflanâau, *v. a.* (diaflan) To make undeiled.
 Diaflendid, *a.* (diaflan) Without defilement.
 Diaflës, *a.* (afles) Without disadvantage.
 Diaflësawl, *a.* (diaflës) Not disadvantageous.
 Diaflësiad, *s. m.* (diaflës) A divesting of disadvan-
 tage ; a benefiting.
 Diaflësiant, *s. m.* (diaflës) A being divested of
 disadvantage, or what is not beneficial.
 Diaflësu, *v. a.* (diaflës) To rid of disadvantage.
 Diaflonydd, *a.* (aflonydd) Not unquiet, or unruly.
 Diaflonyddawl, *a.* (diaflonydd) Tending to divest
 of unquietness, or uneasiness.
 Diaflonyddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (diaflonydd) A di-
 vesting of uneasiness, or disquietude.

- Diaflonyddu, v. a. (diaflonydd)** To make quiet.
Diaflun, a. (aflun) Undeformed, undisfigured.
Diafluniad, s. m. (diaflun) A divesting of deformity; a rendering undisfigured.
Diafluniaidd, a. (diaflun) Undisfigured.
Diafluniaw, v. a. (diaflun) To make undeformed.
Diafluniawl, a. (diaflun) Tending to render undeformed, or undisfigured.
Diaflwydd, a. (aflwydd) Without misfortune.
Diaflwyddaw, v. a. (diaflwydd) To divest of bad success, or misfortune; to make successful.
Diaflwyddawl, a. (diaflwydd) Tending to divest of misfortune; prosperous.
Diaflwyddiant, s. m. (diaflwydd) A being divested of misfortune; prosperity.
Diaflym, a. (aflym) Not blunt, unobtunded.

A dullaw diaflym dwys wrth gad—
 Cad gwortho ni bu ffo pan bwyllod.

With an *energetic* and incessant toil in the battle, the covering battle where there was no retreating when it took place.

Taliesin.

- Diaflymawl, a. (diaflym)** Unobtunded.
Diaflymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diaflym) A divesting of bluntness; accumulation.
Diaflymu, v. a. (diaflym) To divest of bluntness.
Diafnawl, a. (diafn) Having reluctance.
Diafniad, s. m. (diafn) A feeling a reluctance; a desisting from; a failing.
Diafnu, v. n. (diafn) To fail, to desist from, to feel a reluctance; to feel indifferent. *Yr wyf yn clywed fy hun yn diafnu*, I feel myself to be reluctant, or I feel myself failing. *Sil.*
Diafol, s. m.—pl. diefyl (diawl) The devil.
Diafrad, a. (afrad) Without waste; unwasteful.
Diafradlawn, a. (diafrad) Unwasteful, unlavish.
Diafradloni, v. a. (diafradlawn) To desist from wasting, or being prodigal.
Diafradu, v. a. (diafrad) To cease lavishing.
Diafrdwyth, a. (afrdwyth) Unimpassioned.
Diafrddwl, a. (afrddwl) Inanxious; not sad.

Ef oedd—

Diafrddwl yn aer yn Arfon.

He was *unperplexed* in battle in Arvon.

H. Foel ab Griffri.

Diafrddwl feddwl fyddwn yn Mon,

Pe'n fyw y delaf i Dalebolion.

Of *undisturbed* mind I should be in Mon, if he should come alive to Dalebolion.

D. Benfras.

- Diafröol, a. (afröol)** Not irregular, undisordered.
Diafröoli, v. a. (diafröol) To divest of disorder.
Diafröolus, a. (diafröol) Undisordered; regular.
Diafrif, a. (afrif) Not innumerable.
Diafrwydd, a. (afrwydd) Unobstructed.
Diafrwyddaw, v. a. (diafrwydd) To divest of obstruction, or hinderance.
Diafrwyddawl, a. (diafrwydd) Unobstructive.
Diafrwyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diafrwydd) A divesting of obstruction or hinderance.
Diafryw, a. (afryw) Undegenerate, undebased.
Diafyl, s. m.—pl. diefyl (gaf) The devil.

Ni ddaethynt dros for etwaeth—

Gwyddyl diefyl duon,

Ysgodogion dynion lledffer.

They are not come over the sea as yet, the Gwyddelians, black devils, the Scots, men who were but half strong.

Metlyr.

- Diafn, s. m.—pl. diafnau (afn)** Want of fortitude, resolution, or perseverance; a failing; reluctance. *Clywais ryw ddiafyn ar fy nghalon*, I felt a sort of *fainting* on my heart. *Sil.*
Diaffaith, a. (affaith) Without accession, or help.
Diaffeithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diaffaith) A not aiding, a being without accessory.
Diaffeithiaw, v. n. (diaffaith) To cease affecting.

- Diaffeithiawl, a. (diaffaith)** Unaccessary.
Diagawr, a. (agawr) Without an opening.
Diagen, a. (agen) Without a rift, cleft, or crack.
Diagenawl, a. (diagen) Unrifted, uncracked.
Diageniad, s. m. (diagen) A closing of rifts.
Diagenu, v. a. (diagen) To close up cracks.
Diager, a. (ager) Without steam, or vapour.
Diagorawl, a. (diagawr) Not tending to open.
Diagori, v. a. (diagawr) To divest of opening.
Diagoriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diagawr) A divesting of opening; a ceasing to open.
Diagro, a. (agro) Not melancholy, or pensive.

Cyfarchaf ym diagro frawd.

I will greet my *unseparated* brother.

Cyfoesi Myrddin.

- Diagwedd, a. (agwedd)** Without manner, form, or habit; without appearance; unseemly.

Fe'th aned yn noeth—

Yn ddrym i wneuthur lles,

Ymron heb wres diagwedd.

Thou wert born naked—without strength to do good, and almost without warmth *helpless*.

S. S. Hywel.

- Diagweddawl, a. (diagwedd)** Unhabituated; unmethodical; having no ability.
Diagweddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diagwedd) A divesting of habit, method, or ability to act.
Diagweddu, v. a. (diagwedd) To divest of method
Diaidd, a. (aidd) Without zeal, or warmth.

Eiry mynydd, buan blaidd,

Ystlys diffeithwch a draidd;

Gnawd pob anaf ar ddiaidd.

Snowy mountain, swift the wolf, the side of the desert he will penetrate: every blemish is common on the *destitute of zeal*.

Llywarch Hen.

- Diaill, a. (ail)** Without a second, or another.
Diailladrawdd, a. (ailadrawdd) Without a repetition, not declared again.
Diaillbryn, a. (ailbryn) Without repurchase.
Diailldal, a. (aildal) Without retribution.
Diailldarbod, a. (ailddarbod) Not re-provided.
Diailldawed, a. (ailddawed) Without coming again, or recurring.
Diailldawed, v. n. (ailddawed) To cease coming back, to be without recurrence.
Diailldechreu, a. (ailddechreu) Unrecommenced
Diailldewis, a. (ailddewis) Without second choice or selection.
Diaillddybyg, a. (ailddybyg) Not reduplicated.
Diaillddybyg, v. a. (ailddybyg) To unreduplicate.
Diaillenedig, a. (ailenedig) Unregenerated.

Nid oes un dawn wedi ei weithredu yn rymus yn y credadyn ni bo ei rith a'i gyffelyb i'w gweled yn y diallenedig.

There is no virtue which is powerfully wrought in the believer, but that has a shade and semblance to be perceived in the *unregenerated*.

S. Trefredyn.

- Diailleneidiad, a. (aileneidiad)** Without reanimation; unreanimated.
Diailleneidiaw, v. n. (aileneidiaw) To cease reanimating.
Diaillesgyn, a. (ailesgyn) Without reascension.
Diailethol, a. (ailethol) Without reselection.
Diaillfeddiannawl, a. (diaillfeddiant) Not tending to repossess; not repossessing.
Diaillfeddiannu, v. n. (diaillfeddiant) To cease repossessing, to be divested of second enjoyment
Diaillfeddiant, a. (ailfeddiant) Without repossession.
Diaillfeddu, v. a. (ailfeddu) To cease repossessing.
Diaillfudaw, v. n. (ailfudaw) To cease moving, or going back; to cease removing.
Diaillfwynâd, a. (ailfwynâd) Without re-enjoyment; not re-enjoyed.

Diaillfwynâu, v. n. (ailfwynâu) To cease re-enjoying.

Diaillfywâad, a. (ailfywâad) Without reanimating; unreanimated, unrevivified.

Diaillfywâu, v. n. (ailfywâu) To cease revivifying or reanimating.

Diailgenedledig, a. (ailgenedledig) Unregenerated
Diailgenedliad, a. (ailgenedliad) Without regeneration or reproduction.

Diailgenedlu, v. n. (ailgenedlu) To cease regenerating or reproducing.

Diailgwyp, a. (ailgwyp) Without a relapse.

Diailgwypaw, v. n. (diailgwyp) To cease relapsing or falling again.

Diailgydnabod, a. (ailgydnabod) Unrecognised.

Diailgydnabod, v. n. (ailgydnabod) To cease recognising, or knowing again.

Diailgyfarch, a. (ailgyfarch) Without resalutation

Diailgynnull, a. (ailgynnull) Without reassembling.

Diailgyrch, a. (ailgyrch) Without second resort.

Diailymgyrch, a. (ailymgyrch) Unrecurring.

Diailymlid, a. (ailymlid) Without re-chasing.

Diaill, a. (aill) Without other; not otherwise.

Aur yn y nall, diaill dau;
Arwydd yw i'r llaw orau.

Gold in the one, not otherwise two; it is a token for the best hand. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Diaillt, a. (aillt) Without another; unmatched.

Dialltuawl, a. (diaillt) Not apart, or aside.

Diainc, a. (ainc) Without greediness or craving.

Diais, a. (ais) Without ribs; without splints, or laths to support; without want.

Dial, s. m.—pl. t. au (al) Vengeance, punishment; revenge. *Dial Rodri*, or the retaliation of Rodri; a victory so called, obtained by the Welsh over the Saxons and Danes in the year 878.

A wnel argae gwae, a gwall, o'r Dëau,
A gaiff ddial cuall.

He that shall commit a woeful and luckless deed, from the South, shall have fierce revenge. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Dial, v. a. (al) To avenge, to punish; to revenge.

Gwell gochel mell nog ei ddial.

It is better to avoid an injury than to revenge it. *Adage.*

Dialaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dial) Vengeance.

Gorfawr glyw glewyd dialaeth,
Gorflwg arf aerfeddawg benaeth.

A mighty leader of prowess for vengeance, terribly threatening is the weapon of the chief intent on slaughter. *Cynddelw, i O. Cyfeiliawg.*

Weithian y dialaethau,
A gawn yn frwd ac yn frau.

At length the retaliations we shall have vehement and rife. *Ll. ab M. ab Ednyfed.*

Dïalaeth, a. (alaeth) Without sorrow or wailing.

Dialaethawl, a. (dïalaeth) Tending to divest of grief, sorrow, or affliction.

Dialaethiad, s. m. (dïalaeth) A ceasing to grieve.

Dialaethu, v. n. (dïalaeth) To cease grieving.

Dialaethus, a. (dïalaeth) Unmournful, ungrieved

Dialar, a. (galar) Without grief, or unafflicted.

Bwyf gwas Duw, gwestl dialar,
Cyn bwyf anghenawg angen-war.

May I be a servant of God, a course without grief, ere I be necessitated and fated to rest. *Cynddelw.*

Dialaru, v. n. (dialar) To cease lamenting.

Dialarus, a. (dialar) Ungrieved, unafflicted.

Dialbren, s. m.—pl. t. i (dial—pren) A gallows, the tree of vengeance.

Dialedig, a. (dial) That is avenged, or punished.

Dialedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dialedig) Avengement; penal retribution, or punishment.

Dialeddd, s. m.—pl. t. au (dial) Vengeance. *Mae ganddo ddialeddd o bethau*, he has an immensity of riches.

Di frys y denfyn Daw fry
Y dialeddd lle dyly.

Slowly doth God above send the punishment where it is merited. *D. Llwyd Gorlech.*

Dialedddawg, a. (dialeddd) Avenged, punished.

Dialedddawl, a. (dialeddd) Avenging, penal.

Dialedddgar, a. (dialeddd) Vengeful, vindictive, vindictory, revengeful.

Dialedddgarwch, s. m. (dialedddgar) A vengeance.

Dialedddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dialeddd) An avenging

Dialeddu, v. a. (dialeddd) To avenge, to revenge.

Dialedddus, a. (dialeddd) Vengeful, avenging.

Dialedddusrwydd, s. m. (dialedddus) Vengefulness.

Dialedddwr, s. m.—pl. dialedddwyr (dialeddd—gwr) An avenger, a punisher.

Dialfa, s. f.—pl. t. on (dial—ma) A place of revenge, a place of penal retribution.

Dialfawr, a. (dial) Revengeful, or vindictive.

Tri eorth am borth am byrth Saeson;
Tri eofn dlofn dialforlon.

Three diligent after the prey about the Saxons' gates; three bold, dauntless, greatly vindictive ones. *Cynddelw, i feib Cadw. ab Madawg.*

Dialgar, a. (dial) Revengeful, or vindictive.

Dialgarwch, s. m. (dialgar) Revengefulness.

Dialiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dial) An avenging; avengement; a revenging, revenge.

Dialon, a. (alon) Without harmony, unmusical.

Dialn, v. a. (dial) To revenge, to retaliate.

Dialus, a. (dial) Revengeful, apt to revenge.

Dialw, a. (galw) Without call, uncalled.

Dialwad, a. (galwad) Without avocation.

Dialwch, s. m. (dial) Vengeance, punishment.

Dialwr, s. m.—pl. dialwyr (dial—gwr) Avenger.

Nid gnawd dialwr dlofn.

It is not usual for the punisher to be without fear. *Adage.*

Dialydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dial) An avenger.

Dialyddiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dialydd) Avengement; the act of avenging, or punishing.

Dialyniaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dial) Avengement.

Urien a wnaeth dialyniaeth i gywilydd.

Urien made retaliation for the disgrace.

Taliesin.

Diall, a. (gall) Without power, or powerless.

Diallanawl, a. (allanawl) Not exterior.

Diallfryd, a. (allfryd) Not ferocious or savage.

Diallraw, a. (allraw) Without a sponsor.

Dialltud, a. (alltud) Not an exile; unbanished.

Dialltudaw, v. (dialltud) To bring from exile.

Dialltudawl, a. (dialltud) Unbanished, unexiled.

Dialltudedd, s. m. (dialltud) An unexiled state.

Diallu, a. (gallu) Without power, unable, feeble

Dialluawg, a. (diallu) Invalid, incapacitated.

Dialluawl, a. (diallu) Imbecile, impotent.

Dialluedd, s. m. (diallu) Inability, or incapacity.

Diambell, a. (ambell) Not unfrequent, unscarce.

Lle meddwaint ceraint, carant caeraw;
Lle meddwon dynion, donlawg foesau;
Lle cyfrwydd hylwydd heillauddiambell;
Lle ceir gwin diell o dynellau.

A place of inebriation of relatives, the bulwark of friendship; where there are drunken men of virtuous manners; a place unobstructed, prospering the plentiful services; where clear wine is to be had from the pipes. *L. G. Cothi.*

Diambellu, v. a. (diambell) To make unscarce.

Diamcan, a. (amcan) Without design, or judgment; injudicious, random.

Diamcanawl, a. (diamcan) Undesigning.

Diamcaniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diamcan) A cessation from designing; inattention.

Diamcanu, *v. n.* (diamcan) To cease designing or contriving; to cease intending.
Diamcanus, *a.* (diamcan) Without judgment, design, or foresight, improvident.
Diamdlawd, *a.* (amdlawd) Not necessitous.
Diamddiffyn, *a.* (amddiffyn) Defenceless.
Diamddiffynawl, *a.* (diamddiffyn) Undefensible.
Diamddiffynedig, *a.* (diamddiffyn) Undefended.
Diamddiffyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diamddiffyn) The state of being undefended; a not defending.
Diamddiffynu, *v. n.* (diamddiffyn) To cease defending; to divest of defence.
Diamddwll, *a.* (amddwll) Unobscured, unclouded.
Diameth, *a.* (ameth) Unfailing, faultless, true.

Am hyn, gwar forwyn llw gwawr fore,
 Clywaf fy nghalon ton fal tandde,
 Yn llosgi erddi ar ddeddf cynne,
 Diameth osgeth a wisg eurde.

For this, gentle maid, fair as the dawn of morning, I feel my broken heart like the pervading flame, burning for her sake, after the true nature of kindling, *unfaltering* the gait of her bedight in gold.
Ll. P. Moch, i Wentliant.

Diamgall, *a.* (amgall) Uncircumspect, unwary.
Diamgant, *a.* (amgant) Unsurrounded, uncircled.
Diamgelawg, *a.* (amgelawg) Uncircumspect.
Diamgeledd, *a.* (amgeledd) Succourless, helpless.
Diamgeleddawl, *a.* (diamgeledd) Unsuccoured.
Diamgeleddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diamgeledd) A divesting of succour, cheer, or comfort.
Diamgeleddu, *v. a.* (diamgeledd) To divest of succour, cheer, comfort, or aid of friends.
Diamgeleddus, *a.* (diamgeledd) Unsuccoured.
Diamgelwch, *s. m.* (amgelwch) Want of circumspection, improvidence, indiscretion.
Diamgen, *a.* (amgen) Nor otherwise or contrary.
Diamgenaeth, *a.* (diamgen) Without difference.
Diamgenu, *v. a.* (diamgen) To divest of difference or variation.
Diamgudd, *a.* (amgudd) Unenveloped, unobscured.
Diamgyffred, *a.* (amgyffred) Not conceived or comprehended; incomprehensible.

Ni ddichon un creadur hysbysu pa yw Duw, o herwydd diamgyffred yw.

No creature is able to declare what God is, for he is *incomprehensible*.
R. Fychan, Ymarfer Duwioldeb.

Diamgyffredadwy, *a.* (diamgyffred) Incomprehensible, inconceivable.
Diamgyffredawl, *a.* (diamgyffred) Void of understanding; not tending to comprehend.
Diamgyffrededig, *a.* (diamgyffred) Unconceived.
Diamgyffrediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diamgyffred) Incomprehension, want of conception.
Diamgyffredu, *v. n.* (diamgyffred) To cease exerting the mental faculty; to cease comprehending.
Diamgylch, *a.* (amgylch) Unsurrounded, uncircled.
Diamgylchadwy, *a.* (diamgylch) Not to be encircled, uncircumscribable.
Diamgylchawl, *a.* (diamgylch) Uncircumscribed.
Diamgylchedig, *a.* (diamgylch) Unsurrounded.
Diamgylchiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diamgylch) A being uncircumscribed, or unsurrounded.
Diamgylchu, *v. n.* (diamgylch) To cease encircling; to divest of what surrounds.
Diamgylchynawl, *a.* (amgylchynawl) Not tending to surround; uncircumscribed.
Diamgylchyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amgylchyniad) A being unencompassed; a not encircling.
Diamgylchynu, *v. n.* (amgylchynu) To cease encompassing; to divest of what encompasses.
Diamhafal, *a.* (amhafal) Not parallel.
Diaml, *a.* (aml) Unfrequent, unabundant.
Diamlâad, *s. m.* (diaml) A making scarce.

Diamlâu, *v. a.* (diaml) To make unfrequent.
Diamlwg, *a.* (amlwg) Undistinct, unmanifest.
Diamlygadwy, *a.* (diamlwg) Unexplicable, that cannot be made manifest.
Diamlygawl, *a.* (diamlwg) Unmanifested.
Diamlygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diamlwg) Want of manifestation; a being unexplained.
Diamlygu, *v. a.* (diamlwg) To make indistinct.
Diammaeth, *a.* (ammaeth) Without dainty.

Och! llêas di feddfaeth,
 Neud ym diammaeth!

Ah! hast thou slain the mead-nourisher, then are we not *destitute of dainty*!
Cyfoesi Myrddin.

Diammeuthawl, *a.* (diammaeth) Unsavoury.
Diammeuthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diammaeth) A rendering undainty, or unsavoury.
Diammeuthu, *v. a.* (diammaeth) To make undainty, to render unsavoury or insipid.
Diammeuthyn, *a.* (diammaeth) Not a dainty.
Diammhau, *a.* (ammbau) Doubtless, truly.
Diammheuad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diammhau) A rendering indubitable; indubitation.
Diammheuaeth, *s. m.* (diammhau) Indubitation, indubitableness, certainty.

Mae arnai ofn nad wyt ond ysbryd;
 Etto, er gwaned yw dynoliaeth,
 Gwell no ffo yw diammheuaeth.

I am afraid thou art but a spirit; yet, though humanity be so weak, better than to run away is *the being made certain*.
T. Owain, Engl. Hawdd ei Hebgor.

Diammheuaw, *v. a.* (diammhau) To render indubious, or indubitable; to cease suspecting.
Diammheuawl, *a.* (diammhau) Undubitable; indubious, undoubted, unquestionable.
Diammhëus, *a.* (diammhau) Unsuspecting.
Diammod, *a.* (ammod) Without covenant, or agreement, unconditional.
Diammodawl, *a.* (diammod) Uncovenanted.
Diammodi, *v. a.* (diammod) To annul a covenant, agreement, or contract.
Diammodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diammod) The act of annulling a covenant.
Diammynedd, *a.* (ammynedd) Impatient, hasty.

Diammynedd ym gwneddyw,
 Diried im' ddiweiried yw.

Impatient has she made me; it is confusion to me that she is so chaste.
D. ab Gwilym.

Diammyneddgar, *a.* (diammynedd) Impatient.
Diammyneddgarwch, *s. m.* (diammyneddgar) Impatientness, a passionate temper.
Diammyneddus, *a.* (diammynedd) Impatient.

Medion, gwr coch cyfartal ei faint oedd, ag aelodau crynion gwrawl iddo; a dryganianus, a chreulawn diammyneddus oedd.

Medion, he was a red man of middle size, having round manly limbs; and he was ill-tempered, and a *passionate* cruel one.
H. Dared—Mabinogion.

Diamrafael, *a.* (amrafael) Without contention.
Diamrafaelgar, *a.* (diamrafael) Uncontentious.
Diamrafaeliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diamrafael) The ending of a dispute, or contention.
Diamrafaeliaw, *v. n.* (diamrafael) To cease disputing, or wrangling; to reconcile.
Diamrafaelus, *a.* (diamrafael) Uncontentious.
Diamrosgo, *a.* (amrosgo) Not unwieldy, compact.
Diamrosgöedd, *s. m.* (diamrosgo) The being not unwieldy or incompact.
Diamryfeiliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (amryfeiliad) A being undiversified, or unvaried.
Diamryfeiliaw, *v. n.* (amryfeiliaw) To become unvaried; to render undiversified.
Diamryfus, *a.* (amryfus) Without excess.
Diamryfusaw, *v. n.* (diamryfus) To cease being excessive; to become moderate.

Diamryfusedd, s. m. (diamryfus) A state of in-
cess; moderation.

Diamryson, a. (amryson) Without contention.

O bydd cynwarchadw, gater yn ddiamryson i'r neb a'i cynwarch-
adwys.

If there should be pre-occupancy, let it go *without contesting*
to him that has pre-occupied. *Welsh Laws.*

Mi i'm deddf wyf diamryson,
O'r prif-feirdd ym prif gyfeillion.

I in my conduct am *without contention* with the primary bards,
my primary friends. *L. P. Moch.*

Diamrysonawl, a. (diamryson) Not tending to dis-
pute; incontestable; uncontested.

Diamrysongar, a. (diamryson) Not apt to dispute.

Diamrysoni, v. a. (diamryson) To free from con-
tention, dispute, or strife.

O bydd y pleidiau yn anghydunaw o herwydd hyny—dyly yr yng-
nad eu diamrysoni.

If the parties should be disagreeing with respect to that—the
judge ought to *reconcile* them. *Welsh Laws.*

O bydd amryson y rhwng dwy faenawl o'r naw maenawl y sydd
yn Arfon, eu diamrysoni o'r saith y ddwy, heb neb o le arall.

If there should be a dispute between two manors out of the nine
manors that are in Arfon, the seven to *determine the dispute* of
the two, without any one from another place. *Breiniau Rhun i Wyr Arfon.*

Diamryw, a. (amryw) Uncompounded, unmixed.

Handid fy arglwydd, cyfrwydd, cyfrwys,
O ryw diamryw, diamryfus.

My lord, prosperous and discreet, must be acknowledged of a race
unmixed and unassuming. *Ll. Fardd, i L. ab Iorwerth.*

Diamrywiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diamryw) An un-
compounded, or unmixed state.

Diamrywiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (diamryw) Homo-
geneity, or homogeneousness.

Diamrywiaw, v. (diamryw) To become unmixed.

Diamrywiawl, a. (diamryw) Homogeneous; pure.

Diamwedd, a. (amwedd) Incongruous, unconforn.

Diamweddawl, a. (diamwedd) Unconfornable.

Diamweddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diamwedd) Dis-
conformity, inconsistency; incongruity.

Diamweddu, v. n. (diamwedd) To disconforn.

Diamwel, a. (amwel) Uncircumspect; heedless.

Ac unwaith heb gel,
Yr ymddug Abel
A Chain ddiamwel.

And once without concealment did Abel bear with the *indiscreet*
Cain. *Taliesin.*

Diamweled, v. n. (diamwel) To cease heeding.

Diamwelediad, s. m. (diamweled) Incircumspec-
tion; a ceasing to be circumspect.

Diamwes, a. (amwes) Without enjoyment.

Diamwesawl, a. (diamwes) Unindulgent.

Diamwesu, v. (diamwes) To cease indulging.

Diamwys, a. (amwys) Unequivocal, unambiguous;
without a double meaning.

Diamwysawl, a. (diamwys) Unambiguous.

Diamynedd, a. (amynedd) Without patience.

Diamyneddggar, a. (diamynedd) Impatient.

Dianach, a. (anach) Without exception or impe-
diment; unexceptionable.

Dianad, a. (anad) Being unexceptionable.

Eryr cyrchiad cad, cydwedd Peredur,
Ari Elnigl, Dudur, dadl dianad.

The assaulting eagle of battle, like Peredur, the weapon for the
Angles is Tudor, whose argument is *incontrovertible*.
Gr. ab M. ab Dafydd.

Dianadl, a. (anadl) Breathless, void of breath.

Dianadlawg, a. (dianadl) Having no breath.

Dianadliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dianadl) A ceasing
to breathe; want of respiration.

Dianadlu, v. n. (dianadl) To cease breathing.

Dianaf, a. (anaf) Without hurt, or blemish.

Odid ddyn teg dianaf.

There is scarcely a comely man *without a defect*. *Adage.*

Teg pob dianaf.

Fair is every thing *faultless*.

Adage.

Dianafawl, a. (dianaf) Not tending to hurt.

Dianafiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dianaf) A being un-
hurt; a being indefective, or faultless.

Dianafu, v. a. (dianaf) To divest of blemish, de-
fect, or failing; to heal a hurt.

Dianafus, a. (dianaf) Unblemished; sound.

Dianair, a. (anair) Irreproachable; free from de-
traction; free from blame.

Dianaw, a. (anaw) Without harmony or music.

Dianc, s. m. (anc) Escape; a retreat, flight.

Dianc, v. a. (anc) To escape, to pass safe; to
avoid; to deliver, to rescue; to retreat, to flee;
to be delivered, or preserved. *Duw a'm dianc,*
God will deliver me.

Dianc ar Glwyd, a boddi ar Gonwy.

To *escape* on the Clwyd, and to be drowned on the Conwy.

Adage.

—Mae awch hiraeth
I mi ffron ymhwdd a Ffranc;
O'r Déau Mair a'i dianc.

There is an ardent longing that I should contemptuously oppose
the Frank; from the South may Mary make him *to escape*.
D. ab Gwilym.

Dianerch, a. (anerch) Ungreeted, unsaluted.

Baglan bren, neud gawaf hyn,
Yd fydd llafar gwyr ar lyn!
Neud dianerch fy euryr!

My wooden crook, is this not wroter, when men are loquacious
over the liquor; is not my piece of gold *without regard*?
Llywarch Hen.

Dianferth, a. (anferth) Not unsightly or ugly.

Dianfodd, a. (anfodd) Without unwillingness.

Dianfoddawg, a. (dianfodd) Not displeased.

Dianfoddawl, a. (dianfodd) Not displeasing.

Dianfoddedig, a. (dianfodd) Undispleased.

Dianfoddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dianfodd) A being
undispleased; a not displeasing.

Dianfoddus, a. (dianfodd) Not apt to displease.

Dianfoes, a. (anfoes) Not without manners, de-
corum, or morality.

Dianfoesgar, a. (dianfoes) Not indecorous.

Dianfon, a. (anfon) Without a mission.

Dianfonadwy, a. (dianfon) Not to be sent.

Dianfonawl, a. (dianfon) Unmissioned.

Dianfoniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dianfon) A not send-
ing, a being unmissioned.

Dianfudd, a. (anfudd) Not unprofitable.

Dianfwyn, a. (anfwyn) Not unkind, or sour.

Dianffawd, a. (anffawd) Without bad success.

Dianhael, a. (anhael) Not ungenerous.

Tellwng seren bedweni,
Talm mawr, er a'i tal i mi:
Cusan morwyn ddianhael.

Thou luminary, of the birchen grove, a great deal is merited as a
recompence to me; a kiss of a maid *not ungenerous*.
D. ab Gwilym.

Dianhap, a. (anhap) Without mischance.

Dianhardd, a. (anhardd) Not unsightly.

Dianharddu, v. a. (dianhardd) To divest of un-
sightliness, or uncomeliness.

Dianhawdd, a. (anhawdd) Not difficult.

Dianhebgor, a. (anhebgor) Not indispensable.

Dianhoff, a. (anhoff) Not unlovely; agreeable.

Dianhun, a. (anhun) Without watchfulness.

Dianhunedd, a. (dianhun) Not deprived of sleep.

Gwyp clod, dawn hynod dianhunedd deigr,
Gwiw ryw groew eigr, gwawr y gwreigedd.

Fair the fame, notable the gift of her *that causes not the wakeful*
tear, the excellence of her sex is the sweet maid, the luminary of
the women. *Rhisiertdyn.*

Dianhwyl, a. (anhwyl) Undisordered; in order.

Dianhy, a. (anhy) Not without boldness; bold.

Dianhyder, a. (anhyder) Without despondence.

Dianhydrin, *a.* (anhydrin) Not unmanageable.
 Dianhydro, *a.* (anhydro) Not unpliant; flexible, or not inflexible.
 Dianhydryn, *a.* (anhydryn) Unopinionated.
 Dianhyfodd, *a.* (anhyfodd) Non implacable.
 Dianhyfoes, *a.* (anhyfoes) Not unmannerly.
 Dianhyfryd, *a.* (anhyfryd) Not unpleasant.
 Dianhyffordd, *a.* (anhyffordd) Not impassable.
 Dianhygar, *a.* (anhygar) Not unamiable.
 Dianhygas, *a.* (anhygas) Not inobnoxious.
 Dianhyged, *a.* (anhyged) Not ungenerous.
 Dianhyglod, *a.* (anhyglod) Not illaudable.
 Dianhyglwyf, *a.* (anhyglwyf) Not invulnerable.
 Dianhygoel, *a.* (anhygoel) Not incredible.
 Dianhygof, *a.* (anhygof) Not immemorable, that will not go out of memory.
 Dianhygoll, *a.* (anhygoll) Not inamissible.
 Dianhygosb, *a.* (anhygosb) Not incorrigible.
 Dianhygred, *a.* (anhygred) Not incredible.
 Dianhyllaw, *a.* (anhyllaw) Not inexpert.
 Dianhyled, *a.* (anhyled) Not inexpendible.
 Dianhyles, *a.* (anhyles) Not unbeneficial.
 Dianhyllith, *a.* (anhyllith) Not untractable.
 Dianhyllon, *a.* (anhyllon) Not hard to please.
 Dianhynaws, *a.* (anhynaws) Not ill-natured.
 Dianhyserch, *a.* (anhyserch) Not unamiable.
 Dianhyson, *a.* (anhyson) Not unutterable.
 Dianhywaith, *a.* (anhywaith) Not untractable.
 Dianhywedd, *a.* (anhywedd) Not refractory.
 Dianhywel, *a.* (anhywel) Not undistinguishable.
 Dianhywell, *a.* (anhywell) Not irremediable.
 Dianhywerth, *a.* (anhywerth) Not unsaleable.
 Dianiach, *a.* (aniach) Not unwell, not insane.
 Dianiaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (aniaeth) Indisposition.
 Dianial, *a.* (anial) Not run wild, or overgrown.
 Dianialu, *v. a.* (dianial) To clear of wilds.
 Dianialus, *a.* (dianial) Not apt to become wild, or overgrown with woods.
 Dianialwch, *a.* (dianial) Without a wilderness.
 Dianian, *a.* (anian) Without nature, unnatural.
 Dianianawl, *a.* (dianian) Uncongenial.
 Dianianu, *v. a.* (dianian) To divest of nature.
 Dianlan, *a.* (anlan) Not unclean; undefiled.
 Dianlew, *a.* (anlew) Not void of courage; brave.
 Dianllad, *a.* (anllad) Unwanton, or not lewd.
 Dianlladrwydd, *s. m.* (dianllad) Chasteness.
 Dianlladu, *v. n.* (dianllad) To become chaste.
 Dianlladr, *a.* (anlladr) Not without dishonesty.
 Dianlloedd, *a.* (anlloedd) Without riches or wealth.
 Dianmhar, *a.* (anmhar) Not out of repair.
 Dianmharawl, *a.* (dianmhar) Undisordered.
 Dianmhariad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dianmhar) A rendering undisordered.
 Dianmharu, *v. a.* (dianmhar) To divest of disorder, or irregularity; to repair.
 Dianmhorth, *a.* (anmhorth) Not unsupported.
 Dianmharu, *a.* (anmhar) Not impure; deplete.
 Dianmharu, *v. a.* (dianmhar) To divest of impurity, to deplete, to make pure.
 Dianmhuredd, *s. m.* (dianmhar) Corruption.
 Dianmhuriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dianmhar) Depuration, or a divesting of impurity.
 Dianmhwyll, *a.* (anmhwyll) Without distraction.
 Dianmhwyllaw, *v. a.* (dianmhwyll) To become undistracted, to recover rationality.
 Dianmhwyllawg, *a.* (dianmhwyll) Undistracted.
 Dianmhwyllodd, *s. m.* (dianmhwyll) Undistractedness, a being void of irrationality.
 Dianmhwylliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dianmhwyll) A becoming divested of irrationality.
 Diannawd, *a.* (annawd) Without reproach.

Diannëall, *a.* (annëall) Without ignorance.
 Diannedd, *a.* (annedd) Without a habitation.
 Dianneddawl, *a.* (diannedd) Uninhabited.
 Dianneddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (diannedd) A being uninhabited; a rendering uninhabited.
 Dianneddu, *v. a.* (diannedd) To desolate.
 Diannel, *a.* (annel) Unstretched; aimless.
 Diannelawg, *a.* (diannel) Having no stretch, or tension; having no aim.
 Dianneledig, *a.* (diannel) Unstretched; unaimed.
 Dianneliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (diannel) An unstretching; a divesting of aim.
 Diannelu, *v. n.* (diannel) To unstretch; to divest of aim; to cease aiming.

A hoew llyn haelioni,
 Dyn a wnel dau annel da,
 Duw'n ol nis diannela.

With the briskly vibrating string of generosity, what man shall do under a good aim, God afterwards will not thwart the aim.
Gyto y Glyn.

Diannerth, *a.* (annerth) Without weakness.
 Diannerthawl, *a.* (diannerth) Restorative.
 Diannerthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (diannerth) A divesting, or becoming divested of weakness.
 Diannerthu, *v. a.* (diannerth) To divest of impotence; to become strong.
 Diannewr, *a.* (annewr) Not unvigorous.
 Diannhal, *a.* (annhal) Not without reward.
 Diannheg, *a.* (annheg) Without being unfair; undisfigured, or not uncomely; clean.
 Diannhirion, *a.* (annhirion) Undisgustful.
 Diannhirioni, *v. n.* (diannhirion) To cease being disgusting, unpleasant, or disagreeable.
 Diannhrefn, *a.* (annhrefn) Undisordered.
 Diannhrefnawl, *a.* (diannhrefn) Tending to divest of disarrangement, or disorder.
 Diannhrefniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (diannhrefn) A divesting of disorder; a being undisordered.
 Diannhrefnu, *v. a.* (diannhrefn) To divest of disorder, or disarrangement.
 Diannhrugar, *a.* (annhrugar) Not unmerciful.
 Diannhrugarawg, *a.* (diannhrugar) Having no inexorable, or unmerciful disposition.
 Dianniddan, *a.* (anniddan) Not comfortless.
 Dianniddig, *a.* (anniddig) Unfretful, unpeevish.
 Diannifer, *a.* (annifer) Not innumerable.
 Diannillyn, *a.* (annillyn) Not void of smartness.
 Diannillynawl, *a.* (diannillyn) Tending to divest, or to be divested of inelegance.
 Diannillynedd, *s. m.* (diannillyn) A state divested of inelegance; smartness, or briskness.
 Diannillyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (diannillyn) A divesting, or being divested of inelegance.
 Diannillynu, *v. n.* (diannillyn) To become divested of inelegance; to divest of inelegance.
 Diannirgel, *a.* (annirgel) Not unsecluded.
 Diannirper, *a.* (annirper) Not unnecessary.
 Dianniwyd, *a.* (anniwyd) Not undiligent.
 Dianniwyg, *a.* (anniwyg) Undisordered.
 Diannod, *a.* (annod) Without suspension, or delay; instantaneous. *Yn ddiannod*, immediately, forthwith; presently, by and by.
 Diannoeth, *a.* (annoeth) Not unwise, not silly.
 Diannog, *a.* (annog) Unexhorted, or unexcited.
 Diannogawl, *a.* (diannog) Not tending to excite.
 Diannogedig, *a.* (diannog) Unexhorted, unexcited.
 Diannogi, *v. n.* (diannog) To cease exhorting.
 Diannogiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (diannog) A ceasing to exhort; a being without exhortation.
 Diannos, *a.* (annos) Uninstigated, undriven.
 Diannull, *a.* (annull) Not void of form; shapely.
 Diannwyd, *a.* (annwyd) Being without cold.

Diannyben, a. (annyben) Not endless; undilatory.
Diannybendawd, s. (diannyben) Undilatoriness.
Diannyfal, a. (annyfal) Not unassiduous.
Diannysg, a. (annysg) Not illiterate; learned.
Dianoed, a. (anoed) Without delay; uninterrupted, or unsuspended; opportune.
Dianolo, a. (anolo) Not ineffectual; real.
Dianorphen, a. (anorphen) Not endless or infinite.
Dianormes, a. (anormes) Not unoppressed.
Dianrhaith, a. (anrhaith) Without spoliation.
Dianrhed, a. (anrhed) Unpositive; concurrent.
Dianrheg, a. (anrheg) Giftless, without gift.
Dianrhydedd, s. m. (anrhydedd) Dishonour. *a.* Without honour.

Fe a ddenfyn arno adfyd, anesmwythder, dianrhydedd, a thralawd, iddy wneuthur yn yddyf.

He will send upon him tribulation, disquietude, dishonour, and worldly distress, to make him humble. Marchaog Crwydrad.

Dianrhydeddawl, a. (dianrhydedd) Tending to dishonour, or disparage; degrading.

Dianrhydeddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dianrhydedd) A dishonouring; degradation.

Dianrhydeddu, v. a. (dianrhydedd) To dishonour

Tithae dianrhydeddusach no'th chwilydd di, rhai gwedy y sawl anrhydedd a roddes i iddynt hwy, a'm—dianrhydeddasant innau.

And thou more dishonourable than thy sisters, whom after that honour which I conferred upon them dishonoured me in return. Gr. ab Arthur.

Dianrhydeddus, a. (dianrhydedd) Dishonourable.
Diansawd, a. (ansawd) Impersonal, or without personality; unpersonified.

Diansawdd, a. (ansawdd) Being void of quality.

Dianserch, a. (anserch) Without disgust, or hate.

Diansodawl, a. (diansawd) Unpersonified.

Diansodedig, a. (diansawd) Unpersonified.

Diansodi, v. a. (diansawd) To make impersonal.

Diansodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diansawd) A rendering impersonal; a being unpersonified.

Diansodwedd, s. m. (diansawd—gwedd) Want of personality, an unpersonified state.

Diansoddadwy, a. (diansawdd) Not to be blended

Diansoddawl, a. (diansawdd) Tending to divest of nature, quality, or property.

Diansoddi, v. a. (diansawdd) To divest of natural quality, or property.

Diansoddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diansawdd) A divesting of nature, or property.

Diantur, a. (antur) Without enterprize.

Dianturiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diantur) A being without enterprize, want of boldness.

Dianturiaw, v. n. (diantur) To desist from enterprize; to become discouraged.

Dianturiawl, a. (diantur) Unenterprising.

Dianudon, a. (anudon) Without perjury.

Dianudonawl, a. (dianudon) Unperjured.

Dianufydd, a. (anufydd) Not void of humility.

Dianundeb, a. (anundeb) Without disagreement.

Dianurddas, a. (anurddas) Without degradation.

Dianwadal, a. (anwadal) Unwavering, constant.

*Os dyn wyd dianwadal,
 Drwg yw dywedd, sylwedd sal.*

If thou art a real man, bad is thy aspect, and of poor condition. D. ab Gwilym, i'r Ysbryd.

Dianwadaled, s. m. (dianwadal) Unwaveringness unfickleness; constancy.

Dianwadaliad, s. m. (dianwadal) A rendering or a becoming unwavering.

Dianwadalrwydd, s. m. (dianwadal) Stability.

Dianwadalu, v. a. (dianwadal) To divest of waveringness, or inconstancy; to establish.

Dianwadalwch, s. m. (dianwadal) Unfickleness.

Dianwastad, a. (anwastad) Not uneven; even.

Dianwes, a. (anwes) Unindulged, ungratified.

Dianwir, a. (anwir) Without untruth; certain.

Dianwiw, a. (anwiw) Not unworthy; deserving.

Dianwr, a. (anwr) Not unmanly; not a fribble.

Dianwybod, a. (anwybod) Without ignorance.

Dianwybodus, a. (dianwybod) Unignorant.

Dianwych, a. (anwych) Unenervated; energetic.

Dianwyd, a. (anwyd) Unaffected; unruffled.

Dianwylyd, a. (anwylyd) Unaffectionate.

Mae—

Yn elyn dianwylyd

I fardd bun, ac i feirdd byd.

He is an implacable foe to the fair one's bard, and all the bards in the world. D. ab Gwilym, i'r Bwa Bach.

Dianynad, a. (anyndad) Not impatient, or peevish.

Dianystyr, a. (anystyr) Without inadvertence.

Dianystyriaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dianystyr) A being free from inconsiderateness.

Dianystyriaw, v. n. (dianystyr) To cease being inconsiderate, or thoughtless.

Dianystyriawl, a. (dianystyr) Not inconsiderate.

Diangadwy, a. (dianc) Capable of escaping.

Diangan, a. (angau) Deathless, immortal.

Diangawl, a. (dianc) That hath escaped, been liberated; that is delivered, or preserved.

Diangen, a. (angen) Not inherent, or of necessity.

Diangenrhaid, a. (diangen) Without necessity.

Diangenrheidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diangenrhaid) A divesting of necessity.

Diangenrheidiaw, v. a. (diangenrhaid) To divest of necessity; to become unneedful.

Diangenrheidiawl, a. (diangenrhaid) Unnecessary.

Diangeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diangen) A ceasing to be inherent, a ceasing to be unavoidable.

Diangu, v. a. (diangen) To divest of necessity.

Diangu, a. (angu) Deathless, or immortal.

Dianguad, s. m. (diangu) A rendering immortal.

Dianguaw, v. a. (diangu) To render immortal; to become immortal.

Dianguawl, a. (diangu) Tending to immortality.

Diangfa, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (dianc) Deliverance.

Dianghadr, a. (anghadr) Being not impotent.

Dianghadredd, s. m. (dianghadr) Freedom from impotency, or weakness.

Dianghall, a. (anghall) Not indiscreet.

Dianghallu, v. n. (dianghall) To become divested of indiscretion; to grow cunning.

Dianghar, a. (anghar) Undisgusting; lovely.

Dianghawr, a. (angawr) Not ungenerous.

Dianghen, a. (anghen) Without necessity or want.

Dianghenawl, a. (dianghen) Tending to divest of want, or necessity; unnecessary.

Diangheniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dianghen) A divesting of necessity; a rendering unnecessary.

Dianghenu, v. a. (dianghen) To divest of necessity; to furnish with necessities.

Dianghenus, a. (dianghen) Unnecessitous; rich.

Dianghlod, a. (anghlod) Without ill-fame.

Dianghoeth, a. (anghoeth) Not unrefined.

Dianghoethedd, s. m. (dianghoeth) Freedom from impurity; a state divested of impurity.

Dianghoethi, v. n. (dianghoeth) To rid of impurity, to purge of what is impure.

Dianghof, a. (anghof) Being unforgotten.

Dianghofiaw, v. n. (dianghof) To cease being forgetful, or unmindful; to recall to mind.

Dianghofiawl, a. (dianghof) Tending to refresh the memory, or to recal to mind.

Dianghraifft, a. (anghraifft) Without example.

Dianghyfiaith, a. (anghyfiaith) Without a strangeness of dialect; not barbarous.

Dianghymhorth, a. (anghymhorth) Without want of support, or not unassisted.

Dianghymmes, a. (anghymmes) Not immoderate.

Dianghyson, a. (anghyson) Undiscordant.

Dianghysonawl, a. (dianghyson) Undiscordant.

Dianghysoni, v. a. (dianghyson) To render undiscordant, to divest of discord; to harmonize.

Diangiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dianc) An escaping.

Diangor, a. (angor) Without, or not at anchor.

Diangori, v. a. (diangor) To weigh anchor.

Diangraifft, a. (angraifft) Without correction.

Diangrwydd, s. m. (dianc) Deliverance, safety.

Diangu, v. a. (dianc) To escape; to avoid; to deliver; to rescue; to retreat, or to flee; to be delivered, or preserved.

Diangwr, s. m.—pl. diangwyr (dianc—gwr) One who escapes; one who is delivered.

Diangydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dianc) One who escapes, avoids, or takes to flight.

Diar, a. (ar) Without joy; pensive, sad.

Diarab, a. (diar) Not joyous, merry, or pleasant.

Diaradwy, a. (aradwy) Not fit to be tilled.

Diaraf, a. (araf) Being not slow, dilatory.

Diarafedd, s. m. (diaraf) Freedom from slowness.

Diarafu, v. n. (diaraf) To cease being slow.

Diarafwch, s. m. (diaraf) Freedom from slowness

Diarail, a. (arail) Untended, not looked after.

Diaraul, a. (araul) Inclement, ungenial.

Haws oeddi'm gael hyn—
Neu ddydd gauaf ddiaraul,
Gofaid yn fy rhaid o'r haul.

It was easier for me to obtain this, than in a winter's inclement day, to supply my wants, to have my armsful of sunshine.
Ieu. Fychan ab I. ab Adda.

Diarawd, a. (arawd) Being without elocution.

Diaraws, a. (araws) Without stay or delay; undilatory. *Yn ddiaraws*, by and by, presently.

Diarbed, a. (arbed) Without sparing, or saving.

Diarbedawg, a. (diarbed) Unsparing, unsaving.

Manred gymined gwen wareddawg,
Wyf colledig, wyf hen hiraethawg,
Collais, pan amwyth achaf penawg,
Gwr dewr diachar diarbedawg.

Gentle fair one of delicate gait in the concourse, I am lost, I am old and full of sorrow; I have lost by the toiling of the desperate chief, a brave man.
Meigan m. Cynddylan.

Diarbedawl, a. (diarbed) Unsparing, unsaving.

Diarbediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diarbed) A ceasing to spare, or save; a being unsparing.

Diarbedu, v. n. (diarbed) To cease sparing.

Diarbedus, a. (diarbed) Not apt to spare or save.

Diarbell, a. (arbell) Incompact, unconnected.

Diarbellt, a. (arbellt) Incompact, unconnected.

Diarbenig, a. (arbenig) Unexcelling, ordinary.

Diarbod, a. (arbod) Without foresight or wit.

Diarbodaeth, a. (diarbod) Without anticipation, or preparation; unanticipated.

Diarbodawl, a. (diarbod) Unanticipating.

Diarbodi, v. n. (diarbod) To cease to anticipate.

Diarbodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diarbod) A ceasing to anticipate; a being unprepared.

Diarbodus, a. (diarbod) Not apt to anticipate.

Diarbwyll, a. (arbwyll) Void of rationality.

Diarbwyllaw, v. n. (diarbwyll) To be irrational.

Diarbwyllawl, a. (diarbwyll) Irrational.

Diarbwylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diarbwyll) A becoming irrational or senseless.

Diarbwyllus, a. (diarbwyll) Irrational.

Diarch, a. (arch) Without a request or demand.

Diarchar, a. (archar) Without cause or reproof; fearless, dauntless, unintimidated.

Boed a'm rhoddwy—
Dofn awen ddiarchar.

May he endow me with penetrating genius not to be restrained.
Ll. P. Moch.

Gwr fal Cadwallaw, dawn diarchar,
Llaw hir, oedd Dafydd, lluoedd afar.

A man like Cadwallon, of dauntless disposition, the longhanded, was Dafydd, the mourned for by armies.
Bleddyn Fardd.

Diarchen, a. (archen) Uncovered, also unshod.

Sefyll yn ddiarchen ben a thraed.

To stand with the head and feet uncovered. *Barddas.*

Bod yn ddiarchen, a chysgu ar domen a ladd y cryfaf.

To be without shoes, and to sleep on a dunghill will kill the strongest. *Adage.*

Diarchenad, a. (diarchen) Without a covering.

Mis Mai—
Llawen hen diarchenad;
Llafar cog a bytheiad.

The month of May—glad is the aged that has not covering; loquacious the cuckoo and the hound.
Aneurin.

Diarchenawg, a. (diarchen) Having no covering.

Diarchenawl, a. (diarchen) Tending to uncover.

Diarcheniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diarchen) The act of uncovering, a denudation; discalceation.

Diarchenu, v. a. (diarchen) To uncover; to discalceate, to unshoe, or pull off the shoes.

I'r neuadd y cyrchwys i ddiarchenu: e ddoynt facwyaid a gweision ieuainc i'w ddiarchenu; a phawb fal y delynt, cyfarch gwell a wneynt iddo.

He repaired to the hall to undress; there came boys and young men to undress him; and every one as they came, they congratulated him.
H. P. P. Dyfed—Mabinogion.

Rhuglaw ei draed a'i esgeiriau wrth yr ysgrin heb ddiarchenu—a orug.

Scraping his feet and thighs against the settle without uncovering, was what he did.
Buchedd S. Edmund.

Diarchenwr, s. m.—pl. diarchenwyr (diarchen—gwr) One who uncovers or disrobes.

Diarchiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diarch) A countermanding; a ceasing to request or demand.

Diarcholl, a. (archoll) Without a wound or cut.

Diarcholladwy, a. (diarcholl) Invulnerable.

Diarcholledig, a. (diarcholl) Unwounded, uncut.

Diarcholli, v. a. (diarcholl) To cure of wounds.

Diarcholliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diarcholl) A divesting of wounds; a ceasing to wound.

Diarchre, a. (archre) Without raiment or clothes

Diarchwa, a. (archwa) Without a stench.

Diarchwaeth, a. (archwaeth) Tasteless, insipid.

Diardres, a. (ardres) Without labour, or toil.

Diardreth, a. (ardreth) Without rent; unrated.

Diardrethawl, a. (diardreth) Unrented, free.

Diardrethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diardreth) A ceasing to be rented; a being unrented.

Diardrethu, v. a. (diardreth) To free from rent.

Diardwy, a. (ardwy) Without rule or sway; not severe or strict; not overbearing.

Can cyrchwy *Dew* diardwy,
Cyrch clodfawr am ddirfawr ddirwy,
Punoed pobl rhag pobiant orddwy.

When I resort to God of unsevere sway, a resort that is commendable, on account of the immense expiation for the five ages of humanity against ardency of punishment.
Cynddylan.

Diardwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diardwy) A divesting of strictness; a ceasing to be severe.

Diardwyaw, v. n. (diardwy) To cease to govern.

Diardwyawl, a. (diardwy) Tending to relax sway, or strict government.

Diardwyth, a. (ardwyth) Without elasticity.

Diardwythaw, v. a. (diardwyth) To divest of spring, or elasticity; to become unelastic.

Diardwythawl, a. (diardwyth) Tending to divest of elasticity; tending to become unelastic.

Diardwythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diardwyth) A divesting of elasticity.

Diardymher, a. (ardymher) Without temperature

Diardymherawl, a. (diardymher) Tending to intemperance, or intemperature.

Diardymheriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diardymher) A divesting of temperature, a becoming intemperate.

Diardymheru, v. a. (diardymher) To divest of temperature; to become intemperate.

Diardymherus, a. (diardymher) Intemperate.

Diarddawd, a. (arddawd) Without a prefix.

Diarddawl, a. (arddawl) Untilled, unploughed.

Diarddawn, a. (arddawn) Without endowment.

Diarddedig, a. (arddedig) Unploughed, untilled.

Diarddelw, a. (arddelw) Unclaimed; escheated, forfeited for want of an owner.

Diarddelw, v. a. (arddelw) To disclaim, to disown.

Diarddelwad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diarddelw) A disclaiming, or disowning.

Diarddelwi, v. a. (diarddelw) To disclaim, to reject.

Diarddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (arddiad) Uncultivation.

Diarddodawl, a. (diarddawd) Unprefixed.

Diarddodi, v. a. (diarddawd) To divest of prefix.

Diarddodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diarddawd) A ridding of prefix; a being unprefixed.

Diarddoniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diarddawn) A disgracing; a divesting of grace.

Diarddoniaw, v. a. (diarddawn) To disendow.

Diarddoniawl, a. (diarddawn) Apt to degrade.

Diarddull, a. (arddull) Without figure or form.

Diarddulliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diarddull) Disfiguration, or disformation; a disfiguring.

Diarddulliaw, v. n. (diarddull) To disfigure.

Diarddun, a. (arddun) Not unique, unsublime.

Diardduniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diarddun) A divesting of sublimity, or simplicity.

Diardduniant, s. m. (diarddun) Want of sublimity.

Diardduniaw, v. a. (diarddun) To divest of sublimity; to divest of simplicity.

Diardduniawl, a. (diarddun) Unsublime.

Diarddwy, a. (arddwy) Without strict order.

Diarddwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diarddwy) A ceasing to rule strictly; cessation of government.

Diarddwyaw, v. n. (diarddwy) To cease to sway.

Diarddwyawl, a. (diarddwy) Undespotic.

Diareb, s. f.—pl. t. ion (ar—eb) What is incontrovertible; a proverb, adage, or maxim.

Pob diareb gwir, pob coel celwydd.

Every proverb is truth, every report a lie.

Adage.

Diareb, a. (ar—eb) Incontrovertible, or unanswerable; excellent. *Peth da diareb yw hwn*, this is an excellent good thing.

*Diareb, myn wyneb Non,
Yw daioni y dynion.*

Excellent, by the face of Non, is the goodness of its men.

L. G. Cothi.

Diarebawl, a. (diareb) Proverbial; excellent.

Diarebiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diareb) A speaking in proverbs; a making proverbial.

Diarebu, v. a. (diareb) To make proverbial; to speak in proverbs, or to proverb.

Diarebus, a. (diareb) Worthy to be proverbial.

Diarebwr, s. m.—pl. diarebwyr (diareb—gwr) A proverbialist, who uses proverbs.

Diarebydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (diareb) Proverbialist.

Diareiliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diarail) A ceasing to attend, guard, or look after.

Diareiliau, v. n. (diarail) To cease attending.

Diareiliedig, a. (diarail) Unattended, unguarded.

Diarf, a. (arf) Without a weapon; unarmed.

Diarfaeth, a. (arfaeth) Without design, or idea.

Diarfaethawl, a. (diarfaeth) Uninventive.

Diarfaethedig, a. (diarfaeth) Unpurposed.

Diarfaethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diarfaeth) A being void of invention, design, or purpose.

Diarfaethu, v. a. (diarfaeth) To lack in design, to become void of invention; to cease designing.

Diarfaethus, a. (diarfaeth) Uninventive.

Diarfawg, a. (diarf) Unarmed; defenceless.

Diarfedig, a. (diarf) Unarmed; disarmed.

Diarfer, a. (arfer) Without usage, or custom.

Diarferadwy, a. (diarfer) That may be disused.

Diarferawl, a. (diarfer) Tending to disuse.

Diarferedig, a. (diarfer) Unhabituated.

Diarferedd, s. m. (diarfer) Disusage, disuse.

Diarferiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diarfer) A disusing; a ceasing to use, or accustom.

Diarferu, v. a. (diarfer) To disuse, to cease using, to leave off a custom or habit.

Diarfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diarf) A disarming.

Diarfod, a. (arfod) Without opportunity, or inopportune; *Yn ddiafod*, unexpectedly.

Cafas yn ei gynghor dwyn cyrch nos am eu pen, ac eu ceislaw felly hwynt yn ddiafod.

It was agreed in his counsel to attack them in the night, and by that means to find them unawares. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Diarfodawg, a. (diarfod) Having no opportunity, or convenient time.

Diarfodawl, a. (diarfod) Being inopportune.

Diarfodedig, a. (diarfod) Not made opportune.

Diarfodi, v. a. (diarfod) To make inopportune.

Diarfodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diarfod) A divesting of opportunity; a rendering inconvenient.

Diarfodus, a. (diarfod) Not apt to be opportune.

Diarfogawl, a. (diarfawg) Tending to disarm.

Diarfogi, v. n. (diarfawg) To become disarmed.

Diarfogiad, s. m. (diarfawg) A disarming.

Diarfoll, a. (arfoll) Without reception.

Diarfolladwy, a. (diarfoll) Unreceivable.

Diarfolledig, a. (diarfoll) Unentertained.

Diarfolli, v. a. (diarfoll) To refuse receiving.

Diarfolliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diarfoll) A ceasing to receive, or entertain; a not receiving.

Diarfor, a. (arfor) Not maritime; inland.

Diarfordir, a. (diarfor—tir) Having no sea coast.

Diarfaint, a. (arfaint) Without prerogative.

Diarfreinniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diarfaint) A divesting of prerogative; degradation.

Diarfreinniaw, v. a. (diarfaint) To divest of prerogative, or privilege; to degrade.

Diarfreinniawl, a. (diarfaint) Tending to divest of prerogative or privilege.

Diarfu, v. a. (diarf) To lay down arms.

Diarffordd, a. (arffordd) Not on the way; out of the way; strange, intricate. *Lle diarffordd*, an out of the way place.

*Yr eryr iaith ddiaffordd
A'th ofynaf heb faldordd,
Pa a wna Duw â gosgordd?*

Thou eagle of strange discourse, I ask thee without any babbling, what should God do with a retinue.

Ymdd. Arthur ac Eliwlod.

Diarfforddaw, a. (diarffordd) Digressive, straying.

Diarfforddi, v. a. (diarffordd) To digress, to stray.

Diarfforddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diarffordd) A digressing, or straying; digression.

Diargae, a. (argae) Without obstruction; free.

Diargaead, s. m. (diargae) A ceasing to retard.

Diargaeawl, a. (diargae) Unobstructed.

Diargais, a. (argais) Without an endeavour.

Diarganfod, a. (arganfod) Without perception.

Diargeisiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diargais) A ceasing from making an effort or endeavour.

Diargeisiaw, v. n. (diargais) To cease exertion.

Diargeisiawl, a. (diargais) Unendeavoured.

Diargel, a. (argel) Unhidden, undisguised; plain.

Doynt genadan, bod Medrawd—wedi gwisgaw coron y deyrnas am ei ben, a chymeryd Gwenhwyfar wraig Arthur yn wraig iddo ei hen, a chydgyssu yn ddiargel a hono.

There came messengers, of Medrawd's having put the crown of the kingdom on his head, and of taking Gwenhwyvar the wife of Arthur to be a wife for himself, and of cohabiting *undisguisedly* with her. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

- Diargeliad**, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diargel) A disclosing.
Diargelu, *v. a.* (diargel) To disconceal; to discover; to undisguise; to manifest.
Diarglwydd, *a.* (arglwydd) Without a ruler.
Diarglwyddiaeth, *a.* (diarglwydd) The state of being without dominion.
Diarglwyddiaethawl, *a.* (diarglwyddiaeth) Tending to divest of rule, or dominion; anarchial.
Diarglwyddiaethiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diarglwyddiaeth) A divesting of dominion.
Diarglwyddiaethu, *v. n.* (diarglwyddiaeth) To divest of dominion or supremacy.

Ddeilir yn gyfuwch â diarglwyddiaethu y brenin o'i deyrnas pan symudir y gyfraith heb ei ganiad.

It is understood to be tantamount to *dethroning* the king from his kingdom, when the law is changed without his concurrence. *Welsh Laws.*

- Diargoel**, *a.* (argoel) Without preopinion.
Diargoeliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diargoel) A divesting of preconception; ceasing to forebode.
Diargoeliaw, *v.* (diargoel) To cease foreboding.
Diargoelus, *a.* (diargoel) Unforeboding, or unportending; unpreominated.
Diargraff, *a.* (argraff) Without impression.
Diargraffawl, *a.* (diargraff) Unimpressed.
Diargraffiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diargraff) A divesting of impression; a ceasing to impress.
Diargraffu, *v. n.* (diargraff) To cease impressing.
Diargrwm, *a.* (argrwm) Not prominent.
Diargrwn, *a.* (argrwn) Not outwardly round.
Diargrymawl, *a.* (diargrwm) Not prominent.
Diargrymiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diargrwm) A being without protuberance or roundness.
Diargrymu, *v. a.* (diargrwm) To divest of convexity or roundness.
Diargrynawl, *a.* (diargrwn) Not convexed.
Diargryniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diargrwn) A divesting of convexity; a ceasing to be convex.
Diargrynu, *v. a.* (diargrwn) To divest of convexity; to divest of rotundity.
Diargudd, *a.* (argudd) Without a shade or cover.
Diarguddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diargudd) Disclosure.
Diarguddiaw, *v. a.* (diargudd) To render disclosed.
Diarguddiawl, *a.* (diargudd) Tending to disclose.
Diargyhoedd, *a.* (argyhoedd) Irreprehensible.

Yr oedd arno—ymarweddiad glan, syberw, a diargyhoedd, gan belled ag y gallai dyn farnu.

He possessed a conduct pure, generous, and free from reproach as far as a person can judge. *S. Trefredyn.*

- Diargyhoeddadwy**, *a.* (diargyhoedd) Irreprehensible.
Diargyhoeddawl, *a.* (diargyhoedd) Unreproached.
Diargyhoeddi, *v. n.* (diargyhoedd) To cease reprehending, or reproaching.
Diargyhoeddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diargyhoedd) A ceasing to reproach; a being reproachless.
Diargyllaeth, *a.* (argyllaeth) Void of longing.
Diargyllid, *a.* (argyllid) Being void of longing.
Diargyswr, *a.* (argyswr) Being without dread.
Diargyswrw, *a.* (diargyswr) Undaunted; bold.
Diargywedd, *a.* (argywedd) Irreproachable, harmless. *Y meibion diargywedd*, the innocent children.
Diargyweddawl, *a.* (diargywedd) Unreproaching.
Diargyweddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diargywedd) A ceasing to rebuke; a becoming reproachless.
Diargyweddu, *v.* (diargywedd) To cease chiding.
Diargyweddus, *a.* (diargywedd) Void of reproach.

- Diargyweddwlch**, *s. m.* (diargywedd) Harmlessness.
Diargywydd, *a.* (argywydd) Not present or facing.
Diarhaedd, *a.* (arhaedd) Unsurmounted.
Diarhaeddawl, *a.* (diarhaedd) Unsurmounting.
Diarhaeddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diarhaedd) A being without surmounting or attaining.
Diarhaeddu, *v. n.* (diarhaedd) To fail to attain.
Diarhawl, *a.* (arhawl) Without surclaim.
Diarheb, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (ar—heb) What is uncontroversible, a proverb, or adage.
Diarheb, *a.* (ar—heb) Incontrovertible; excellent. *Diarheb o ddyn*, an excellent man.
Diarhebawl, *a.* (diharheb) Not to be controverted.
Diarhebiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diarheb) A speaking in proverbs; a making proverbial.
Diarhebu, *v. a.* (diarheb) To make proverbial; to speak proverbs.

Yr oedd hi yn diarhebu mor wych oedd y lle.

She was certifying how splendid the place was. *Mabinogion.*

- Diarhebus**, *a.* (diarheb) Worthy to be proverbial.
Diarhebwr, *s. m.*—*pl. diarhebwr* (diarheb—gwr) A proverbialist, one who speaks proverbs.
Diarhebydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (diarheb) Proverbialist, a speaker in proverbs.
Diarholi, *v. n.* (diarhawl) To disclaim.
Diarholiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diarhawl) A disclaiming, disavowing, or disowning.
Diarial, *a.* (arial) Without vigour; spiritless.
Diarialawg, *a.* (diarial) Having no vigour.
Diarialedd, *s. m.* (diarial) Want of vigour.
Diarialiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diarial) Enervation.
Diarialu, *v. n.* (diarial) To divest of vigour, or to enervate; to become enfeebled.
Diarialus, *a.* (diarial) Unvigorous, unenervated.
Diarialwch, *s. m.* (diarial) A want of vigour.
Diarian, *a.* (arian) Without silver; moneyless.
Diariangar, *a.* (diarian) Without covetousness.

Bydded eich ymarweddiad yn ddiariangar.

Let your conduct be without covetousness. *Hebrews 13. 5.*

- Diariangarwch**, *s. m.* ((diariangar) Freedom from the love of money, or covetousness.
Diarianiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diarian) A divesting of silver; a depriving of money.
Diarianu, *v. a.* (diarian) To rid of money.
Diarlad, *a.* (arlad) Without sacrifice or oblation.
Diarlafar, *a.* (arlafar) Without speech.
Diarlith, *a.* (arlith) Without allurement.
Diarlithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diarlith) A divesting of allurement; a being unenticed.
Diarlithiaw, *v. n.* (diarlith) To cease enticing.
Diarlithiawl, *a.* (diarlith) Unenticing, unalluring; un fascinating.
Diarloes, *a.* (arloes) Not to be emptied or cleared.

Draig anghynnwys dwys, nid oes a'th feiddo i'th fyddin ddiarloes.

A dragon not to be confined and hardy, there is no one that will dare thee in thy camp not to be dispersed. *Prydydd Bychan, i F. ab Owain.*

- Diarloesawl**, *a.* (diarloes) Unexhausted.
Diarloesi, *v. n.* (diarloes) To cease emptying.
Diarloesiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diarloes) A ceasing to empty; a being unexhausted.
Diarludd, *a.* (arludd) Being without obstruction.
Diarluddiad, *s. m.* (diarludd) A being unobstructed.
Diarluddiaw, *v. a.* (diarludd) To divest of obstruction; to become unobstructed.
Diarluddiawl, *a.* (diarludd) Unobstructive, free.
Diarlwy, *a.* (arlwy) Without preparation of food.
Diarlwyad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diarlwy) A being without provision; a ceasing to provide.
Diarlwyaw, *v. n.* (diarlwy) To cease providing.

Diarlwyawl, *a.* (diarlwy) Unprovided with food.
 Diarlwydd, *a.* (arlwydd) Without a governor.
 Diarlwyddiaeth, *s. m.* (diarlwydd) Without dominion, power, or authority.
 Diarlwyddiaethawl, *a.* (diarlwyddiaeth) Tending to divest of supremacy; not governing.
 Diarlwyddiaethiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diarlwyddiaeth) A divesting of dominion or authority.
 Diarlwyddiaethu, *v. a.* (diarlwyddiaeth) To divest of dominion; to cease governing.
 Diarmerth, *a.* (armerth) Without preparation.
 Diarmerthawl, *a.* (diarmerth) Unpreparatory.
 Diarmerthiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diarmerth) A being unprepared; or unprovided.
 Diarmerthu, *v.* (diarmerth) To cease providing.
 Diarnabod, *a.* (arnabod) Unacquainted, having no knowledge of. *Llw diarnabod*, an oath taken by a person professing himself to be ignorant of the matter in question.
 Diarnabod, *v. n.* (arnabod) To cease recognising.
 Diarnabodus, *a.* (diarnabod) Unknowing.
 Diarnod, *a.* (arnod) Without a characteristic.
 Diarnodawl, *a.* (diarnod) Uncharacteristic.
 Diarnodi, *v. a.* (diarnod) To divest of character.
 Diarnodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diarnod) A divesting of character; a being undescribed.
 Diarobaith, *a.* (arobaith) Without expectation.
 Diarobeithiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diarobaith) A being without expectation.
 Diarobeithiaw, *v. n.* (diarobaith) To cease expecting; to despond, or to despair.
 Diarobeithiawl, *a.* (diarobaith) Unexpectant.
 Diarobryn, *a.* (arobryn) Without merit.
 Diaroddef, *a.* (aroddef) Unpassive, unenduring.
 Diaroddef, *v. n.* (aroddef) To cease enduring.
 Diaroddefawl, *a.* (diaroddef) Unendured.
 Diaroddefiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diaroddef) A ceasing to suffer; a divesting of suffering.
 Diaroddefu, *v. n.* (diaroddef) To cease suffering.
 Diaroddefus, *a.* (diaroddef) Unreduring.
 Diarofyn, *a.* (arofyn) Without intent or design.
 Diarofynawl, *a.* (diarofyn) Unintentional.
 Diarogl, *a.* (arogl) Without scent, or odour.
 Diarogli, *v. n.* (diarogl) To divest of scent.
 Diarogliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diarogl) A divesting of scent; a becoming unscented.
 Diaroglus, *a.* (diarogl) Not odorous, unscented.
 Diarosawl, *a.* (diaraws) Unstaying, undilatory.
 Diarosiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diaraws) A being undilatory; a being not staying.
 Diarswyd, *a.* (arswyd) Without dread, undaunted.
 Nid diarswyd ond a arô:
 Nid ofnawg ond a fîo.
 No one is without dread but that stands his ground; no one is timid but that runs away. *Adage.*
 Diarswydaw, *v. n.* (diarswyd) To cease dreading, to become divested of fear.
 Diarswydawl, *a.* (diarswyd) Unintimidating, undaunted, or unterrified.
 Diarswydiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diarswyd) A divesting of terror; a becoming undaunted.
 Diarswydus, *a.* (diarswyd) Undaunted, daring.
 Diartaith, *a.* (artaith) Being without torture.
 Diarteithiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diartaith) A being untortured; a divesting of torture.
 Diarteithiaw, *v. n.* (diartaith) To divest of pain.
 Diarteithiawl, *a.* (diartaith) Untormented.
 Diaruthr, *a.* (aruthr) Void of amazement.
 Diaruthraw, *v. n.* (diaruthr) To cease wondering; to recover from amazement.
 Diaruthrawl, *a.* (diaruthr) Not apt to amaze.

Diaruthriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diaruthr) A recovering from amazement.
 Diarw, *a.* (garw) Not rough, or rugged; calm.
 Diarwaes, *a.* (arwaes) Without earnest or gage.
 Diarwaesaf, *a.* (gwaesaf) Without support; unsupported, unwarranted.
 Diarwaesawg, *a.* (diarwaes) Unpledged, ungaged.
 Diarwaesiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diarwaes) A divesting of pledge, or warranty.
 Diarwaesu, *v. a.* (diarwaes) To uncertify.
 Diarwasg, *a.* (arwasg) Without suppression.
 Diarwasgawl, *a.* (diarwasg) Unsuppressive.
 Diarwasgiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diarwasg) A being unsuppressed; a ceasing to suppress.
 Diarwasgu, *v. n.* (diarwasg) To cease to press.
 Diarwedd, *a.* (arwedd) Being without conduct.
 Diarweddawl, *a.* (diarwedd) Unconducted.
 Diarweddïad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diarwedd) A being unconducted; a ceasing to bear.
 Diarweddig, *a.* (diarwedd) Unconductive, not tending to carry on or conduct.
 Diarweddu, *v. n.* (diarwedd) To cease conducting.
 Diarwel, *a.* (arwel) Unconspicuous, unmanifest.
 Diarweled, *v. n.* (diarwel) To cease manifesting.
 Diarweledig, *a.* (diarwel) Unmanifested.
 Diarwellyg, *a.* (arwellyg) Undefectible.
 Diarwellygiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diarwellyg) A ceasing to be defective; a being without failing.
 Diarwellygiaw, *v.* (diarwellyg) To be infallible.
 Diarwellygiawl, *a.* (diarwellyg) Undefective.
 Diarwestl, *a.* (arwestl) Without confusion.
 Diarwestlawg, *a.* (diarwestl) Unconfused.
 Diarwestliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diarwestl) A being unconfused; a divesting of confusion.
 Diarwestlu, *v. n.* (diarwestl) To become unconfused or undisordered.
 Diarwybod, *a.* (arwybod) Unknowing, ignorant.

Gwrlais a ddywawd—Hyd tra parâo tywyllwg y nos disgynwn, ac yn ddysfyd cyrchwn am eu pen yn eu pebyllau yn ddiarwybod.

Gwrlais said—Whilst the darkness of the night continues, we will descend, and suddenly we will come upon them in their tents unknowingly. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Diarwybodawl, *a.* (diarwybod) Being unknowing.
 Diarwybodus, *a.* (diarwybod) Unknowing.
 Diarwydd, *a.* (arwydd) Without a sign or token.
 Diarwyddâad, *s. m.* (diarwydd) A divesting of a sign, or token; a ceasing to denote.
 Diarwyddâawl, *a.* (diarwydd) Unsignificative.
 Diarwyddâu, *v. n.* (diarwydd) To cease to signify.
 Diarwyddaw, *v. n.* (diarwydd) To cease being a sign, or token; to divest of a sign.
 Diarwyddawl, *a.* (diarwydd) Unsignificatory.
 Diarwyddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diarwydd) A divesting of a sign, or token; a being unsignified.
 Diaryffle, *a.* (aryffle) Defenceless, unprotected.
 Diarymchwel, *a.* (arymchwel) Without reversion.
 Diarymchweladwy, *a.* (diarymchwel) Unrevertible.
 Diarymchwelawg, *a.* (diarymchwel) Unreversed.
 Diarymchweliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diarymchwel) A being unreverted; a ceasing to revert.
 Diarymddwyn, *a.* (arymddwyn) Uncharacterised.
 Diarymgais, *a.* (arymgais) Without effort.
 Diarymgeisiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diarymgais) A being without effort, a desisting from exertion.
 Diarymgeisiaw, *v. n.* (diarymgais) To cease exertion, to desist from making an effort.
 Diarymgeisiawl, *a.* (diarymgais) Unexerted.
 Diarynaig, *a.* (arynaig) Fearless, or dauntless.

Ymhlith y bleiddiau y cerddynt yn ddiarynaig, ac yn ddigoddiant.

Amongst the wolves they would walk without dread, and unembarrassed.

Diaryneigiad, s. m. (diarynaig) A divesting of terror, or dread; a ceasing to dread.

Diaryneigiaw, v. n. (diarynaig) To cease to fear, to become fearless, or undaunted.

Diaryneigiawl, a. (diarynaig) Unterrifying.

Dias, s. m. (as) Din, loud noise; clamour.

*Hoian y parchellan bychan breichfras;
Andaw di lais adar mor mawr eu dias.*

Attend thou tiny pig, small and thick-limbed; hearken thou to the voice of sea birds of great clamour. *Myrddin.*

Dias, v. a. (as) To din; to make a clamour, to clamour; to make to cry out, or to complain.

*Mab Gruffudd graid a'm dias,
Maith dy dreisiau drag Euas.*

The vehement son of Gruffudd that makes me clamorous, extensive thy depredations towards Euas. Gwalchmai, i O. Gwynedd.

Llywelyn, llary ddyn, llwyr dias galon.

Llywelyn, the mild man, completely the foe he makes to cry out. *Ll. P. Moch.*

Diasawl, a. (dias) Apt to din; clamorous.

Diasb, s. f. (dias) A cry; a noise, or clamour.

Diasbad, s. f.—pl. t. au (diasb) A great noise; an echo; outcry, or uproar; a cry; a proclamation. *Diasbad uchawn; diasbad uch awn; diasbad uch adneu, and hawl ddiabdad. Welsh Laws.* Expressions implying a calling out for assistance when too late, and applied to a person, who having lost his claim to an estate, calls for the reversion of the verdict.

Rhoi diasbad o'r badell.

The paw giving a ring.

D. ab Gwilym.

Diasbed, v. a. (diasb) To make a noise, or to ring; to cry out, to clamour.

Pe diasbetych di bynag n'fth ellyngir di i mywn yni elwyl i ddywedyd i Arthur.

Shouldst thou hawl as much as may seem good to thee, thou wilt not be suffered to go in, until I go to tell Arthur. *H. C. ab Cilydd—Mabinogion.*

Diasbedain, v. a. (diasbad) To make a noise, tumult, or uproar; to ring, or tingle; to echo; to cry out, to scream; to cry out often.

Diasbedain a orugynt yn fawr gwyr y llys.

What they, the men of the court, did was to scream out mightily. *H. Peredur—Mabinogion.*

Diasbri, a. (asbri) Without wiles, or cunning.

Diasbriad, s. m. (diasbri) A divesting of tricks.

Diasbriaw, v. a. (diasbri) To divest of wiles, or sly tricks; to cease being mischievous.

Diasbriawl, a. (diasbri) Tending to divest of tricks, or wiles; unmischievous.

Diasgafaeth, a. (asgafaeth) Having no prey.

Diasgafaethawl, a. (diasgafaeth) Unpredatory.

Diasgafaethiad, s. m. (diasgafaeth) A being without depredation; a being without prey.

Diasgafaethu, v. n. (diasgafaeth) To cease spoiling, depredating, or pillaging.

Diasgell, a. (asgell) Without a wing, unpinioned.

Diasgellawg, a. (diasgell) Unwinged, unpinioned.

Diasgellu, v. a. (diasgell) To divest of wings.

Diasgen, a. (asgen) Without blemish, harmless; sound, or safe; chaste, or unpolluted.

Diasgenawl, a. (diasgen) Unpernicious, unhurt.

Diasgengael, a. (diasgen—cael) Not affected by harm; uninjured, unpolluted.

Hi a aeth o enau y ddraig yn ddiagengael.

She went out of the Dragon's jaws without receiving harm. *Mabinogion.*

Diasgeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diasgen) A being unhurt; a divesting of harm or damage.

Diasgenu, v. a. (diasgen) To divest of harm.

Diasgloff, a. (asgloff) Without lameness, sound.

*Dy was gwna yn ddiagloff
O glwyl—*

Thy servant make unblemished with disorder. *H. D. ab Ifan.*

Diasgloff, v. a. (diasgloff) To divest of lameness.

Diasgwrn, a. (asgwrn) Without bone, boneless.

Diasgyrnawl, a. (diasgwrn) Unboned, unossified.

Diasgyrniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diasgwrn) A divesting of bone; a being without bone.

Diasgyrnu, v. a. (diasgwrn) To divest of bone.

Diasiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dias) A clamouring.

Diasswyn, a. (asswyn) Without excuse or leave.

Diasswynaw, v. n. (diasswyn) To cease excusing.

Diasswynawl, a. (diasswyn) Unremitted.

Diasswyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diasswyn) A ceasing to excuse, or remit; a being unremitted.

Diastrus, a. (astrus) Unperplexed, unvexed.

Diasu, v. a. (dias) To make a din; to clamour.

Diasw, a. (asw) Not left, not awkward.

Diatblyg, a. (atblyg) Without reduplication.

Diatblygawl, a. (diatblyg) Unreduplicative.

Diatblygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diatblyg) A divesting of fold, or reduplication.

Diatblygu, v. a. (diatblyg) To divest of folds.

Diatchwel, a. (atchwel) Without a return back.

Diatchweliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diatchwel) A ceasing to return; a not returning.

Diatchwelyd, v. (diatchwel) To cease returning.

Diateb, a. (ateb) Without answer or response.

Diatebawl, a. (diateb) Being unanswerable.

Diatebiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diateb) A not answering, a being unanswered.

Diatebu, v. n. (diateb) To cease from answering.

Diattal, a. (attal) Without a stop; unimpeded.

Diatteb, a. (attek) Without answer or response.

Diattref, a. (attref) Without a home; unhoused.

Diattreg, a. (attreg) Unimpeded, or unobstructed. *Yn ddiattreg, without delay.*

Diattregawl, a. (diattreg) Unobstructive.

Diattregiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diattreg) A divesting of obstruction, or impediment.

Diattregu, v. n. (diattreg) To divest of a stay.

Diattregwch, s. m. (diattreg) Unobstructedness.

Diattro, a. (attro) Without a reversion.

Diathraw, a. (athraw) Without a teacher.

Diathrawaidd, a. (diathraw) Uninstructive.

Diathrawawl, a. (diathraw) Not doctoral.

Diathrawd, a. (athrawd) Without censure.

Diathrawiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diathraw) A ceasing to be an instructor.

Diathrawiaeth, a. (diathraw) Without instruction, or learning; uninstructed.

Diathrawiaethawl, a. (diathrawiaeth) Not tending to instruct; uninstructive.

Diathrawiaethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diathrawiaeth) A ceasing to instruct, or inform.

Diathrawiaethu, v. n. (diathrawiaeth) To cease to instruct or inform.

Diathrawu, v. n. (diathraw) To cease teaching.

Diathrawus, a. (diathraw) Uninstructive.

Diathrin, a. (athrin) Unused to labour or toil.

Bydd lew, na fydd ddiathrin.

Be skilful, be not without toil.

Adage.

Diathrist, a. (athrist) Undejected, ungrieved.

Diathröawl, a. (diathraw) Not like a teacher.

Diathrodawl, a. (diathrawd) Uncensorious.

Diathrodi, v. n. (diathrawd) To cease censuring.

Diathrodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diathrawd) A ceasing to censure; a being uncensured.

Diathrylith, a. (athrylith) Uninformed.

Diathrywyn, a. (athrywyn) Untranquillized.

Diau, a. (gau) Without falsehood; certain, true.
Yn ddiâu, truly, indeed, verily, assuredly.

Angau pob rhiau diau y daw.

The death of every chieftain, certain it is to come.
Bleddyn Fardd.

Diau, s. pl. aggr.—pl. dieuoedd (dydd) Days.

Yn ei wledd rhyfedd barâu,
 Dwr a daiar dri diau.

In his banquet it would be a wonder should land and water last
 for three days. *D. Nanmor.*

Diauawl, a. (dian) Not tending to be false.

Y mawl diauawlawen,
 Mal imp yw yn aul o'm pen.

The praise of the unfalsifying muse is like a bud, prolific from my
 brain. *Ieu. ab H. ab Swardwal.*

Diawch, a. (awch) Without keenness; unapt.

Diawchawl, a. (diawch) Unpropensive; unkeen.

Diawchedd, s. m. (diawch) Want of aptitude, or
 tendency, disinclination; want of sharpness;
 bluntness, dullness.

Diawchiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diawch) Disinclination;
 a divesting of aptness; a blunting.

Diawchedig, a. (diawch) Unsharpened; unexcited.

Diawchu, v. a. (diawch) To divest of aptness, or
 tendency; to disincline; to divest of sharpness;
 to blunt, or make dull.

Yr oeddwn wedi diawchu o achaws y chwedlau a ddywedasai hi.

I was become divested of inclination by reason of the sayings that
 she had uttered. *Marchawg Crwydrad.*

Diawchus, a. (diawch) Not ardent; not keen.

Diawchusaw, v. n. (diawchus) To become dull.

Diawchusawl, a. (diawchus) Not apt to be ardent;
 not apt to be keen, or greedy.

Diawchusiad, s. m. (diawchus) A being unsharp-
 ened; a being unapt to be ardent or greedy.

Diawchusrwydd, s. m. (diawchus) Inappetency.

Diawd, s. f.—pl. diodydd (iawd) Drink, beverage.

Diawdlestr, s. m.—pl. t. au (diawd—llestr) A
 drinking cup; also a cupful of drink, so called,
 superstitiously given for the dead; which in
 some places is named *diawdlyst* and *cwpan y*
meirw.

Diawdlyn, s. m. (diawd—llyn) Beverage.

Diawdlyst, s. m. (diawd—llyst) The give-ale.

Diawdrydd, a. (diawd—rhydd) Given to drinking,
 drunken. *s. m.* A drunkard.

Diawdurdawd, a. (awdurdawd) Without authori-
 ty, not invested with power.

Diawdurdodawl, a. (diawdurdawd) Unauthorized;
 unauthoritative, divesting of power.

Diawdurdodi, v. a. (diawdurdawd) To disantho-
 rize, to divest of credit; to cashier.

Diawdurdodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diawdurdawd) A
 disauthorising, a divesting of power.

Diawdwydd, s. pl. aggr. (diawd—gwydd) The
 bay-tree, or laurel; otherwise called *pren y ger-
 wyn* and *dail y cwrw*.

Diawg, a. (awg) Lazy, sluggish; or lifeless.

Difero y Duw ddiawg.

May God defend the lazy. *Adage.*

Gwae a wnel da i ddiawg.

Woe to him that will do good to the sluggard. *Adage.*

Diawgrym, a. (awgrym) Unskilful, awkward.

Diawgswrth, a. (diawg—swrth) Sluggish, slothful.

Aflan dwylaw diawgswrth.

Polluted are the hands of the sluggish. *Adage.*

Diawgwas, s. m.—pl. diawgweis (diawg—gwas) A
 lazy person, or a sluggard.

Diawl, s. m.—pl. t. iaid (awl) That is deprived of
 primeval light; the devil.

Angel pen ffordd a diawl pen tan.

An angel on the road and a devil at home. *Adage.*

Drwg y ceidw diawl ei was.

Badly will the devil keep his servant. *Adage.*

Diawlaidd, a. (diawl) Devilish, like a devil.

Diawlddyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (diawl—dyn) A devil
 incarnate, or a man-devil.

Diawledig, a. (diawl) Possessed of a devil.

Diawleiddrwydd, s. m. (diawlaidd) Devilishness.

Diawles, s. f.—pl. t. od (diawl) A female devil;
 a fury. *Diawles o ddynes ddu*, a black fury of
 a woman.

Diawliaw, v. a. (diawl) To call the devil.

Diawlig, a. (diawl) Devilish; having the nature,
 or disposition of a devil.

Diawligrwydd, s. m. (diawlig) Devilishness.

Diawr, adv. (awr) Without doubt, certainly.

Diawr ysedd le iddo gwynaw y neb y sydd yma; Mabon fab Mod-
 ron y sydd ym a y'nglarchar.

Certainly there is room for him to complain whoever he is that
 is here: It is Mabon the son of Madron that is in prison here.
H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.

Diaws, a. (aws) Without aptness, unapt.

Diawtty, s. m.—pl. t. au (diawd—ty) A pot-
 house, or drinking house.

Diawydd, a. (awydd) Without desire, or avidity.

Diawyddawl, a. (diawydd) Undesirous; indifferent.

Diawyddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diawydd) A divest-
 ing of desire, or avidity.

Diawyddu, v. n. (diawydd) To be disinclined.

Diawyddus, a. (diawydd) Having no avidity.

Dib, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ib) A fall or depth; a de-
 clivity; extremity.

Dibaid, a. (paid) Unceasing, incessant, continual,
 or perpetual. *Yn ddibaid*, incessantly.

Dibaith, a. (paith) Having no view, or perception;
 uncircumspect; indistinct.

Ys marw a fo dibaith.

Dead is he that is uncircumspect. *Adage.*

Dibaladr, a. (paladr) Without a stem or shaft.

Dibaladrawg, a. (dibaladr) Having no stem.

Diball, a. (pall) Infallible; sure, or certain.

Diballedig, a. (diball) Not having failed.

Diballiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diball) A not failing.

Diballiant, s. m. (diball) Infallibility.

Diballrwydd, s. m. (diball) Indefectibility.

Diballu, v. n. (diball) To cease from failing.

A dan ser ni bydd, ac ni bu un well
 Fawr glod bell diballu.

Beneath the stars there will not be, and there has not been one
 more excelling. *Ein Wan, i Ruff. ab Llywelyn.*

Diballus, a. (diball) Undefective, unfailing.

Dibannwl, a. (pannwl) Without dents.

Dibannylawg, a. (dibannawl) Not dented.

Dibannyliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dibannwl) A divest-
 ing of creases, or dents.

Dibannylu, v. a. (dibannwl) To uncrease.

Dibant, a. (pant) Without a hollow, or dent.

Dibara, a. (para) Not durable, transitory.

Dibarâad, s. m. (dibara) A discontinuation.

Dibarâawl, a. (dibara) Undurable; transient.

Dibarâu, v. n. (dibara) To discontinue; to cease.

Dibarâus, a. (dibara) Undurable; transitory.

Dibarâusrwydd, s. m. (dibarâus) Transientness.

Dibarawd, a. (parawd) Unready, unprepared.

Dibarch, a. (parch) Without respect; unrespected.

Dibarchiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dibarch) A disesteem-
 ing; a ceasing to reverence.

Dibarchrwydd, s. m. (dibarch) Disesteem.

Dibarodawl, a. (dibarawd) Tending to be un-
 ready; becoming unprepared.

Dibarodi, *v. n.* (dibarawd) To become unprepared; to cease being ready.

Dibarodiad, *s. m.* (dibarawd) A ceasing to be ready; a becoming unprepared.

Dibarodrwydd, *s. m.* (dibarawd) Unpreparedness

Dibech, *a.* (pech) Without sin; sinless; perfect.

Dibech fywyd gwyn ei fyd.

Blessed is he that is of sinless life.

Adage.

Dibechawd, *a.* (dibech) Without sin; sinless.

Dibechiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dibech) A divesting of sin or imperfection; a ceasing to sin.

Dibechrwydd, *s. m.* (dibech) Sinlessness.

Dibechu, *v. a.* (dibech) To make sinless.

Priodas a wnaethpwyd er dibechu cydgawd y rhwng gwr a gwrraig, ac er euill plant i wasanaethu Duw.

Marriage was instituted for the sake of rendering uncriminal the connection between man and woman, and to beget children to serve God.

Lt. G. Hergest.

Dibedrylaw, *a.* (pedrylaw) Inexpert, unhandy.

Dibeidiad, *s. m.* (dibaid) A rendering incessant.

Dibeidiaw, *v. n.* (dibaid) To render incessant.

Dibeidiawl, *a.* (dibaid) Incessant, unceasing.

Dibeiriannawl, *a.* (dibeiriant) Uninstrumental.

Dibeirianniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dibeiriant) A divesting of agency, or instrumentality.

Dibeiriannu, *v. a.* (dibeiriant) To divest of agent, or instrument; to disorganize.

Dibeiriant, *a.* (peiriant) Without agent, effective cause, or instrument.

Dibeithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dibaith) A divesting of clearness, openness, or distinctness.

Dibeithiaw, *v. a.* (dibaith) To divest of openness.

Dibeithiawg, *a.* (dibaith) Having no clearness.

Dibeithiawl, *a.* (dibaith) Uncleared, unexplored.

Dibeithig, *a.* (dibaith) Unexplored; uncleared.

Dibeithin, *a.* (dibaith) Not having perspecuity.

Dibelenawl, *a.* (pelenawl) Unconglomerated.

Dibeleniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (peleniad) A divesting of globosity, or rotundity.

Dibelenu, *v. a.* (pelenn) To divest of globosity.

Dibelre, *a.* (pelre) Without trouble, or distress.

—Prydain,

Prydyddion arwyre,

Ef i'w ei phen fyniant dibelre.

Britain, by bards extolled, he is its supreme and prosperity free from trouble.

Lt. P. Moch, i R. ab Cynan ab Owain.

Dibelydr, *a.* (pelydr) Without a beam or ray.

Dibelydrawl, *a.* (dibelydr) Unradiating.

Dibelydriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dibelydr) A divesting of, or a ceasing to cast rays.

Dibelydru, *v. n.* (dibelydr) To cease to cast rays.

Dibellt, *a.* (pellt) Incompact, not round.

Dibellus, *a.* (pellus) Tending to be incompact.

Diben, *a.* (pen) Without a head, top, or end.

Dibenaeth, *a.* (penaeth) Being without a head, chiefless.

Dibenbleth, *a.* (penbleth) Without intricacy.

Dylai gweinidawg fod yn rhydd, ac yn ddibenbleth ar bob rhyw achlysuron.

A minister ought to be free and unembarrassed on all sorts of occasions.

Ier. Owain.

Dibenedig, *a.* (diben) Decapitated, beheaded.

Dibeniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (diben) Decapitation.

Dibenor, *a.* (penor) Having no headpiece, without a helmet.

Ni ddellais naz eithaf na chynnor

Ysgwn drem dibenor.

Thou didst not catch the extreme, nor the front of the towering presence without a helmet.

Ancurin.

Dibenu, *v. a.* (diben) To decapitate, to behead.

Dibenwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* dibenwyr (diben—gwr) A decapitator, or a beheader.

Diberchen, *a.* (perchen) Without owner; unowned

Diberchenawg, *a.* (diberchen) Having no owner.

Diberchenogion, waifs, or things unowned.

Diberchenawl, *a.* (diberchen) Dispossession.

Dibercheniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (diberchen) A divesting of a thing; dispossession.

Diberchenogawl, *a.* (diberchenawg) Dispossession.

Diberchenogi, *v. a.* (diberchenawg) To dispossess.

Diberchenogiad, *s. m.* (diberchenawg) A dispossessing; dispossession; deprivation.

Diberchenu, *v. a.* (diberchen) To dispossess.

Dibereiddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (pereiddiad) A divesting of sweetness, lusciousness, or fragrancy.

Dibereiddiaw, *v. a.* (pereiddiaw) To divest of sweetness of taste, or fragrancy.

Dibereiddiawl, *a.* (pereiddiawl) Tending to divest of sweetness, lusciousness, or fragrancy.

Diberfedd, *a.* (perfedd) Without entrails.

Diberfeddedig, *a.* (diberfedd) Disembowelled.

Diberfeddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (diberfedd) A disembowelling; a divesting of entrails.

Diberfeddu, *v. a.* (diberfedd) To disembowel; to embowel, to viscerate, to draw the entrails.

Diberffeithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (perffeithiad) A rendering imperfect or incomplete.

Diberffeithiaw, *v. a.* (perffeithiaw) To divest of perfection; to render incomplete.

Diberffeithiawl, *a.* (perffeithiawl) Tending to render, or become imperfect.

Diberffeithrwydd, *s. m.* (perffeithrwydd) Imperfection, or a want of perfection.

Diberthynas, *a.* (perthynas) Without relation; or connection; irrelevant, unconnected.

Diberthynasawl, *a.* (diberthynas) Disconnective.

Diberthynasedd, *s. m.* (diberthynas) Disconnection

Diberthynasiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (diberthynas) A rendering irrelevant; a disconnecting.

Diberthynasrwydd, *s. m.* (diberthynas) Irrelevance, or unconnectedness.

Diberthynasu, *v. a.* (diberthynas) To render unconnected or irrelevant.

Diberthynus, *a.* (perthynus) Irrelevant.

Diberygl, *a.* (perygl) Without danger.

Diberygled, *s. m.* (diberygl) A being void of danger, freedom from hazard.

Diberygliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (diberygl) A divesting of danger; a ceasing to be dangerous.

Diberyglu, *v. a.* (diberygl) To save harmless.

Dibetrus, *a.* (petrus) Without doubt, doubtless.

Dibetrusaw, *v. a.* (dibetrus) To clear of doubt; to cease doubting or hesitating.

Dibetrusawl, *a.* (dibetrus) Undubious.

Dibetrusder, *s. m.* (dibetrus) Freedom from doubt, or hesitation; certainty.

Dibetrusiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dibetrus) A divesting of doubt; a ceasing to hesitate.

Dibetrusrwydd, *s. m.* (dibetrus) Undoubtedness.

Dibil, *a.* (pil) Having no peel, or rind.

Dibilen, *a.* (pilen) Without a membrane.

Dibiliaw, *v. a.* (dibil) To strip off the peel.

Dibiliedig, *a.* (dibil) Unpeeled, or unpared.

Dibilion, *a.* (dibil) Having no peelings or rind.

Dibilionen, *a.* (dibilion) Having no membrane.

Dibill, *a.* (pill) Without a stock, or stem.

Dibl, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dib) A border or lower extremity; a dragging, or dagdling.

Diblaidd, *a.* (plaid) Without a party, or aid.

Diblaniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (plan) Displantation.

Diblant, *a.* (plant) Without children, childless.

Diblanta, *v. a.* (diblant) To bereave of children.

Mionan fal i'm diblantwyd a ddiblentir.

And me as I have been bereaved of children, so shall I be deprived of children.

Genesis xlii. 3.

Diblantiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diblant) A bereaving of children, a making childless.

Diblanu, v. a. (planu) To displant, or take up.

Diblaw, v. a. (dibl) To draggle, or bedaggle.

Diblawg, a. (dibl) Bedaggled, or draggled.

Dible, s. pl. aggr. (dibl) Skirts, borders, or extremities; daggles, or daggling of garments.

O cefir lladrad mewn ty neu yn nible y ty.

If a thief shall be found in a house, or in the outskirts of a house.
Welsh Laws.

Dibledig, a. (dibl) Daggle, or bedaggled.

Dibleidiad, s. m. (diblaidd) A divesting of faction.

Dibleidiaw, v. (diblaidd) To cease taking part.

Dibleidiawg, a. (diblaidd) Void of partiality.

Dibleidiawl, a. (diblaidd) Impartial; unbiassed.

Dibleth, a. (pleth) Without a plait or wreath.

Diblethawl, a. (dibleth) Unplaited, unwreathed.

Diblethedig, a. (dibleth) Unplaited, unwreathed.

Diblethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dibleth) A divesting of plaits, or wreathes.

Diblethu, v. a. (dibleth) To unplait, to unplat.

Diblisg, a. (plisg) Having no shell, or husk.

Diblisgaw, v. a. (diblisg) To strip off the shell.

Diblisgawl, a. (diblisg) Unshelled, not shelled.

Diblisgiad, s. m. (diblisg) A being unshelled.

Diblu, a. (plu) Featherless, or unfledged.

Dibluad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diblu) Deplumation.

Dibluaw, v. a. (diblu) To strip of feathers.

Dibluawl, a. (diblu) Unfledged, unfeathered.

Dibludd, a. (pludd) Not soft, tender, or mellow.

Dibluddâad, s. m. (dibludd) A ridding of softness.

Dibluddâawl, a. (dibludd) Tending to divest of softness.

Diblwr, s. m.—pl. diblwyr (dibl—gwr) A daggler or draggler; a daggletail.

Diblwyf, a. (plwyf) Being without a parish.

Diblwyfaw, v. a. (diblwyf) To divest of a parish; to render unparochial.

Diblwyfawl, a. (diblwyf) Having no parish.

Diblwyfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diblwyf) A divesting of a parish, or parish settlement.

Diblydd, a. (plydd) Not soft, tender, or mellow.

Diblyddâad, s. m. (diblydd) A ridding of softness.

Diblyddâawl, a. (diblydd) Tending to divest of softness, or mellowness.

Diblyddân, v. n. (diblydd) To become harsh.

Diblyg, a. (plyg) Without a fold, or plait.

Diblygawl, a. (diblyg) Unflexible, or rigid.

Diblygedd, s. m. (diblyg) Unpliantness; rigidity.

Diblygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diblyg) A being unbent, a being unfolded.

Diblygedig, a. (diblyg) Not folded, or doubled.

Diblygrwydd, s. m. (diblyg) An unfolded state.

Diblygu, v. a. (diblyg) To unfold; to unbend.

Dibobl, a. (pobl) Without inhabitants.

Diboblawg, a. (dibobl) Unpopulous; deserted.

Diboblawl, a. (dibobl) Tending to depopulate.

Dibobledig, a. (dibobl) Being depopulated.

Dibobli, v. a. (dibobl) To depopulate.

Dibobliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dibobl) Depopulation, a stripping of inhabitants.

Diboen, a. (poen) Without pain, painless; unpunished, unwearied; untortured. *Yn ddiboen,* without difficulty, or with ease.

Diboen i ddyn dybiaw yn dda.

It is easy for a man to think well.

Adage.

Ac ni bydd diboen i fithau â ddywedaist eithr gwir.

And it will not be harmless for thee also as to what thou didst say except the truth.
H. Car. Mag.—Mabinogion.

Diboenedig, a. (diboen) Unpained; untortured.

Diboeni, v. a. (diboen) To divest of torture.

Diboeniad, s. m. (diboen) A ridding of pain.

Diboenyd, a. (diboen) Without pain or torture.

Diboenydiaw, v. a. (diboenyd) To rid of torture.

Diboenydiawl, a. (diboenyd) Untormenting.

Diboeth, a. (poeth) Without heat.

Diboethawl, a. (diboeth) Tending to allay heat.

Diboethi, v. a. (diboeth) To divest of heat.

Diboethiad, s. m. (diboeth) A divesting of heat.

Diboethni, s. m. (diboeth) Want of heat.

Diborth, a. (porth) Destitute, or helpless.

Diborthawl, a. (diborth) Tending to harrass.

Diborthi, v. a. (diborth) To divest of help.

Diborthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diborth) A divesting of support or maintenance.

Diborthiannawl, a. (diborthiant) Tending to divest of support or succour.

Diborthiannu, v. n. (diborthiant) To cease giving support, or maintenance.

Diborthiannus, a. (diborthiant) Tending to divest of support or maintenance.

Diborthiant, a. (diborth) Without sustenance.

Dibr, s. m.—pl. dibrau (dib) A saddle.

Dibra, v. a. (dibr) To saddle, to put on a saddle.

Dibraidd, a. (praidd) Having no herds, or flocks.

Dibraith, a. (praith) Having no practice.

Dibrawf, a. (prawf) Having no proof, or test.

Dibreiddiaw, v. a. (dibraidd) To divest of herds.

Dibreiddin, a. (dibraidd) Destitute of herds.

Dibreithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dibraith) A ceasing to practise; a divesting of practice.

Dibreithiaw, v. (dibraith) To cease practising.

Dibreithiawl, a. (dibraith) Unpractical.

Dibreithig, a. (dibraith) Unpractical.

Dibres, a. (pres) Without haste; unhasty.

Dibresawl, a. (dibres) Unhastening, unhasty.

Dibresiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dibres) A ceasing to hasten; a divesting of haste.

Dibrestl, a. (prestl) Without prattling.

Dibrestlawg, a. (dibrestl) Unloquacious.

Dibrestledd, s. m. (dibrestl) Taciturnity.

Dibrestliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dibrestl) A ceasing to talk, or tattle.

Dibrestlu, v. n. (dibrestl) To cease prattling.

Dibresu, v. n. (presu) To cease to hasten.

Dibreswyl, a. (preswyl) Without an abode.

Dibreswyliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dibreswyl) A divesting of habitation; a ceasing to dwell.

Dibreswyliaw, v. a. (dibreswyl) To divest of habitation; to cease inhabiting.

Dibreswyliawg, a. (dibreswyl) Uninhabited.

Dibriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dibr) A saddling.

Dibriawd, a. (priawd) Unmatched, unmarried.

Dibrid, a. (prid) Without a pledge, or value.

Marw Einion mawr, anaw dibrid;

Myrdd rywnaeth yn gyfraith gymid.

Since Einion the great is dead, the muse is unrewarded, thousands had he made subservient to the law.

Ll. P. Moch, i Gr. ab Cynan ab Owain.

Ednebydd hagen pridwerth yt hyny, ac nad dibrid hyd tra parâo nerth yn y braich deheu hwn.

Know thou therefore that is a debt due to thee, and not to be obligatory whilst there shall remain strength in this right arm.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Dibridiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dibrid) A being without equivalence; inextinction.

Dibridiant, s. m. (dibrid) Inextinction.

Dibridiaw, v. n. (dibrid) To become inequivalent; to divest of security.

Dibridiawg, a. (dibrid) Having no equivalent.

Dibridiawl, a. (dibrid) Unequivalent.

Dibridd, a. (pridd) Without earth, or mould.

Dibriddaw, v. a. (dibridd) To divest of earth; to become divested of earth

Dyred allan, ysbryd, a dibridda, ehai efe a'i olwg ar i (yny: a chyda'r gair mi'm clywn yn ymryddâu oddiwrth bob rhan o'r corff.

Come forth, spirit, and cast off the earthly frame, said he, with his eyes lifted up: And with the word I could feel myself, becoming liberated from every part of the body. Elis Wyn. B. Cwsg.

Dibrin, a. (prin) Unscanty, or unscarce.

Dibrinâad, s. m. (dibrin) A rendering unscarce.

Dibrinâawl, a. (dibrin) Tending to render unscarce, or to be plenteous.

Dibrinâu, v. n. (dibrin) To become unscarce.

Dibrinder, s. m. (dibrin) Unscarcity; plenty.

Dibriodas, a. (priodas) Without marriage.

Dibriodawl, a. (dibriawd) Unappropriated, unconjoined; unmarried.

Dibriodawr, a. (priodawr) Having no proprietor.

Dibriodi, v. a. (dibriawd) To unmarry.

Dibriodoedd, s. m. (dibriodawl) Unappropriateness, the state of being unappropriated.

Dibriodoli, v. n. (dibriodawl) To render unappropriated; to disconnect.

Dibrofadwy, a. (dibrawf) Unassayable.

Dibrofedig, a. (dibrawf) Unassayed, unproved.

Dibrofi, v. a. (dibrawf) To disprove; to cease trying, assaying, or tasting.

Dibrofiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dibrawf) A disproving; a ceasing to assay; a ceasing to taste.

Dibrudd, a. (prudd) Not serious; undiscreeet.

Dibruddâad, s. m. (dibrudd) A ceasing to be sad

Dibruddâawl, a. (dibrudd) Tending to rid of sadness or seriousness; apt to be imprudent.

Dibruddâu, v. n. (dibrudd) To cease being sad.

Dibrwr, s. m.—pl. dibrwy'r (dibr—gwr) A saddler, one who makes or sells saddles.

Dibrwy, a. (prwy) Without anxiety or care.

Dibrwyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dibrwy) A divesting of anxiety; a ceasing to be solicitous.

Dibrwyaw, v. a. (dibrwy) To divest of care.

Dibrwyawl, a. (dibrwy) Unanxious; careless.

Dibrwysti, a. (prwysti) Without solicitude.

Dibrwystl, a. (prwystl) Without loquacity.

Dibrwystlawg, a. (dibrwystl) Uninquisitive.

Dibrwystledd, s. m. (dibrwystl) A freedom from noise, bustle, or loquacity.

Dibrwystliad, s. m. (dibrwystl) A ceasing to be noisy, or loquacious.

Dibryd, a. (pryd) Out of time, inopportune.

Dibryder, a. (pryder) Without anxiety or care.

Dibryderawg, a. (dibryder) Having no anxiety.

Dibryderawl, a. (dibryder) Unsolicitous.

Dibryderi, a. (dibryder) Having no anxiety.

Dibryderiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dibryder) A ceasing to be solicitous; a being unanxious.

Dibryderiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dibryder) A cessation from anxiety; thoughtlessness.

Yn flaenaf o'r arlwyddesi yr oedd y rhai a enwais gyntaf; Nwyfiant, Afrad, Godineb, Rhyfyg, Dibryderiaeth, Gwesi, Anlladrwydd, Trachwant, Meddwdawd, a Blyslgrwydd, ac y fath rai a hyny.

Foremost of the ladies there were those I named first; Wantonness, Prodigality, Adultery, Pomp, Carelessness, Vanity, Lasciviousness, Desire, Drunkenness, and Gluttony, and others of the like sort. Marchawg Crwydrad.

Dibryderu, v. n. (dibryder) To be thoughtless.

Dibryderus, a. (dibryder) Unanxious; careless.

Dibryderwch, s. m. (dibryder) Thoughtlessness.

Dibrydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dibryd) A rendering unseasonable; a ceasing to be timely.

Dibrydiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dibryd) Unseasonableness; want of opportunity.

Dibrydiaw, v. n. (dibryd) To become untimely.

Dibrydiawl, a. (dibryd) Unseasonable.

Dibrydlawn, a. (dibryd) Unseasonable.

Dibrydlonedd, s. (dibrydlawn) Unseasonableness

Dibrydloni, v. n. (dibrydlawn) To become unseasonable, or untimely.

Dibrydloniad, s. m. (dibrydlawn) A rendering, or becoming unseasonable.

Dibryfed, a. (pryfed) Having no worms.

Dibryfedu, v. a. (dibryfed) To rid of worms.

Dibryn, a. (pryn) Without purchase; unbought.

Dibrynu, v. n. (dibryn) To cease purchasing.

Dibrysur, a. (prysur) Undiligent; flighty.

Dibrysuraw, v. n. (dibrysur) To cease from being expeditious, or diligent.

Dibrysurawl, a. (dibrysur) Unexpeditious.

Dibrysuriad, s. m. (dibrysur) A ceasing from being hasty, expeditious, or diligent.

Dibuch, a. (puch) Without desire, without lust.

Dibuchiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dibuch) A ceasing to pant or long; a ceasing to lust or desire.

Dibuchiant, s. m. (dibuch) Freedom from desire.

Dibuchiaw, v. n. (dibuch) To cease from lusting.

Dibuchiawl, a. (dibuch) Undesirous, uncraving.

Dibur, a. (pur) Not pure, impure, unrefined.

Diburaidd, a. (dibur) Of an impure nature.

Diburaw, v. n. (dibur) To divest of purity.

Diburawl, a. (dibur) Unpurified, unrefined.

Diburawr, a. (dibur) Unpurifying, feculent.

Dibureiddiad, s. m. (diburaidd) A rendering impure, or defiled; a defiling.

Dibureiddiaw, v. a. (diburaidd) To make impure.

Dibureiddiawl, a. (diburaidd) Tending to defile.

Dibwy, a. (pwy) Without a beat, or stroke.

Dibwyad, s. m. (dibwy) A ceasing to beat.

Dibwyaw, v. n. (dibwy) To cease beating.

Dibwyawl, a. (dibwy) Not beating or striking.

Dibwyedig, a. (dibwy) Unbeaten, unstruck.

Dibwyll, a. (pwyll) Being without discretion.

Dibwyllaw, v. n. (dibwyll) To lose the senses; to become distracted, or mad; to distract.

Dibwyllawg, a. (dibwyll) Irrational, witless.

Dibwylledig, a. (dibwyll) Divested of reason.

Dibwylledd, s. m. (dibwyll) Irrationality.

Dibwylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dibwyll) A divesting of rationality; a becoming irrational.

Dibwyllig, a. (dibwyll) Irrational, senseless.

Dibwys, a. (pwys) Without weight, unweighty.

Dibwysaw, v. n. (dibwys) To cease weighing.

Dibwysawl, a. (dibwys) Unponderous, light.

Dibwysedd, s. m. (dibwys) Want of weightiness; unimportance, insignificance.

Dibwysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dibwys) A ceasing to weigh; a being without weight.

Dibybyr, a. (pybyr) Not vigorous, unenergetic.

Dibybyrwch, s. m. (dibybyr) Want of energy.

Dibyd, a. (pyd) Without danger or hazard.

Dibydiaw, v. a. (dibyd) To divest of danger.

Dibydiawl, a. (dibyd) Undangerous.

Dibyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (dib) A steep; a precipice; a hanging, or dangling; a downright pitch, or fall. *Dibyn-dobyn, topsy-turvy.*

Dibynai, s. m.—pl. dibyneion (dibyn) An appendant; a pendulum.

Dibynaidd, a. (dibyn) Pendulous, hanging.

Dibynawg, a. (dibyn) Appendant, dependant.

Dibynawl, a. (dibyn) Appendant, dependant.

Dibynedig, a. (dibyn) Appended, hanging.

Dibyneiddrwydd, s. m. (dibynaidd) Pendulousness

Dibyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dibyn) A depending.

Dibynlawr, s. m. (dibyn—llawr) Hemlock water dropwort.

Dibynolrwydd, s. m. (dibynawl) Pendulousness.

Dibynrwydd, s. m. (dibyn) Dependancy.

Dibynu, v. n. (dibyn) To depend; to hang, to dangle; to rest, or rely upon.

Dibynwr, s. m.—pl. dibynwyr (dibyn—gwr) A dependant, or a relier.

Dibynydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dibyn) A dependant.

Dicen, s. f. dim. (dig) A hen; female of birds.

Dicra, a. (dig) Inappetent, having no appetite, having a weak stomach, puny; squeamish.

Dicrâwch, s. m. (dicra) Inappetency, squeamishness, want of appetite.

Dichawn, v. n. (dig) To be able; to effectuate.

Ni ddichawn neb fyw yma, no body can live here; ni ddichawn mo hyny, he will not do that, dichonaf hyn, I shall accomplish this.

Dichell, s. f.—pl. t. ion (dig) A wile, or trick.

Dichellgar, a. (dichell) Cunning, crafty, guileful.

Dichellgarwch, s. m. (dichellgar) Craftiness.

Dichelliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dichell) A devising, or exercising craftiness; a being cunning.

Dichellu, v. n. (dichell) To use cunning.

Dichellus, a. (dichell) Of a cunning nature; inventive; cunning, crafty, insidious, or wily.

Dichlyn, a. (dig) Assiduous, attentive, cautious; exact, accurate. *Dichlynion ymadrawd, the niceties of language.*

Dichlynaidd, a. (dichlyn) Disposed to be assiduous, or attentive; apt to be cautious.

Dichlynawl, a. (dichlyn) Of an assiduous nature.

Dichlynder, s. m. (dichlyn) Assiduity, cautiousness.

Dichlynedd, s. m. (dichlyn) Assiduity, cautiousness, exactness, accuracy, exquisiteness.

Dichlynu, v. a. (dichlyn) To be assiduous or attentive; to use circumspection, to be cautious; to arrange; to make accurate. *Dichlynu ffordd, to mind or heed what way one goes.*

Dichon, v. n. (dig) To be able; to effectuate.

Tri pheth nis dichon Duw lai no bod: a ddylai y da cyflawn, a ddymunai y da cyflawn, ac a ddichon y da cyflawn.

Three things which God cannot less than be: that ought to produce plenitude of good, that would wish plenitude of good, and that can effect plenitude of good. Barddas.

*Ni bu, ac ni ddichon bod
Neb iach, heb arno bechod.*

There has not been, and there can not be any one sound, without having sin. H. Daf.

Dichoni, v. n. (dichon) To effect; to be effectual

*Dichoned ystafell o esgyll ysgwydwr
A dored ar ysgwydd Pyll.*

A chamber might have been made of the wings of the shields that were broken on the shoulder of Pyll. Llywarch Hen.

Dichoniad, s. m. (dichon) A being able, effectuation

Dichwain, s. f.—pl. dichweiniau (dig—gwain) Chance, fortune, event, lot, portion.

*Llywelyn boed hyn, boed hwy dichwain,
No Llywarch, hybarch, hybar gigwain!*

Llywelyn, let him be older, let him be of longer fortune, than Llywarch, the venerable, and of ready-thrusting spear. Ein. ab Gwgawn.

*Diwraidd fu ar Gymmru gain, dichwith; gwâe fi o'r dichwain!
It was the spoiling of Wales, fair and commodious; afflicting to me is the event. Llywarch Bentworch.*

Trythyllwg drwg ei ddichwain.

Evil is the lot of sensuality.

Adage.

Dichwaint, s. m. (dichwain) Chance, fortune.

Dichwannawg, a. (dichwant) Uncraving.

Dichwant, a. (chwant) Without desire, or avidity, not desirous; not greedy; not biassed, or inclining to; disinclined.

*Cedwyr cyfarfaeth ydd ymwnaethant,
Cad ymerbyniaid, enaid dichwant.*

The warriors made a mutual rencounter, they who are the bulwarks of the battle, profuse of soul. O. Cyfettlawg.

Dichwantedd, s. m. (dichwant) Inappetency.

Dichwantrwydd, s. m. (dichwant) Inappetency.

Dichwantu, v. n. (dichwant) To cease wishing.

Dichwedl, a. (chwedl) Without a word, silent.

Dichwedlawg, a. (dichwedl) Untalkative, tacit.

Dichwerthin, a. (chwerthin) Without laughter.

Dichwerw, a. (chwerw) Not bitter; not severe.

Dichwerwad, s. m. (dichwerw) A divesting of bitter.

Dichwerwawl, a. (dichwerw) Unembittering.

Dichwerwi, v. a. (dichwerw) To divest of bitter.

Dichwibl, a. (chwibl) Not sour, sharp, or stale.

Dichwiblaidd, a. (dichwibl) Not of acrid nature.

Dichwiblaw, v. a. (dichwibl) To rid of acerbity.

Dichwibliad, s. m. (dichwibl) A divesting of tartness; staleness, or sourness.

Dichwith, a. (chwith) Not left, or awkward; adroit.

Dichwithaw, v. a. (dichwith) To divest of awkwardness; to render dexterous.

Dichwithawl, a. (dichwith) Tending to divest of awkwardness.

Dichwithder, s. m. (dichwith) Unawkwardness.

Dichwithrwydd, s. m. (dichwith) Unawkwardness.

Dichwyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dig) A fragment.

*Y cog blaau grwyn y defaid ac y gelfr, ac yr wyn, ac y mynau,
ac y lloi, a dichwynion ei gallawr.*

The cook is entitled to the skins of the sheep and the goats, and the lambs and the kids, and the calves, and the chance pieces of his cauldron. Welsh Laws.

Dichyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dig) A fragment, a piece.

Did, s. f.—pl. t. au (id) What runs, or flows; a teat; also fluency; utterance.

Didad, a. (tad) Without a father, fatherless.

Didadawl, a. (didad) Unpaternal, unfatherly.

Didadu, v. a. (didad) To render fatherless.

Didaen, a. (taen) Without expansion.

Didaenawl, a. (didaen) Unexpansive.

Didaenedig, a. (didaen) Unexpanded, unspread.

Didaenellawl, a. (taenellawl) Unsprinkled.

Didaenelliad, s. m. (taenelliad) A being unsprinkled; a ceasing to sprinkle.

Didaenellu, v. n. (taenellu) To cease sprinkling.

Didaeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (didaen) Inexpansion.

Didaenu, v. n. (didaen) To cease spreading.

Didaer, a. (taer) Unimportunate, not eager.

*Lleferis wrthyf lleferydd didaer,
Llawen-glaer fy chwaer chwedl a'm deubydd.*

She spoke to me an unimportunate discourse, sprightly and merry is my mate that furnishes me with news. Ior. Fychan.

Didaeth, a. (taeth) Without essence, or pervading quality; without richness.

Didafawd, a. (tafawd) Having no tongue.

Didafodiaw, v. a. (didafawd) To pull out the tongue; to cease scolding.

Didaiawg, a. (taiawg) Unclovnish; polite.

Didaiogawl, a. (didaiawg) Not apt to be rude.

Didaiogi, v. a. (didaiawg) To divest of rudeness.

Didaiogiad, s. m. (didaiawg) A divesting of boorishness, clownishness, or rudeness.

Didal, a. (tal) Without pay; unrequited.

Didalch, a. (talch) Unbrokened, unfractured. *Bara didalch, unbroken bread.*

Didalchawl, a. (didalch) Not apt to fracture.

Didalchiad, s. m. (didalch) A being unbroken.

Didalchu, v. a. (didalch) To divest of fracture.

Didaledig, a. (didal) Unpaid; unrequited.

Didaliad, s. m. (didal) A nonpayment.

Didalm, a. (talm) Unimpressive; incessant.

Didalmiad, s. m. (didalm) A being unceasing.

Didalmu, v. n. (didalm) To be unceasing.

Didalu, v. n. (didal) To cease from paying.

Didan, a. (tan) Without expansion, without fire.

Didanawl, a. (didan) Unexpansive; unignified.

Didanbaid, a. (tanbaid) Not vehement; cool.

Didanc, *a.* (tanc) Peaceless, untranquil.
 Didandde, *a.* (didan) Not igniferous.
 Didanedig, *a.* (didan) Unexpanded, undilated.
 Didaniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (didan) Inexpansion, a being unignified; a being unfired.
 Didanllyd, *a.* (didan) Not igneous; unfiery.
 Didanu, *v. n.* (didan) To cease to expand.
 Didangnef, *a.* (tangnef) Untranquil. *Gwrach ddidangnef*, a restless old woman.
 Didangnefedd, *a.* (didangnef) Peaceless.
 Didaraw, *a.* (taraw) Unstruck, unconcerned.
Yr oedd yn eu sathru mor ddidaraw, he was treading them so unconcernedly.
 Didardd, *a.* (tardd) Without effusion or springing.
 Didarddawl, *a.* (didardd) Uneffusive, unspringing.
 Didarddiad, *s. m.* (didardd) A not springing.
 Didarddu, *v. n.* (didardd) To cease to effuse.
 Didarf, *a.* (tarf) Not driven off, or chased.
 Didarfawl, *a.* (didarf) Not apt to drive out.
 Didarfiad, *s. m.* (didarf) A being unscared.
 Didarfu, *v. n.* (didarf) To cease to drive or chase.
 Didarth, *a.* (tarth) Without vapour, or mist.
 Didarthawl, *a.* (didarth) Unvaporous, unmisty.
 Didarthiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (didarth) A clearing of vapour, or a ceasing to be misty.
 Didarthu, *v. n.* (didarth) To cease being misty.
 Didas, *a.* (tas) Without a band, or fascia.
 Didasawl, *a.* (didas) Not banded, or filleted.
 Didasg, *a.* (tasg) Not bound, or obliged; having nothing to fulfil; without a job.
 Didasgawl, *a.* (didasg) Unobligated, not bound.
 Didasgiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (didasg) The annulling of an obligation; a divesting of a job.
 Didasgu, *v. n.* (didasg) To divest of a task.
 Didasiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (didas) An unbinding.
 Didasu, *v. a.* (didas) To divest of bandage.
 Didaw, *a.* (taw) Unsilent, untacit, noisy.
 Didawel, *a.* (tawel) Uncalm, untranquil.
 Didawelawg, *a.* (didawel) Untranquillized.
 Didaweliad, *s. m.* (didawel) A being uncalmed.
 Didawelu, *v. n.* (didawel) To cease being calm.
 Didawl, *a.* (tawl) Incessant, continual, undiminished; not lessened, not put by.

*Didawl o'th gariad ydwyf,
 Da dy lun, a didal wyf.*

I am unwearied of thy love, thou who art of goodly form, and I am unrequited. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Didawr, *v. n.* (tawr) To be careless, to be unconcerned, to be void of anxiety.

Ni ddidawr, ni ddawr cudd fo.

He that is covered will not be made unconcerned, nor concerned. *Llefod.*

Didawr, *a.* (tawr) Unconcerned, careless.
 Didech, *a.* (tech) Not sculking, or lurking.
 Didechawl, *a.* (didech) Not apt to sculk or lurk.
 Didechiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (didech) A ceasing to sculk.
 Didechu, *v. n.* (didech) To cease to sculk or lurk.
 Didedd, *a.* (tedd) Without expanse, or opening.
 Dideddawl, *a.* (didedd) Unexpanded, undilated.
 Dideddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (didedd) Inexpansion.
 Dideddu, *v. n.* (didedd) To cease to expand.
 Dideg, *a.* (teg) Unopen; unfair; uncandid.
 Didegwch, *s. m.* (dideg) Unfairness; ruggedness.
 Dideilwng, *a.* (teilwng) Undeserving, unmerited.
 Dideilyngawl, *a.* (dideilwng) Unmeritorious.
 Dideilyngdawd, *s.* (dideilwng) Undeservedness.
 Dideilyngiad, *s. m.* (dideilwng) A divesting of merit; a rendering unmeritorious.
 Dideilyngu, *v. a.* (dideilwng) To divest of merit.
 Dideimlad, *a.* (teimlad) Unfeeling; inhuman.
 Dideimladawl, *a.* (dideimlad) Unapt to feel.
 Dideimladrwydd, *s. m.* (dideimlad) Unfeelingness

Dideimladu, *v. n.* (dideimlad) To cease to feel.
 Dideimladwy, *a.* (dideimlad) Uncapable of feeling; unfeeling, inhuman.
 Dideimlaw, *v. n.* (teimlaw) To cease to feel.
 Dideithi, *a.* (teithi) Without natural quality.
 Dideithiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (teithiad) A ceasing to journey, or to travel.
 Dideithiaw, *v. n.* (teithiaw) To cease to travel.
 Dideithiawl, *a.* (teithiawl) Unsojourning.
 Didel, *a.* (tel) Unstretched; undilated; not fair.
 Delaid, *a.* (telaid) Not beautiful, or fair.
 Delaidd, *a.* (didel) Unapt to stretch out.
 Deliaidd, *a.* (teliaidd) Uningenious.
 Deliaiw, *v. n.* (teliaiw) To become awkward.
 Delu, *v. a.* (didel) To unstretch; to rumple.
 Deleryw, *a.* (telyw) Without a covering.
 Diden, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (did) A nipple, a teat.
 Didenaid, *a.* (diden) Papillary; like a pap.
 Didenawg, *a.* (diden) Having nipples or paps.
 Didenawl, *a.* (diden) Papillary; like a pap.
 Dider, *a.* (ter) Impure, or not refined.
 Dideraid, *a.* (dider) Tending to divest of purity.
 Diderawl, *a.* (dider) Apt to render impure.
 Diderf, *s. m.—pl. t. oedd* (terf) A wilderness; a place that is not cultivated or cleared.
 Diderfyn, *a.* (terfyn) Boundless, endless.
 Diderfynawl, *a.* (diderfyn) Unterminating.
 Diderfynedig, *a.* (diderfyn) Unterminated.
 Diderfyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diderfyn) A divesting of a limit; a being endless.
 Diderfynu, *v. a.* (diderfyn) To divest of limit or termination; to cease to limit.
 Diderfysg, *a.* (terfysg) Without tumult; undisturbed, dispassionate, composed.
 Diderfysgaidd, *a.* (diderfysg) Of calm nature.
 Diderfysgawl, *a.* (diderfysg) Untumultuous.
 Diderfysgiad, *s. m.* (diderfysg) A ceasing to be tumultuous; a quelling a riot.
 Diderfysgu, *v. n.* (diderfysg) To cease from being tumultuous; to quell disturbance.
 Dideriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dider) A divesting of purity; a ceasing to be pure.
 Dideru, *v. a.* (dider) To divest of purity.
 Dides, *a.* (tes) Without sunshine, or heat.
 Didesawl, *a.* (dides) Not having sun's heat.
 Didesiad, *s. m.* (dides) A ceasing to heat.
 Didestyn, *a.* (testyn) Without a theme.
 Didesu, *v. n.* (dides) To cease giving heat.
 Dideurawl, *a.* (didaer) Not apt to contend.
 Dideuriad, *s. m.* (didaer) A ceasing to dispute.
 Dideuru, *v. n.* (didaer) To cease disputing.
 Dideyrn, *a.* (teyrn) Without a king, or ruler.
 Dideyrnas, *a.* (teyrnas) Without a kingdom.
 Dideyrnasawl, *a.* (dideyrnas) Not reigning.
 Dideyrnasiad, *s. m.* (dideyrnas) Privation of royalty; a ceasing to reign.
 Dideyrnasu, *v.* (dideyrnas) To cease to reign.
 Didi, *s. f. dim.* (did) A nibble, teat, or pap.
 Didlawd, *a.* (tlawd) Not poor or destitute, not in want; plenteous, plentiful.

Parotdynt y meirch—a bwyd a diawd yn ddidlawd arnaddynt.

They got ready the horses—with victuals and drink in scanty upon them. *H. Peredur—Mabinogion.*

Didlodawd, *s. m.* (didlawd) Means of support; trade, business, or occupation.
 Didlodedd, *s. m.* (didlawd) Unscantiness, plenty.
 Didlodi, *v. a.* (didlawd) To divest of poverty.
 Didlodiad, *s. m.* (didlawd) A divesting of poverty.
 Didlos, *a.* (tlos) Not pretty, or handsome.
 Didlws, *a.* (tlws) Not pretty, or handsome.

Didöad, s. m.—pl. t. au (töad) An uncovering; an unroofing, or a laying bare.
Didöawl, a. (töawl) Tending to uncover.
Didoddadwy, a. (toddadwy) Undissolvable.
Didoddawl, a. (toddawl) Not apt to dissolve.
Didoddi, v. n. (toddi) To cease to dissolve or melt.
Didoddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (toddiad) A being undissolved; a ceasing to dissolve.
Didöedig, a. (töedig) Uncovered, unroofed.
Didöi, v. a. (toi) To uncover, to unroof.
Didoladwy, a. (didawl) Discriminable.
Didolaidd, a. (didawl) Discretive, separating.
Didole, a. (tolc) Without a dent, or bruise.
Didolciad, s. m.—pl. t. au (didolc) A divesting of dents or bruises.
Didolciaw, v. a. (didolc) To divest of bruises.
Didolciawg, a. (didolc) Having no bruises.
Didoledig, a. (didawl) Not discrete or separated, not put by, or out of action; undiminished.
Didoledigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (didoledig) Unseparation; an undiminished state.
Didoli, v. n. (didawl) To cease to separate, sever, or part; to cease to segregate.
Didoliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (didawl) A being incessant; a being undiminished.
Didoliaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (didawl) Unsegregation.
Didolus, a. (didawl) Not apt to put by, or part; not apt to cease, or diminish.
Didoll, a. (toll) Free from toll, or custom.
Didolli, v. n. (didoll) To cease taking of toll.
Didolliad, s. m. (didoll) A ceasing to take toll.
Didon, a. (tön) Without surface.—*s. f.* The paring, or surface taken off; turf.
Didonedig, a. (didon) Divested of surface; pared.
Didonen, a. (tonen) Without a surface or crust.
Didonenu, v. a. (didonen) To strip of a crust.
Didonfryd, a. (tonfryd) Unfroward; tractable.
Didoni, v. a. (didon) To pare away the surface; to cut away the turf.
Didoniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (didon) A paring off.
Didonwryg, a. (tonwryg) Not obstinate or stiff.

Teithi ych yw aredig yn rhych ac yn ngwellt, ac yn nghallt, ac yn ngwaered; a hyny yn ddidonwryg; ac ni bydd teithiawl oni bydd efelly.
The perfection of an ox is to plough in the furrow, and in the grass, and in the ascent, and in the descent; and that without untractableness; and except he doth so he is unqualified.
Welsh Laws.

Didor, a. (tör) Incessant, uninterrupted.
Didoraeth, a. (toraeth) Unprofitable, unyielding.
Didorch, a. (torch) Without a wreath; uncircled.
Didorchawl, a. (didorch) Tending to unwreath.
Didorch, v. n. (didorch) To unwreath, to unfurl.
Didorchiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (didorch) An unfurling.
Didordeb, s. m. (didor) Uninterruption.
Didoreithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (didoraeth) A rendering, or becoming unprofitable.
Didoreithiaw, v. a. (didoraeth) To render unprofitable; to become unproductive.
Didoreithiawg, a. (didoraeth) Unproductive.
Didoreithiogrwydd, s. m. (didoreithiawg) Unproductiveness; unprofitableness.
Didoriad, s. m. (didor) A being unbroken.—*a.* Unbroken; untamed; unmanageable. *Mae hi yn ddigon didoriad, she is rude enough.*
Didost, a. (tost) Unsevere, not pungent.
Didostedd, s. m. (didost) Freedom from severity.
Didostrwydd, s. m. (didost) An unsevere state.
Didosturi, a. (tosturi) Incompassionate.
Didosturiad, s. m. (tosturiad) A ceasing to commiserate; want of pity.
Didosturiaw, v. a. (tosturiaw) To cease pitying.
Didosturiawl, a. (tosturiawl) Uncompassionate.

Didra, a. (tra) Without excess or superfluity.
Didrachwant, a. (trachwant) Without lusting.
Didrachwantawl, a. (didrachwant) Uncraving.
Didrachwantu, v. n. (didrachwant) To cease lusting, craving, or hankering after.
Didrachywed, a. (trachywed) Without craving.

*Yfais o win a medd yn mordai:
 Can yfais disgynais can ffo fanlud;
 Nid didrachyied eofnedd drud.*

I have drank of wine and mead in sea houses; since I have drank I descended by the border of the place of attraction; not without ambition the prowess of the hero.
Aneurin.

Didraddodawl, a. (traddodawl) Untraditioned.
Didraddodi, v. a. (traddodi) To stop a tradition.
Didraddodiad, a. (traddodiad) Without tradition.
Didraed, a. (troed) Without feet, feetless.
Didrafn, a. (trafn) Without a turn or change.
Didrafneidiad, s. m. (trafneidiad) A ceasing to turn; a being without turning.
Didrafneidiaw, v. n. (trafneidiaw) To cease to turn, mutate, or change.
Didrafod, a. (trafod) Without labour or bustle.
Didrafodawl, a. (didrafod) Unlaborious.
Didrafodi, v. n. (didrafod) To cease bustling.
Didrafodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (didrafod) A being free from bustle; a ceasing to toil.
Didrafferth, a. (trafferth) Being without trouble.
Didrafferthawl, a. (didrafferth) Unbusied.
Didrafferthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (didrafferth) A being without bustle; a ceasing to be busy.
Didrafferthu, v. n. (didrafferth) To cease from bustling or being busy.
Didragywyddawl, a. (tragywyddawl) Not immortal or everlasting.
Didragywyddoli, v. a. (didragywyddawl) To divest of immortality.
Didragywyddoliad, s. m. (didragywyddawl) A divesting of immortality.
Didraha, a. (traha) Without haughtiness.
Didrahâad, s. m. (didraha) A ceasing to be arrogant or proud; a divesting of pride.
Didrahâu, v. n. (didraha) To cease to be proud.
Didrahâus, a. (didraha) Unarrogant; meek.
Didrai, a. (tra) Without decrease, undiminished.
Didraigl, a. (traigl) Without a turn or roll.
Didraill, a. (traill) Without turning or revolving.
Didrain, a. (train) Quiet, or unagitated, solitary.

*Daw a wnaeth, ar draeth didrain,
 Lun y gwr a'i law'n gywraïn.*

On the unagitated sand, God made the form of the man with accurate hand.
L. G. Cothi.

Yn ddidrain y rhai'n a'i rhydd.

Quietly these will give it.
Ieuan Tew ieuaſ.

Didrais, a. (trais) Without violence or rapacity.
Didrallawd, a. (trallawd) Without distress.
Didrallodawl, a. (didrallawd) Undistressing.
Didrallodi, v. n. (didrallawd) To cease being distressing, troublous, or afflicting.
Didrallodiad, s. m. (didrallawd) A being free from tribulation; a ceasing to afflict.
Didrallodus, a. (didrallawd) Unafflicting.
Didramgwydd, a. (tramgwydd) Without falling.
Didramgwyddaw, v. n. (didramgwydd) To cease falling; to cease being unlucky.
Didramgwyddawl, a. (didramgwydd) Not falling.
Didramgwyddiad, s. m. (didramgwydd) A being without falling; a ceasing to fall.
Didramwy, a. (tramwy) Unfrequented.
Didramwyad, s. m. (didramwy) A being unfrequented; a ceasing to frequent.
Didramwyaw, v. n. (didramwy) To cease travelling over, or frequenting.

Didramwyawl, a. (didramwy) Unfrequenting.
Didranc, a. (tranc) Endless, continual.

Yn ddidrauc ei gyfranc a'i gar.

Unceasing his desire and his love.

Ll. P. Moch, i L. ab Iorwerth.

Didrancedig, a. (didranc) Being not ended.
Didrancedd, s. m. (didranc) Endlessness, perennity.
Didras, a. (tras) Not allied by kindred, not a kin.
Didrasawl, a. (didras) Unallied, unrelated.
Didrasedig, a. (didras) Unallied, unaffianced.
Didrasedd, s. m. (didras) State of being unallied.
Didraserch, a. (traserch) Without fondness.
Didraserchawl, a. (dideraserch) Not apt to be fond.
Didraserchiad, s. m. (dideraserch) A ceasing to love.
Didraserchu, v. (dideraserch) To cease being fond.
Didrasiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (didras) A being unallied; a divesting of alliance or kindred.
Didrasu, v. a. (didras) To divest of relationship.
Didraul, a. (traul) Without waste, or diminishment; without expence; free of expence.
Didraw, a. (traw) Without a directing impulse or motion; without a guide or leader; erratic.—*s. m.* A wandering.

*Didraw aeth dry, aeth o dref;
 Wedi didraw doed adref.*

Wandering he went through, he went from home; after wandering let him come home.

Ieuan Rhaiadr.

Didrawd, a. (trawd) Without currency, incurrent
Didrawiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (didraw) A being without impulse.—*a.* Without a turn.
Didraws, a. (traws) Not cross; not froward.
Didrawsddadl, a. (didraws—dadl) Categorical.
Didrawu, v. n. (didraw) To cease to impel.
Didref, a. (tref) Without a dwelling; deserted.
Didrefawl, a. (didref) Uninhabited, deserted.
Didrefiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (didref) A deserting.
Didrefn, a. (trefn) Without regularity, or order; disordered, irregular, or confused. *Dyn didrefn iawn yw*, he is a very disorderly man; *Mae ganddo beth didrefn o eiddaw*, he has got an immense deal of wealth.
Didrefnawl, a. (didrefn) Discomposing.
Didrefnedd, s. m. (didrefn) Confusion, disorder.
Didrefniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (didrefn) A discomposing, or disordering; discomposure.
Didrefnu, v. a. (didrefn) To discompose.
Didrefnus, a. (didrefn) Discomposed, untidy.
Didreftad, a. (treftad) Without inheritance.
Didreftadaeth, s. m. (didreftad) Disinherison.
Didreftadiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (didreftad) A disinheriting; disinherison.
Didreftadu, v. a. (didreftad) To disinherit.

Pei peldiwn i, tydi a orfuasid ar Gaswallawn; y gwr gwedi y faint fuddygoliaeth hono a gafas trwy fy nerth i, a gyneres faint syberwyd yuddo hyd pan ydyw yn ceislaw fy nidreftadu i, a'm digyfoethi.

If I had desisted, thou wouldst have overcome Caswallon; the man, after such a victory as that which he obtained by my power, has filled himself with so much arrogance, so that he is attempting to disinherit me, and to rob me of my dominion.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Didreftadydd, s. m.—pl. t. ien (didreftad) Disinheritor, one who takes away inheritance.
Didrefu, v. a. (didref) To divest of a dwelling; to desolate, or to make deserted.
Didrefwr, s. m.—pl. didrefwyr (didref—gwr) One without a home, or dwelling; a hermit.
Didreigl, a. (treigl) Having no turn or rolling.
Didreiglaw, v. n. (didreigl) To cease rolling.
Didreiglawl, a. (didreigl) Unrevolving, still.
Didreigledig, a. (didreigl) Unrevolved, unrolled.
Didreigliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (didreigl) A being without revolving; a ceasing to roll.

Didreisiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (didrais) A being without violence; a ceasing to use force.

Didreisiaw, v. n. (didrais) To cease violating.

Didreisiawl, a. (didrais) Unusurping, unrapacious, not apt to take by violence.

Didremyg, a. (tremyg) Without disparagement.

Didremygawl, a. (didremyg) Uncontemning.

Didremygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (didremyg) A being undisparaged; a ceasing to contemn.

Didremygu, v. n. (didremyg) To cease slighting.

Didres, a. (tres) Without trouble, or labour.

Ef milwr ar filwyr didres

A'i filoedd cyhoedd cyfaeres.

He a warrior over untoiling warriors, with his conspicuous thousands in martial ranks.

Ll. P. Moch, i Rodri ab Owain.

Didresawl, a. (didres) Untoiling, unlaborious.

Didresawr, s. m.—pl. didresorion (didres) One detached from business, or wordly affairs.

Didresiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (didres) A being without toil, or bustle; a ceasing from toil.

Didresrwydd, s. m. (didres) Freedom from bustle.

Didresu, v. n. (didres) To cease from toiling.

Didreth, a. (treth) Exempt from tribute or tax.

Eorhyfedd—rhag maint syched arnaddynt o aur ac arian na allant ddyoddef ein bod ni megis oddieithr y byd y mewn eigiawn mor, heb gam ryfygu cynhell swllt a threthas arnam, o'r lle ar y gynulliasam ni erioed yu rhydd ddiidreth heddwch hyd hyn.

It is extraordinary what a thirst for gold and silver there is upon them, so that they cannot suffer us to be, who are as it were out of the world, in the midst of the sea, without unjustly attempting to exact tribute and taxes from us, and from a place which we have ever maintained in free and un tributary peace till now.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Didrethadwy, a. (didreth) Being not taxable.

Didrethawl, a. (didreth) Untaxed, or unrated.

Didrethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (didreth) A being untaxed; a freeing from taxation.

Didrethu, v. a. (didreth) To free from taxes.

Didreuliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (didraul) A being unconsumed; a ceasing to diminish.

Didreuliaw, v. n. (didraul) To save from being consumed or diminished.

Dodi'r wyl i'm didreuliaw

Droellau aur ar dor fy llaw.

Giving on the festival, me to save from expences, wheels of gold on the palm of my hand.

L. G. Cothi.

Didreuliedig, a. (didraul) Unconsumed.

Didri, s. m. (didr) Perplexity, or distress. *Dydd dy ddiidri*, the day of thy tribulation.

Didrigaw, v. n. (trigaw) To cease abiding.

Didrigawl, a. (trigawl) Not inhabiting. *Didrigolion*, emigrants.

Didrigfan, a. (trigfan) Without a home.

Didrigiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (trigiad) A being without dwelling; a ceasing to abide.

Didrigian, a. (trigian) Uninhabited, unsettled.

Didrigiedig, a. (trigiedig) Uninhabited, undwelt.

Didrigle, a. (trigle) Without a dwelling place.

Didriniad, s. m. (triniad) A being uncultivated.

Didriniath, a. (triniath) Uncultivated.

Didriniaw, v. n. (triniaw) To cease cultivating.

Didriniawl, a. (triniawl) Not apt to cultivate.

Didrist, a. (trist) Not sad or sorrowful.—*s. f.* The borage, a plant so called.

Didro, a. (tro) Without a turn, direct, straight.

—Llys Owain

Yno yn ddiidro ydd af,

Nid drwg, ac yno trigaf.

Owain's court, there straightway I will repair, not bad the thought, and there I will abide.

Iolo Goch, i O. Glyndyfrdwy.

Didröad, s. m.—pl. t. au (didro) A ceasing to turn; a being without revolution.

Didröawl, a. (didro) Not tending to turn.

Didroed, a. (troed) Without a foot, or stand.

Didroediaw, v. (didroed) To throw off the feet.
Didröedig, a. (didro) Unturned; untwisted.
Didrofa, a. (trofa) Without a turn; unperverted.
Didrofâad, s. m. (didrofa) A being unturnd.
Didrofâawl, a. (didrofa) Not apt to be turning.
Didrofâu, v. n. (didrofa) To cease perverting.
Didrofâus, a. (didrofa) Not apt to pervert.
Didrosedd, a. (didraws) Without transgression.
Didrosglwyddaw, v. n. (trosglwyddaw) To cease to transport, or convey.
Didrosglwyddawl, a. (trosglwyddawl) Unconveyed.
Didrosglwyddiad, s. m. (trosglwyddiad) A being untransported; a ceasing to transport.
Didrosi, v. n. (trosi) To be not expelling.

Grymus diwael hael hwyl didrosi gair,
 Torf corf ciwdawd gwasgawd gweisgl.

A powerful and noble giver, whose maxim is to be without casting off the word of the multitude of the body of the tribe, a ready shelter.
Gr. ab M. ab Dafydd, i Oronwy.

Didrosiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (trosiad) A being unexpelled; a being not driven over.
Didru, a. (tru) Not miserable, or pitiful.
Didrugar, a. (trugar) Unpitying; unmerciful.
Didrugarawg, a. (didrugar) Incompassionate.
Didrugaredd, a. (didrugar) Incompassionate.
Didrwch, a. (trwch) Unfractious; not disastrous; not unfortunate, or unlucky.

Didrwch berchenawg deudroed
 Meinion cymydeithion coed.

The gentle owner of two slender legs, inmates of the wood.
D. ab Gwilym, i'r biogen.

Didrwm, a. (trwm) Not heavy; not clumsy.
Didrwst, a. (trwst) Noiseless, unclamorous.
Didrwydded, a. (trwydded) Being without freedom.
Didrwyddedawg, a. (didrwydded) Void of liberty.
Didrwyddediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (didrwydded) Lack of freedom; a divesting of freedom.
Didrwyddedu, v. a. (didrwydded) To divest of freedom, licence, or permission.
Didrybestawd, a. (trybesdawd) Unbustling.
Didrychawl, a. (didrwch) Not apt to be fractious.
Didrychiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (didrwch) A being unbroken, or unfracted.
Didrychineb, a. (didrwch) Without infraction; without calamity, or disaster.
Didrychu, v. n. (didrwch) To cease being fractious; to be divested of unluckiness.
Didrydar, a. (trydar) Without clamour or din.
Didryf, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (tryf) A solitary place.

Pan ddawai gyntaf i'r didryfllly casaf afonyddwch yn y cnawd.

When he first came to the solitude it was then he experienced uneasiness in the flesh.
Elucidarius.

Hir yw cylch cylchwy didryf,
 A hy yw'r cariad a'i hyf.

Long is the circle of the border of the desert, and bold is the love that will drink of it.
D. ab Gwilym, i'r Garawys.

Didryf, a. (tryf) Without a dwelling; solitary.

Didryf ewig ac elain.

Solitary the doe and the fawn.

Taliesin.

Didryfaidd, a. (didryf) Ascetic, or solitary.
Didryfawl, a. (didryf) Apt to become solitary.
Didryfedig, a. (didryf) Uninhabited; deserted.
Didryfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (didryf) A being without habitation; a making solitary.
Didryfu, v. a. (didryf) To make solitary.
Didryfwr, s. m.—pl. didryfwyr (didryf—gwr) One who leads a solitary life; a hermit.

Dyfrig a ymadawes a'i archesgobawd, a myned yn ddiryfwr.

Dyfrig abdicated his archbishoprick, and went to be a hermit.
Hanesion.

Didryfydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (didryf) A hermit.
Didrymder, a. (didrwm) Without heaviness.

Fy amser didrymder draw,
 O'th olud, sydd i'th ddwyllaw.

My time free from heaviness there, by thy bounty, is in thy hands.
W. Middleton.

Didrythyll, a. (trythyll) Not wanton or volatile.
Didrythylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (didrythyll) A divesting of wantonness; a ceasing to be wanton.
Didrythyllu, v. n. (didrythyll) To cease to be wanton or volatile.
Didrythyllwch, s. m. (didrythyll) Unwantonness.
Didrywedd, a. (trywedd) Without instinct.
Didryweddawl, a. (didrywedd) Having no instinct.
Didryweddidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (didrywedd) A being without instinct; a being without scent.
Didryweddu, v. (didrywedd) To rid of instinct.
Diduchan, a. (tuchan) Without groaning or wailing; without murmuring.
Didud, a. (tud) Having no country; banished.
Didudydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (didud) He that banisheth, or sendeth into exile.

Cadau didudydd, cleddyf durawg,
 Cwl clywynt, cystudd ar rudd mynawg;
 Can gerddau cyhoedd oedd ardderchawg
 O Ysgewin barth hyd borth Efrawg.

The battles of the banisher, with the steely sword, sullenly they would hear, affliction on the cheek of the courteous one; in the public songs he was celebrated from the region of Ysgewin to the gate of Efrawg.
Meilyr, i R. ab Cynan.

Didudd, a. (tudd) Without a covering, or veil.
Diduddaw, v. a. (didudd) To unveil, to uncover.
Diduddawl, a. (didudd) Tending to uncover.
Didudded, a. (didudd) Without a covering.
Diduddediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (didudded) An unveiling.
Diduddedu, v. a. (didudded) To uncover.
Diduedd, a. (tuedd) Impartial, or unbiassed.
Didueddawg, a. (diduedd) Having no partiality.
Didueddawl, a. (diduedd) Apt to be impartial.
Didueddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diduedd) A ceasing to be partial, a becoming unbiassed.
Didueddrwydd, s. m. (diduedd) Impartiality.
Didueddu, v. n. (diduedd) To become impartial.
Didueddus, a. (diduedd) Apt to be impartial.
Didueddwr, s. m.—pl. didueddwyr (diduedd—gwr) One that is impartial or unbiassed.
Didw, a. (twf) Without growth or vegetation.
Didwg, a. (twg) Without prosperity or plenty.
Didwlch, a. (twlch) Without a tump or heap.
Didwll, a. (twll) Without a hole or opening.
Didwn, a. (twn) Without a break; unfractured, or unbroken; without infraction.

Didwn ei air fal crair cred.

His word is faithful as the covenant of the faith.
Prydydd Bychan.

Didwrf, a. (twrf) Without clamour, or noise.
Didwy, a. (twy) Without order; disarrayed.
Didwyad, s. m. (didwy) A disarranging.
Didwyaw, v. a. (didwy) To disarrange; to spoil.
Didwyawl, a. (didwy) Apt to be disarranged.
Didwyll, a. (twyll) Without guile; undeceitful.
Didwyllaw, v. n. (didwyll) To cease deceiving; to divest of fraud; to undeceive.
Didwyllawd, s. m. (didwyll) The act of undeceiving; a divesting of fraud or deceit.
Didwyllawdr, s. m.—pl. didwyllodron (didwyllawd) One who undeceives.
Didwyllodrus, a. (didwyllawdr) Unfraudulent, or undeceitful; honest.
Didwyth, a. (twyth) Without spring; unelastic.
Didwythaw, v. n. (didwyth) To rid of elasticity.
Didwythawl, a. (didwyth) Apt to be unelastic.
Didwythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (didwyth) A divesting of elasticity; a becoming unelastic.
Didwythig, a. (didwyth) Unelastic; unpliant.

Didy, *a.* (ty) Having no abode, or houseless.
 Didŷad, *s. m.* (didy) A divesting of abode.
 Didŷaw, *v. a.* (didy) To unhouse, to deprive of dwelling; to eject, or dispossess of a dwelling.

Daiar lal a ddidywyd
 Duw a fedd llys Dafydd Llwyd!

The ground of lal has been made desolate, God has taken the mansion of Dafydd Llwyd. *Gutyn Owain.*

Didŷawg, *a.* (didy) Having no house or abode.
 Didŷawl, *a.* (didy) Tending to deprive of an abode; that is ejected, or dispossessed.
 Didyb, *a.* (tyb) Having no idea of; unsuspected.

Ni a anfonwn ar Agamemnon y didybiad o honom.

We will send to Agamemnon the most unsuspected of us. *H. Dared—Mabinogion.*

Didybiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (didyb) A being without suspicion; a being unsuspected.
 Didybiaw, *v. a.* (didyb) To cease suspecting.
 Didybiawl, *a.* (didyb) Unsuspicious; unsuspecting.
 Didybus, *a.* (didyb) Unsuspicious; unsuspecting.
 Didyciad, *s. m.* (didwg) A ceasing to prosper.
 Didyciannawl, *a.* (didyciant) Unprosperous.
 Didyciannu, *v. n.* (didyciant) To become unprosperous; to become abortive.
 Didyciannus, *a.* (didyciant) Unprosperous.
 Didyciant, *a.* (didwg) Without prosperity.
 Didyciaw, *v. n.* (didwg) To cease prospering.
 Didyciawl, *a.* (didwg) Not apt to prosper.
 Didyfawl, *a.* (didwf) Unvegetating.
 Didyfiad, *s. m.* (didwf) A being without growth.
 Didyfu, *v. n.* (didwf) To cease to vegetate.
 Didyle, *a.* (tyle) Having no elevation; unplotted.
 Didylwyth, *a.* (tylwyth) Having no family.
 Didylwythawg, *a.* (didylwyth) Without family.
 Didyllawg, *a.* (didwll) Having no holes.
 Didylliad, *s. m.* (didwll) A divesting of holes.
 Didyllu, *v. n.* (didwll) To divest of apertures.
 Didymhestl, *a.* (tymhestl) Untempestuous.
 Didymhestlawg, *a.* (didymhestl) Unstormy.
 Didymhestliad, *s. m.* (didymhestl) A being unstormy; a ceasing to be tempestuous.
 Didymhestlu, *v. n.* (didymhestl) To become calm; to cease being tempestuous.
 Didymhyr, *a.* (tymhyr) Without temperament.
 Didŷnawl, *a.* (tŷnawl) Being un stretching.
 Didyner, *a.* (tyner) Not emollient, not mild.
 Didynerawl, *a.* (didyner) Not apt to soften.
 Didyneriad, *s. m.* (didyner) A being unsoftened.
 Didyneru, *v. n.* (didyner) To become unmild.
 Didŷniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (tŷniad) Undistention.
 Didŷnu, *v. n.* (tŷnu) To cease to draw or stretch.
 Didyr, *s. m.* (did) A shedding of tears; sadness.
 Didyrfawl, *a.* (didwrf) Untumultuous; calm.
 Didyrfiad, *s. m.* (didwrf) A being untumultuous.
 Didyrfu, *v. n.* (didwrf) To cease from tumult.
 Didywiad, *s. m.* (tywiad) A being unexpanded.
 Didywiaw, *v. n.* (tywiaw) To cease to spread out.
 Didywiawl, *a.* (tywiawl) Unspreading; undiffuse.
 Didywyll, *a.* (tywyll) Not dark, unobscured.

Wrth bwyll a didwyll dywedi'n wirion,
 Didywyll foddion, didwyll fyddi.

To reason and sincerity thou speakest innocently, and in an undisguised manner, thou wilt be without deceit. *W. Middleton.*

Didywyllu, *v. n.* (didywyll) To cease obscuring.
 Didywyn, *a.* (tywyn) Without replendence.
 Didywynawl, *a.* (didywyn) Unresplendant.
 Didywyniad, *s. m.* (didywyn) A being without radiancy; a ceasing to shine.
 Didywynu, *v. n.* (didywyn) To cease to shine.
 Didywisaw, *v. n.* (tywysaw) To cease to lead.
 Didywisawl, *a.* (tywysawl) Being not leading.

Didywisad, *s. m.* (tywysiad) A ceasing to lead.
 Didda, *a.* (da) Without good, not good. *Un dddrwg didda*, one neither bad nor good.
 Diddadeni, *a.* (dadeni) Being unregenerate.
 Diddadgudd, *a.* (dadgudd) Being unrevealed.
 Diddadguddiad, *s. m.* (diddadgudd) A being unrevealed; a ceasing to reveal.
 Diddadguddiaw, *v. n.* (diddadgudd) To cease to reveal, unfold, or lay open.
 Diddadguddiawl, *a.* (diddadgudd) Unrevealing.
 Diddadguddiedig, *a.* (diddadgudd) Unrevealed.
 Diddadl, *a.* (dadl) Without dispute; undisputed.
 Diddadledig, *a.* (diddadl) Unargued, undisputed.
 Diddadliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diddadl) A being without dispute, or argument; conviction.
 Diddadlu, *v. n.* (diddadl) To cease disputing; to divest of argument; to evince, to convince.
 Diddaiarawl, *a.* (daiarawl) Unterrestrial.
 Diddaiariad, *s. m.* (daiariad) A divesting of earth.
 Diddaiaru, *v. a.* (daiaru) To divest of earth.
 Diddail, *a.* (dail) Apetalous, without leaves.
 Diddaioni, *a.* (daioni) Without good; worthless.
 Diddamgylchawl, *a.* (damgylchawl) Unsurrounding.
 Diddamgylchiad, *s. m.* (damgylchiad) A being unsurrounded, or uncircumscribed.
 Diddamgylchu, *v. n.* (damgylchu) To cease surrounding, or circumscribing.
 Diddamgylchynawl, *a.* (damgylchynawl) Unsurrounding, uncircumscribing.
 Diddamgylchynedig, *a.* (damgylchynedig) Unencompassed, uncircumscribed, incomprehensible.

Yn llys Rhinwedd yr oedd—y diddamgylchynedig beth hyn ni ellir ei enwi yn ddilyedus ddigon.

In the court of virtue there was this uncomprehended thing that cannot be named with adequate respect.

Marchawg Crwydrad.

Diddannedd, *a.* (dant) Without teeth, toothless.
 Diddanneddiad, *s. m.* (diddannedd) A divesting of teeth; a ceasing to have teeth.
 Diddanneddu, *v. a.* (diddannedd) To rid of teeth.
 Diddannod, *a.* (dannod) Without reproach.
 Diddannodawl, *a.* (diddannod) Irreproachable.
 Diddannodi, *v. n.* (diddannod) To cease taunting.
 Diddannodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diddannod) A being unreproached; a ceasing to reproach.
 Diddarbod, *a.* (darbod) Improvident, unheedful, thoughtless, negligent, careless.
 Diddarbodaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diddarbod) Improvidence.—*a.* Without providence.
 Diddarbodawl, *a.* (diddarbod) Improvident.
 Diddarbodedd, *s. m.* (diddarbod) Improvidence.
 Diddarbodi, *v. n.* (diddarbod) To become improvident, heedless, negligent, or careless.
 Diddarbodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diddarbod) A being unprovided; a ceasing to provide.
 Diddarbodrwydd, *s. m.* (diddarbod) Negligence.
 Diddarbodus, *a.* (diddarbod) Improvident.
 Diddarfod, *a.* (darfod) Endless, perennial.
 Diddarn, *a.* (darn) Without a fragment.
 Diddarnawl, *a.* (diddarn) Unfractured, unbroken.
 Diddarniad, *s. m.* (diddarn) A being unbroken.
 Diddarnu, *v. n.* (diddarn) To cease fracturing.
 Diddawn, *a.* (dawn) Without endowment; unendowed; graceless; worthless.
 Diddawr, *a.* (dawr) Without concern; unheeded.
 Diddëall, *a.* (dëall) Senseless, ignorant; stupid.
 Diddëallgar, *a.* (diddëall) Not sensible, or acute.
 Diddefnydd, *a.* (defnydd) Without substance or matter; unprofitable, worthless.
 Diddefnyddawl, *a.* (diddefnydd) Being unsubstantial.

- Diddefnyddiad, *s. m.* (diddefnydd) A divesting of matter, a being not made use of.
 Diddefnyddrwydd, *s. m.* (diddefnydd) Inutility.
 Diddefnyddu, *v. a.* (diddefnydd) To divest of substance or matter.
 Dideiliad, *s. m.* (diddail) A shedding of leaves.
 Dideiliaw, *v. n.* (diddail) To shed the leaves.
 Dideiliawg, *a.* (diddail) Having no leaves.
 Dideiliedig, *a.* (diddail) Unleaved; divested of foliage or leaves.
 Diderbyn, *a.* (derbyn) Unreceiving; downright
 Diderbyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diderbyn) A being without reception; bluntness of behaviour.
 Diderbyniaw, *v.* (diderbyn) To cease receiving
 Diderbyniawl, *a.* (diderbyn) Unreceiving.
 Diddestl, *a.* (destl) Not tidy, or neat; slovenly.

Diddestl fardd ffanugl diddawn.

A slovenly bard, prosperous and void of genius.

D. ab Gwilym.

A bwrw y llopanau, ac yr yspail diddestl i amdano à orug Pwyll.

And Pwyll cast off from about him the brogues and the untidy spoils.
H. Pwyll P. Dyfed—Mabinogion.

- Diddestliad, *s. m.* (diddestl) A making untidy.
 Diddestlu, *v. a.* (diddestl) To make untidy.
 Diddestlus, *a.* (diddestl) Untidy; untrimmed.
 Diddewis, *a.* (dewis) Without choice; unselected.
 Diddewisaw, *v. n.* (diddewis) To cease selecting.
 Diddewisawl, *a.* (diddewis) Uneligible.
 Diddewisiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diddewis) A being unselected; a ceasing to select.
 Diddial, *a.* (dial) Without revenge; unrevenged.

Llidiaw a chyffroi yn fawr à orug Caswallawn o achaws lladded-igaeth ei nai; ac erchi a wna i Avarwy roddi Cuhelyn i ddyoddef cyfraith y llys arno, rhag myned Hirlas yn ddiddial.

Caswallon was greatly displeased and irritated, because of the killing of his nephew; and he demanded that Avarwy would give up Cuhelyn to suffer the law of the court, lest Hirlas should go unrevenged.
Gr. ab Arthur.

- Diddialed, *a.* (diddial) Being without revenge.
 Diddialedig, *a.* (diddial) Unrevenged.
 Diddialiad, *s. m.* (diddial) A being unrevenged.
 Diddialu, *v. n.* (diddial) To cease revenging.
 Diddichell, *a.* (dichell) Without craft, or cunning; without guile; downright, plain.
 Diddichellgar, *a.* (diddichell) Uncrafty, unwily.
 Diddichellgarwch, *s. m.* (diddichellgar) Uncraftiness.
 Diddichelliad, *s. m.* (diddichell) A ceasing of craft
 Diddichellu, *v. n.* (diddichell) To cease being crafty
 Diddiflan, *a.* (diflan) Not disappearing or fading.
 Diddiflanawl, *a.* (diddiflan) Unapt to disappear.
 Diddiflanedig, *a.* (diddiflan) Unextinguished; unfaded; unfading, never-fading.
 Diddiflaniad, *s. m.* (diddiflan) A being unfaded.
 Diddiflanu, *v. n.* (diddiflan) To cease fading.
 Diddiffawdd, *a.* (diffawdd) Not extinguished.
 Diddiffoddadwy, *a.* (diddiffawdd) Unquenchable.
 Diddiffoddawl, *a.* (diddiffawdd) Unextinguished.
 Diddiffoddedig, *a.* (diddiffawdd) Unquenched.
 Diddiffoddi, *v. n.* (diddiffawdd) To cease to quench
 Diddiffoddiad, *s. m.* (diddiffawdd) A being unextinguished or unquenched.
 Diddig, *a.* (dig) Free from passion, or ire; void of anger; unimpassionate; pleased, contented.
 Diddigiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diddig) A being pacified, or composed; a pleasing.
 Diddigiaw, *v. a.* (diddig) To appease, to divest of passion, to pacify; to cease from anger.

Duw à ddug (fo'n diddigia)
 Gwynedd i gael diwedd da.

God will bring (he will cheer us) Gwynedd to have a good end.
Iolo Goch.

- Diddigiawl, *a.* (diddig) Tending to appease.

- Diddigrwydd, *s. m.* (diddig) Freedom from passion or anger; dispassion, contentment.
 Diddilladawl, *a.* (dilladawl) Unarrayed.
 Diddilladu, *v. a.* (dilladu) To divest of dress.
 Diddim, *s. m.* (dim) A nothing, a nonentity.

Tri chadarn byd: arglwydd, yr hwn sy faen dros iaen; drud, ni wnel ond a fyno; a diddim, ni bo dim i'w gael ganddo.

The three mighties of the world: a lord, whose power is unlimited; a froward one, who will do nothing but by choice; and the nonentity, of whom nothing is to be had.
Trioedd.

- Diddim, *a.* (dim) Without any thing; nothing.
 Diddiogi, *a.* (diogi) Without idleness; not lazy.
 Diddiolch, *a.* (diolch) Without thanks, thankless.
 Diddiolchgar, *a.* (diddiolch) Unthankful, ungrateful
 Diddiolchgarwch, *s. m.* (diddiolch) Unthankfulness
 Diddiolchiad, *s. m.* (diddiolch) A being thankless
 Diddirnad, *a.* (dirnad) Without conception.
 Diddirnadawl, *a.* (diddirnad) Uncomprehended, unconceived, undiscerning.
 Diddirnadiad, *s. m.* (diddirnad) Inconception.
 Diddirnadu, *v. n.* (diddirnad) To cease supposing
 Diddiwedd, *a.* (diwedd) Endless, or infinite.
 Diddiweddiad, *s. m.* (diddiwedd) Inconclusion.
 Diddiweddu, *v. n.* (diddiwedd) To cease ending.
 Diddiwyll, *a.* (diwyll) Uncultivated, wild.
 Diddiwylliad, *s. m.* (diddiwyll) Uncultivation.
 Diddiwylliaw, *v. n.* (diddiwyll) To cease cultivating.
 Diddolur, *a.* (dolor) Without a sore; unailing.
 Diddoluriad, *s. m.* (diddolur) A curing of sores.
 Diddoluriaw, *v. a.* (diddolur) To cure of sores.

Da gwyr—

Dy ddolw aur diddoluriaw

Digion drueinddynion draw.

Well knows thy golden image how to cure of ailments the tortured miserable people there.
D. ab Gwilym, i Ddiwynwen.

- Diddoluriawl, *a.* (diddolur) Not apt to be sore.
 Diddolurus, *a.* (diddolur) Unailing, unsore.
 Diddoniad, *s. m.* (diddawn) A being ungifted.
 Diddoniaw, *v. a.* (diddawn) To divest of gifts, accomplishments, or grace.
 Diddoniawl, *a.* (diddawn) Unenriching.
 Diddori, *v. n.* (diddawr) To become unconcerned.

Ni ddiddawr ni ddawr cadd fo.

He that is covered over will not be unconcerned nor concerned.
Llefoed.

- Diddoriad, *s. m.* (diddawr) A being unconcerned; a ceasing to care, or to be solicitous.
 Diddorus, *a.* (diddawr) Apt to be unconcerned.
 Diddos, *s. m.* (dos) A covert or shelter from rain:

Dy gan oedd riddfau ar rew,
 Dy ddiddos ydoedd eiddew.

Thy song was the complaint on frosty weather, thy covert is the ivy.
T. Prys, i'r Ddylluan.

- Diddos, *a.* (dos) Not leaky, or letting water.

Adail dedwydd yn ddiddos.

The house of the contented is without leakiness. *Adage.*

- Diddosawg, *a.* (diddos) Having shelter from wet.
 Diddosben, *a.* (diddos—pen) Head covering.
 Diddosi, *v. a.* (diddos) To secure from rain.
 Diddosiad, *s. m.* (diddos) A securing from wet.
 Diddosbarth, *a.* (dosbarth) Indistinct, confused.
 Diddosbarthawl, *a.* (diddosbarth) Undistinguishing, unelucidating, unanalyzed.
 Diddosbarthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diddosbarth) A being undistinguished or unseparated.
 Diddosbarthrwydd, *s. m.* (diddosbarth) Undistinctness, confusedness.
 Diddosbarthu, *v. a.* (diddosbarth) To divest of distinctness or arrangement.
 Diddosrwydd, *s. m.* (diddos) A shelter from rain

Diddrwg, a. (drwg) Without evil ; harmless.

Nid dedwydd ond diddrwg,
Nid diddrwg ond dibechawd.

No one is happy but the harmless, no one is harmless but the
sinless. *Adage.*

Diddrygawl, a. (diddrwg) Apt to be harmless.

Diddrygedd, s. m. (diddrwg) Harmlessness.

Didduw, a. (duw) Godless, atheistical.

Didduwiad, s. m. (didduw) A divesting of divinity.

Didduwiaeth, s. m. (didduw) Atheism, infidelity.

Didduwiau, v. a. (didduw) To divest of divinity.

Didduwiau, a. (didduw) Tending to undeify.

Diddwyn, s. m. (dwynd) The state of being weaned.—*a.* Weaned, having done sucking.—*v. n.*

To cease drawing ; to wean.

Diddyblyg, a. (dyblyg) Undoubled, unfolded.

Diddyblygawl, a. (diddyblyg) Tending to unfold.

Diddyblygiad, s. m. (diddyblyg) An unfolding.

Diddyblygu, v. a. (diddyblyg) To be unfolding.

Diddychryn, a. (dychryn) Fearless, or dauntless.

Diddychrynawl, a. (diddychryn) Unintimidating.

Diddychryndawd, s. m. (diddychryn) Fearlessness.

Diddychryniad, s. m. (diddychryn) A ceasing to fear.

Diddychrynlyd, a. (diddychryn) Untimorous.

Diddychrynu, v. n. (diddychryn) To cease to fear.

Diddyfn, a. (dyfn) Not made to attend.

Diddyfnawl, a. (diddyfn) Tending to wean.

Diddyfnedig, a. (diddyfn) That is weaned.

Diddyfniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diddyfn) A weaning.

Diddyfnu, v. a. (diddyfn) To wean, to put from the breast ; to divest of a habit.

Diddyfnydd, s. m. (diddyfn) A weaner.

Diddyfnyn, s. m. dim. (diddyfn) A weanling.

Diddygyfor, a. (dygyfor) Without confluence.

Diddyled, a. (dyled) Having no debt or due.

Diddyledu, v. n. (diddyled) To become undue.

Diddyledus, a. (diddyled) Unindebted, unowing.

Diddyled, a. (dyled) Having no obligation.

Diddym, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dym) A nonentity.

Diddym, a. (dym) Destitute, having nothing.

Dyn diddym, sef yw hwnw dyn heb dda ganto ; ac wrth hyn
ni ellir cymhell da lle ni bo.

A destitute man, that is, such a one is a man that has no goods ;
and therefore goods cannot be pursued after where there are
none. *Welsh Laws.*

Diddymadwy, a. (diddym) Defeasible, that may be done away, abrogated, or annulled.

Diddymawl, a. (diddym) Tending to annihilate.

Diddymder, s. m. (diddym) Nothingness, or nullity, a destitute state ; scantiness.

Diddymedig, a. (diddym) Annulled, abrogated, that is done away, or defeated ; annihilated.

Diddymedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (diddymedig) Annihilation, abrogation, revocation.

Diddymedigawl, a. (diddymedig) Recissory.

Diddymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diddym) A doing away, or annulling ; annihilation.

Diddymrwydd, s. m. (diddym) Nihilism, nullity.

Diddymu, v. a. (diddym) To annihilate, to abolish, to annul ; to nullify ; to make void, or of none effect ; to depreciate.

Diddyrys, a. (dyrys) Not intricate ; not wily.

Diddyrysawl, a. (diddyrys) Unentangling.

Diddyrysiad, s. m. (diddyrys) A disentangling.

Diddyrysu, v. a. (diddyrys) To disentangle, to unravel ; to disengage ; to decypher.

Diddysg, a. (dysg) Unlearned, or illiterate.

Diddysgaid, a. (diddysg) Without learning.

Diddysgedig, a. (diddysg) Uninstructed, untaught.

Diddysgeidiaeth, s. m. (diddysgaid) Illiterateness.

Diddysgiad, s. m. (diddysg) An unlearning.

Diddysgu, v. a. (diddysg) To unlearn ; to cease learning ; to cease instructing.

Diddyweddawl, a. (dyweddawl) Unconnected.

Diddyweddi, s. m. (dyweddi) Unconnectedness, the state of being single or unmarried.

Diddyweddiad, s. m. (dyweddiad) A disjoining.

Diebredig, a. (diabred) Frustrated, impeded.

Diebreidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diabred) A divesting of progression ; a frustrating, or impeding.

Diebreidiaeth, s. m. (diabred) Want of progression, obstruction, or impediment.

Diebreidiaw, v. a. (diabred) To divest of progression ; to obstruct, or frustrate ; to disconcert.

Diebreidiawg, a. (diabred) What is frustrated.

Cwynais ni byddis diebreidiawg ;
Delw ydd amgyrwyf bwyf cynneilwawg.

I lamented, to be without progression is not to be ; in the manner
that I run my course I crave to be supported. *Meilgr.*

Diebreidiawl, a. (diabred) Apt to frustrate.

Diebryd, s. m.—pl. t. au (diabred) Want of progression ; obstruction ; disappointment.

Nid âa swllt dan ddiebryd.

A treasure will not go under a state of quiescence. *Adage.*

Diebrydawl, a. (diebryd) Having a tendency to stop progression ; obstructive.

Diebrydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diebryd) A stopping of progress ; obstruction, frustration.

Diebrydig, a. (diebryd) Obstructed ; apt to frustrate, or disconcert ; guilty of frustrating.

Mach diebrydig yw lwrw na allodd gymhell ei fechniaeth.

A frustrated surety is such as has not been able to propose his
security. *Welsh Laws.*

Diebrydu, v. a. (diebryd) To divest of progress ; to obstruct, to frustrate ; to disconcert, defeat.

Diebrydus, a. (diebryd) Obstructive, thwarting.

Diebrydwr, s. m.—pl. diebrydwyr (diebryd—gwr) An obstructor ; one who frustrates.

Diebyd, s. m. (ebyd) A restless state ; violence ; force ; an assault, onset, or attack.

Dieching, a. (eching) Unconfined, unstraitened.

Dieching welling wallosiad.

A tapster of unrestricted pouring. *Cynddelw.*

Diechrys, a. (echrys) Not frightful, unalarming.

Diechrysawl, a. (diechrys) Not tending to alarm.

Diechrysiad, s. m. (diechrys) A being unterrified.

Diechrysu, v. a. (diechrys) To divest of terror.

Diechwith, a. (echwith) Unawkward ; dexterous.

Bryd a'm gorleu,
Diechwith lain
I orwylain
Nad rygygleu.

Tradition instructs me, that the dexterous blade will not be
manifested to the diffident. *Talesin.*

Diechwng, a. (echwng) Uncontiguous ; apart.

Diechwraint, a. (echwraint) Having no hidden working, design, or cunning.

Hanbych well o Dduw ! diechwraint deyrn,
Teyrnedd westifant.

Mayest thou be blest of God ! immaculate chief, the resort of
royalty. *Ll. P. Moch, i R. ab Owain.*

Diechyr, a. (echyr) Not apt to flinch ; inflexible.

Hirgwyn brwyn brwydr diechyr,
Hirfraw a'm daw am Ddyr !

The long-lamenting pang of the unflinching combat ; lasting
grief assails me after Tudyr. *Cynddelw, m. Teulu Owain.*

Diedfydd, a. (adfydd) Without doubt ; certain.

O'm hoen, drwy hirboen hirbell gynnydd
A ddygai cyn Mai, merwerydd gyflw
Gne gwyn gyllestr friw, rin diedfydd.

From my briskness, through long-toiling a far fetched increase
she would bring before May ; she that is of aspect as the western
sea's glittering hue like the flake of chalk, who is certain to keep a
secret. *Ier. Fychan.*

Diedifar, a. (edifar) Impenitent; ruthless; having no cause to repent or to be sorry.

Ffrwyna, na anghofia, 'nghar,
Dy dafawd; bydd diedifar.

Restrain, do not forget my friend, thy tongue; be without a cause of repentance. *Ed. Morus.*

Diedifariad, s. m. (diedifar) A not repenting.

Diedifaru, v. n. (diedifar) To cease repenting.

Diedifarus, a. (diedifar) Being impenitent.

Diedifeiriawl, a. (diedifar) Being unrepenting.

Diedifeirwch, s. m. (diedifar) Want of repentance.

Dieding, a. (eding) Without restriction; ample.

Rhag mab Edern, cyn edyrn anaeleu,
Ef dywal, diarchar, dieding,
Am ryfren angy dychysing.

Opposed to the son of Edern, before the direful gashing, he was fierce, fearless of threats, and unrestrained, for the streaming of death he is distressed. *Taliesin.*

Diedlaes, a. (edlaes) Not drooping; not slack.

Teg a fydd chwedl diedlaes.

Fair is an unhesitating expression.

Iolo Goch.

Diedlid, a. (edlid) Without anger or wrath.

Diedliw, a. (edliw) Without reproach.

Diedliwiad, s. m. (diedliw) A being unrepurchased.

Diedliwiant, s. m. (diedliw) Irreproachableness.

Diedliwiaw, v. n. (diedliw) To cease reproaching.

Diedliwiawl, a. (diedliw) Not apt to reproach.

Diedlym, a. (edlym) Not sharp, or pungent.

Diedmyg, a. (edmyg) Being without reverence.

Diedmygawl, a. (diedmyg) Unreverential.

Diedmygiad, s. m. (diedmyg) A not honouring.

Diedmygu, v. n. (diedmyg) To cease reverencing, or honouring; to divest of reverence.

Diednid, a. (ednid) Unembarrassed.

Diedrin, a. (edrin) Free from bustle or toil.

Diedrinaw, v. n. (diedrin) To cease bustling.

Diedrinawl, a. (diedrin) Unbustling, untailing.

Diedriniad, s. m. (diedrin) A being without toil.

Diedrysedd, a. (edrysedd) Without superfluity.

Diedw, a. (edw) Unfaded, unwithered.

Diedwaint, s. m. (diedw) An unfaded state.

Diedwi, v. n. (diedw) To become unfaded.

Diedyrn, a. (edyrn) Unmangled.

O freithell Gattraeath pan adroddir,
Maon dychiorant, eu hoed bu hir,
Edyrn, diedyrn, a mygn dir.

Of the slaughter of Cattraeath when it shall be related the multitude shall bewail (lasting has been their grief) the mangled, the unmangled, and the murky land. *Aneurin.*

Dieddain, a. (eddain) Incompact; not fine.

Dieddaint, s. m. (dieddain) Uncomeliness.

Dieddrin, a. (eddrin) Having no mystery.

Dieddyl, a. (eddyll) Uncongenial; not inherent.

Dief, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (diau) A day; a period.

Ac yna yd ymchweils Beli hyd yn Ynys Prydain, a thrwy hedd-wch a thangnefedd gorphenws ef ddieuoedd ei fuchedd.

And then Beli returned towards the Island of Britain, and in peace and tranquillity did he complete the days of his life. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Dieflig, a. (diafl) Devilish, demoniac.

Dieflyn, s. m. dim. (diafl) A little devil, or imp.

Diefras, a. (efras) Unslender; robust.

Diefrydd, s. m. (efrydd) Unmaimed, unblemished.

Diefryddawl, a. (diefrydd) Not apt to blemish.

Diefryddiad, s. m. (diefrydd) A not blemishing.

Diefryddu, v. a. (diefrydd) To divest of blemish.

Dieffaith, a. (effaith) Effectless, void of effect.

Dieffeithiad, s. m. (dieffaith) A not effecting.

Dieffeithiaw, v. a. (dieffaith) To divest of effect.

Dieffeithiawl, a. (dieffaith) Ineffectual.

Diegin, a. (egin) Having no germ or seed.

Dieglur, a. (eglur) Indistinct, not clear.

Diegluraw, v. (dieglur) To become indistinct.

Dieglwg, a. (eglwg) Unmanifest, indistinct.

Dieglwys, a. (eglwys) Having no church.

Dieglyd, a. (eglyd) Unwavering; steadfast, firm.

Gogledd argyweddi, eir-gywir heb wyd,
Gyllawn y'ngghammawn ddawn ddieglyd.

The chastiser of the north, true to his word without guile, of perfect and unshaken resolution in the combat. *Einion Wan.*

Diegni, a. (egni) Without exertion; inert.

Diegniad, s. m. (diegni) To cease exerting.

Diegniaw, v. n. (diegni) To cease exerting.

Diegniawl, a. (diegni) Unexerting; unexerted.

Diegryn, a. (egryn) Untrembling; undismayed.

Diegwan, a. (egwan) Not weak; unfeeble.

Diegweddi, a. (egweddi) Having no portion.

Diegweddiad, s. m. (diegweddi) A being unportioned, or undowered; a divesting of dower.

Diegweddiaw, v. a. (diegweddi) To divest of dower, or marriage portion.

Diegweddiawl, a. (diegweddi) Unapportioned.

Diegwyddawr, a. (egwyddawr) Without principles, or elements of knowledge.

Diegwyddorawl, a. (diegwyddawr) Unelementary.

Diegwyddori, v. a. (diegwyddawr) To divest of principles, or elements of knowledge.

Diegwyddoriad, s. m. (diegwyddawr) A divesting of principles or rudiments of knowledge.

Diegwyl, a. (egwyl) Inopportune, unseemly.

Diehud, a. (ehud) Not apt to mislead; unfickle.

Dieidiaw, v. n. (eidiaw) To become inert.

Dieidiawg, a. (eidiawg) Void of motion, inert.

Dieidiawl, a. (eidiawl) Inert: inanimate: slow.

Dieidiogrwydd, s. m. (dieidiawg) Languidness.

Dieiddaw, a. (eiddaw) Having no property.

Dieiddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diaidd) A becoming unzealous, or indifferent, or void of jealousy.

Dieiddiaw, v. n. (diaidd) To become unzealous.

Dieiddiawl, a. (diaidd) Not zealous; indifferent.

Dieiddig, a. (eiddig) Having no jealousy, or envy.

Dieiddigaw, v. (dieiddig) To cease being jealous.

Dieiddigawl, a. (dieiddig) Not apt to be jealous.

Dieiddigedd, s. m. (dieiddig) Unjealous state.

Dieiddil, a. (eiddil) Unslender; robust, potent.

Ac a'n trinodd drwy noddod—
El ddwyllaw dieiddilion.

And with his hands, that are unfeeble ones, he conducted them with guardian care. *W. Middleton.*

Dieiddilwch, s. m. (dieiddil) Unslender state; robustness. **a. Without feebleness.**

Addunwch i Ddaw uniawn,
Telwch ddieiddilwch ddawn.

Make your vow to the just God, repay undiminished grace.

W. Middleton.

Dieiddilwr, s. m.—pl. dieiddilwyr (dieiddil—gwr)

A man free from feebleness; an athletic man.

Dewraf wyt, a gwrddafgwr,
Dy ddilyn dieiddilwr.

Thou art the bravest, and most powerful man, to follow thee is to be a hero. *D. ab Gwilym, i Ifor.*

Dieiddunaw, v. n. (eiddunaw) To cease wishing.

Dieiddwch, a. (diaidd) Want of zeal; indifference.

Dieilfyw, a. (eilfyw) Not reanimated.

Dieiliad, s. m. (eiliad) A decomposing; a pulling down a wattled structure.

Dieiliaw, v. a. (eiliaw) To decompose.

Dieilig, a. (eilig) Unharmonious; not joyous.

Dieinig, a. (dien) Not apt to be agitated.

Dieirda, a. (geirda) Not well spoken of.

Dieiriach, a. (eiriach) Without controversy.

Tydi'r galon bengron bach,
Ddieres chwaen ddieiriach.

Thou little round headed heart, of unstrange event and free from contention. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Dieiriawl, a. (eiriawl) Without pleading.

Dieirioli, v. n. (dieiriawl) To cease to plead, deprecate, or intercede.

Dieisiau, a. (eisiau) Without want, not lacking.
Dieisiwaw, v. a. (eisiwaw) To divest of want.

Briw a chleisiau,
 Brain dieisiau,
 Bryder leisiau
 Brwydr loesiad.

Wounds and bruises, *satiated* ravens, and dismal sounds of the agony of battle. *Sefugn.*

Os y gorodawg a gymer feichiau i gan y llofrudd ar ei ddieisiwaw ni bydd nawdd iddo yntau rhag y meichiau hyny.

If the assaulted shall take sureties from the felon to *indemnify* him, then there shall be no protection for him against those sureties. *Welsh Laws.*

Dieisiwed, s. m. (eisiwed) Freedom from want.

Dieisor, a. (eisor) Matchless, or unequalled.

Ef yn ddiachor, ef yn ddieisor.

He is unconfined, he is *unequalled*. *Taliesin, i'r Gwynn.*

Dieithr, a. (eithr) Without exception.

Dieithraw, v. a. (dieithr) To divest of exception, or exclusion.

Dieithrawl, a. (dieithr) Unexceptionable.

Dieithredig, a. (dieithr) Unexcepted, unalienated.

Dieithriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dieithr) Unexception

Dielusen, a. (elusen) Without alms-giving.

Dielw, a. (elw) Worthless; ignoble; vile, base.

Dielw yw defnydd dyn, sef daiar.

Vile is what man is made of, namely, earth. *Ll. G. Hergest.*

Enwau hagen a gweithredoedd y gwyr, pwy bynag a fydd eu gwybod, ceisied yn y llyfr a ysgrifennu Gildas o fuddygoliaeth Emrys Wledig. Ac y peth a draethws y gwr hwaw mor eglur a gloew a hyny nid rhaid i minnau adnewyddu hyny o draethawd a fal ddielewch no hono.

The names also, and the acts of the men, whoever would know them, let him consult in the book which Gildas wrote concerning the victory of Emrys Wledig. And what is related by that person in so clear a manner, it is not necessary that I should renew it in a composition that may be of *less merit* than that. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Dielwad, s. m. (dielw) Exinanition, annihilation; a contemning, disparaging, or vilifying.

Dielwant, s. m. (dielw) Vileness; disparagement

Dielwedig, a. (dielw) Contemned, disparaged.

Dielwedd, s. m. (dielw) Abjectness; contempt.

Dielwi, v. a. (dielw) To contemn, or to despise.

Deliais ar funyd Olwen,
 Dielwi'r wyfal ar wen.

I attended on the motion of Olwen, I am becoming despised for adhering to the fair. *Bedo Brwynllys.*

Dielwig, a. (dielw) Contemptible, vile, base.

Dielwigrwydd, s. m. (dielwig) Contemptibleness.

Dielwydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dielw) A contemner.

Diell, a. (ell) Without disproportion, or disconnection; compact; perfect.

Dewisach yw no—
 Da holl Loegr, diell lygad.

More desirable than all England's wealth is she whose eye is without a blemish. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Dull ei gwedd diell a gwyh.

The manner of her form is perfect and beauteous. *L. Mon.*

Diemig, a. (emig) Not overwhelmed.

Un pren a gwyddid arno, diemig yr odid;
 A fydd Duw derffid.

One tree entwined with honeysuckle, peradventure it shall be *unoverthrown*: What God willeth let it come! *Llywarch Hen.*

Diemyth, a. (emyth) Infallible; not abortive.

Colli Goronwy, gwr diemyth fu,
 Gorofn llu, llafu dilyth!

Losing Goronwy, a man that has been *without failings*, the terror of armies, with the never-enfeebled blade! *Bleddyn Fardd.*

Dien, s. m. (en) Extinction; death; violent death

Aethym ar bren i gym'ryd fy nien.

I went upon the tree to undergo my *suffering*. *Taliesin.*

Nid edrych angyu pwy decaf ei dalcen;
 Ni wyr perchen cnuwd pa fydd ei ddien.

Death will not notice who has the fairest front; he that is possessed of a body knows not what will be his end. *Taliesin.*

Dien drwg a fo i'r dyn draw.

May a bad end come to yonder man. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Dien, a. (en) Without emotion; still; calm, serene, undisturbed. *Duw dien*, God always the same; *Dien lanerch*, a pleasant mead; *synwyr dien*, sober sense.

Duw dy nawdd, odid un wen
 Dan Dduw a gaid yn ddien.

God preserve me, scarcely one fair one under heaven can be found that is *free from passion*. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Dywed i mi pa ddaiar y preswyllaf ynddi yn ddien.

Declare to me the region in which I shall dwell unmolested. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Lucidarius—

A ddywed hyn yn ddien.

Elucidarius says this *soberly*.

Iolo Goch.

Dienaid, a. (enaid) Having no soul; inanimate.

Brathws â saeth Hu iarl Amwythig yn ei lygad, ac yntau a ddygwyddws o'i ochrwm i'r ddaiar, yn friwedig, ddienaid, i ar ei farch

Hugh, Earl of Shrewsbury, was pierced by an arrow in the eye, and he fell from his position to the ground, wounded and *lifeless*, off his horse. *Buch. Gr. ab Cynan.*

Dienbyd, a. (enbyd) Without danger; secure.

Dienbydawl, a. (dienbyd) Unhazardous; safe.

Dienbydrwydd, s. m. (dienbyd) Security, safety.

Caffal yn mhob brwydr ac ymladd ar a fu arno o ddienbydrwydd ac uffyddawd.

He acquired in every battle and conflict which befel him *safety* and homage. *Hon. diwedd Arthur.*

Dienbydu, v. a. (dienbyd) To divest of danger.

Dienbydus, a. (dienbyd) Unhazardous; secure.

Diencil, a. (encil) Not fleeing; unretreating.

Dieneidiad, s. m. (dienaid) A disanimation.

Dieneidiaw, v. a. (dienaid) To exanimate; to kill

Os bydd gwr yn casâu ei gymydawg, ac yn cynllwyn iddo, a chodi yn ei erbyn, a'i ddeneidiaw fal y byddo marw—rhoddant ef yn llaw dialydd.

If a man shall hate his neighbour, and shall lie in wait for him and shall rise against him, and *kill* him so that he die, they shall give him into the hand of the avenger. *Deut. xix. 11.*

Dieneidiawl, a. (dienaid) Unanimated; exanimate

Nid oes dim o'r a orug yr Arglwydd erioed nis adnapo ef; canys y pethau hyny a welir yn eu bod yn dieneidiawl synwyr a megis marw, a syniant y rhoddlawdr.

There is nothing which the Lord ever created but recognizes him; for those things that are seen as of *unanimated* sense, and as dead, do apprehend the great giver. *Elucidarius.*

Dienig, a. (dien) Without activity, dead.

A'm bwyf gwar; anwar gweledig
 Ni's goddwyf cyn bwyf dienig.

May I be made meek; the noted turbulent one may I not be made to endure till I am made void of *motion*. *Taliesin.*

Dieniaw, v. n. (eniaw) To save harmless.

Priaf â fynegis iddynt wy ryanfon o hono Antenor ar wyr Groeg i erchi iddynt ei ddieniaw am ladd ei dad.

Priam declared to them that he had sent Antenor to the men of Greece to ask of them to *keep him from harm* for killing his father. *H. Dared—Mabinogion.*

Dieniawl, a. (eniawl) Tending to keep from harm; of a harmless tendency.

Dieniwed, a. (eniwed) Without harm.

Dienllib, a. (enllib) Without scandal; reproachless; blameless; irreprehensible.

Dienllibiad, s. m. (dienllib) A divesting of scandal, calumny, or reproach.

Dienllibiaw, v. n. (dienllib) To cease scandalizing, calumniating, or reproaching.

Dienllibiawl, a. (dienllib) Not apt to scandalize.

Diennill, a. (ennill) Without profit, or gain.

Diennillgar, a. (diennill) Unprofitable.

Diennynawl, a. (ennynawl) Unkindling.

Diennyniad, s. m. (ennyniad) A being unkindled.

Diennynu, v. n. (ennynu) To cease burning.

Dienrhydedd, a. (enrhydedd) Without honour.

Dienrhydeddawl, a. (dienrhydedd) Dishonouring

Dienrhydeddiad, s. m. (dienrhydedd) A dishonouring, degradation.

Dienrhydeddu, v. a. (dienrhydedd) To dishonour.

- Dienw, *a.* (enw) Nameless, or anonymous.
 Dienwaededig, *a.* (enwaededig) Uncircumcised.
 Dienwaediad, *s. m.* (enwaediad) Uncircumcision.
 Dienwaedu, *v. n.* (enwaedu) To cease circumcising.
 Dienwedig, *a.* (dienw) Being unparticularized.
 Dienwir, *a.* (enwir) Not true, unjust, dishonest.

Cyfeddach Forach fyr dienwir.
 The banquet of Morach of dishonest mind.
Ll. Brydydd Hodnant.

A glyweisti a gant Meigant,
 Yn esgar ag esgarant:
 Pob enwir dienwir ei blant?

Hast thou heard what Meigant sang, in separating from the seducers: *depraved* are the children of every just one.
Engl. y Clywed.

- Dienydd, *a.* (dien) Deprivation of life; violent death, or execution.

- Dienyddawl, *a.* (dienydd) Tending to rid of life.
Offerynau dienyddawl, instruments of death.

- Dienyddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dienydd) Disanimation, a depriving of life.

- Dienyddu, *v. a.* (dienydd) To disanimate; to kill, to put to death, to execute.

Yr hwn a ddienyddier, ac a fo eneidfaddeu, ni ddylyir y difwyn ac y dial.

Of him that is put to death, and that is condemned to suffer, sequestration and avengement ought not to take place.
Welsh Laws.

- Dienyddwr, *s. m.*—*pl. dienyddwyr* (dienydd—gwr) He that puts to death; an executioner.

- Diengir, *a.* (engir) Not surprising or strange.

- Diengiriawl, *a.* (diengir) Unsurprising.

- Diengu, *v. a.* (dianc) To escape; to pass safe; to avoid; to deliver; to rescue; to retreat, to flee, to be delivered. *Duw a'm diango!* God preserve me!

Diengid gwan, erlid gadarn.

Let the weak flee, let the mighty pursue. *Adage.*

- Diengyd, *v. a.* (dianc) To escape; to avoid; to retreat; to be delivered or saved.

Eiry mynydd, gorwyn bro;
 Dedwydd bawb wrth a'i llocho:
 Creawdr nef a'th diango!

Snowy mountain, glitteringly white is the vale; every one is affectionate to such as protects him: may the Creator of Heaven deliver thee!
Tysiliaw.

- Dieppil, *a.* (eppil) Issueless, or without issue.

- Dieppiledd, *s. m.* (dieppil) Loss, or deprivation of issue, want of issue, or being childless.

Plant dy ddieppiledd a ddywedant eto lle y clywech; cyfing yw y lle hwn i mi; dod le i mi, fal y preswylwyf.

The children which thou shalt have after the loss of the others shall say again where thou shalt hear: this place is too confined for me; give me a place, so that I may inhabit.
Isaiah xlix. 20.

- Dieppiliad, *s. m.* (dieppil) A divesting of issue.

- Dieppiliaw, *v. a.* (dieppil) To deprive of issue.

- Dieppiliawg, *a.* (dieppil) Having no issue.

- Dierbyn, *a.* (erbyn) Without reception.

- Dierbyniad, *s. m.* (dierbyn) Non-admission.

- Dierbyniaw, *v.* (dierbyn) To cease receiving.

- Dierbyniawl, *a.* (dierbyn) Being unreceived.

- Diergryd, *a.* (ergryd) Intrepid, or untrembling.

Oian y parchellan, nîm daw y cygyd
 O glybod llais adar mor ddergryd:
 Teneu gwallt fy mhen, fy llen nid clyd:
 Dolydd fy ysgubawr nid mawr ei hyd.

Attend, little pig, I shall not be affected by hearing the voice of birds so void of trembling; thin is the hair of my head, my covering is not warm; my baru in the dales, not abundant its corn.
Myrdin.

- Diergrydiad, *s. m.* (ergryd) A ceasing to quake.

- Diergrydiaw, *v.* (ergryd) To cease quaking.

- Diergrydiawl, *a.* (diergryd) Untremulating.

- Diergryn, *a.* (ergryn) Undaunted, or fearless.

Gwyr wosgo wosgordd ddergryn,
 Gwrdd wasgar o wisgoedd ceimryn.

With men of attending train, undaunted, profusely gifted of magnificent garments.
Cynddelw, fr argl. Rhys.

- Diergrynawl, *a.* (diergryn) Not apt to tremble.

- Diergryniad, *s. m.* (diergryn) A being unagitated.

- Diergrynnu, *v. n.* (diergryn) To cease shaking.

- Diergyr, *a.* (ergyr) Unimpulsed, unimpelled.

- Diergyriad, *s. m.* (diergyr) A non-impulsion.

- Diergyriaw, *v. n.* (diergyr) To cease impelling.

- Diergyriawl, *a.* (diergyr) Unimpulsive.

- Dierlid, *a.* (erlid) Without pursuit; unchased.

- Dierlyn, *a.* (erlyn) Unpursuing, unchasing.

- Dierlynawl, *a.* (dierlyn) Not apt to pursue.

- Dierlyniad, *s. m.* (dierlyn) A not pursuing.

- Dierwin, *a.* (gerwin) Not rough, not rugged.

Cusan bun—
 Sy goelfain lerw ddierwin.

The fair one's kiss a softly soothing treasure free from asperity.
D. ab Gwilym.

- Dierwinaw, *v. a.* (dierwin) To rid of roughness.

- Dierwinawl, *a.* (dierwin) Not apt to be rough.

- Diesgeulus, *a.* (esgeulus) Unnegligent, not careless, or neglectful; careful.

- Diesgeulusaw, *v. n.* (diesgeulus) To become un-negligent; to cease neglecting.

- Diesgeulusawl, *a.* (diesgeulus) Unnegligent.

- Diesgeulusdra, *s. m.* (diesgeulus) Unnegligence, attentiveness, carefulness.

- Diesgulusrwydd, *s. m.* (diesgulus) Carefulness.

- Diesgid, *a.* (esgid) Unshod, without shoes.

- Diesgidaw, *v. a.* (diesgid) To take off shoes.

- Diesgud, *a.* (esgud) Not nimble, or quick.

- Diesgynawl, *a.* (esgynawl) Unascending.

- Diesgyniad, *s. m.* (esgyniad) A being without ascent or rising; a flat.

- Diesgynnu, *v. n.* (esgynnu) To cease ascending.

- Diesgyrn, *a.* (esgyrn) Boneless, without bones.

- Diesgyrnawl, *a.* (esgyrn) Apt to divest of bones.

- Diesgyrniad, *s. m.* (esgyrn) A taking out bones.

- Diesgyrnu, *v. a.* (diesgyrn) To divest of bones.

- Diesmwyth, *a.* (esmwyth) Not easy, uneasy.

- Diesmwythaw, *v. n.* (diesmwyth) To be uneasy.

- Diesmwythawl, *a.* (diesmwyth) Not apt to ease.

- Diesmwythiad, *s. m.* (diesmwyth) A divesting of ease; a ceasing to be at ease.

- Diesmwythyd, *s. m.* (diesmwyth) Want of ease.

- Dietifaw, *v. a.* (etifaw) To divest of inheritance.

- Dietifawl, *a.* (etifawl) Tending to disinherit.

- Dietifedd, *a.* (etifedd) Without issue, or heir.

- Dietifeddawl, *a.* (dietifedd) Apt to disinherit.

- Dietifeddes, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (dietifedd) A female disinheritor.

- Dietifeddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dietifedd) A disinheriting; disinherison.

- Dietifeddu, *v. a.* (dietifedd) To disinherit.

- Dietifeddwr, *s. m.*—*pl. dietifeddwyr* (dietifedd—gwr) A disinheritor.

- Dieuair, *s. m.* (diau—gair) A sure maxim.

- Dieuawg, *a.* (euawg) Not guilty, guiltless.

- Dieuben, *s. m.* (diau—pen) Undoubted head.

Cyrchaf yn gyntaf cyntedd Ddeubarth,
 Dieuben teyrnedd—

First of all I will resort to the vestibule of the court of South Wales, the undoubted head of royalty.
Ll. P. Moch.

- Dieuborth, *s. m.* (diau—porth) Certain help.

Aswynaf nawdd hawdd haelon Ddeubarth,
 Dieuborth cerddorion!
 A'th dwrf o'th darianogion,
 A'th dorf o'th deyrnfeibion.

I will invoke the ready protection of the generous ones of South Wales, the sure support of songsters! and the bustle of thy shield-bearers and the host of thy royal sons.
Cynddelw.

- Dieuddawn, *s. m.* (diau—dawn) Undoubted gift.

Dienogawl, a. (dienawg) That clears of guilt.
Dieuogi, v. a. (dienawg) To clear of guilt; to acquit, or to absolve from guilt.
Dieuogiad, s. m. (dienawg) A divesting of guilt.
Dietogrwydd, s. m. (dienawg) Guiltlessness.
Dieurwydd, s. m. (dian) Certainty, assurance.

Gwrandaw di ddieurwydd maint dy gariad di genyfi.

Hear thou then the *certainty* of the greatness of the affection I have for thee. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Diewyllys, a. (ewyllys) Without a will; intestate.
Diewyllysiad, s. m. (diewyllys) A divesting of will, a being without will.
Diewyllysiaw, v. n. (diewyllys) To cease willing.
Diewyllysiawl, a. (diewyllys) Being without willing, or being without wishing.
Diewyn, a. (ewyn) Without foam or froth.
Diewynawg, a. (diewyn) Having no foam.
Diewynawl, a. (diewyn) Unfoamy, not frothy.
Diewynell, s. f. (diewyn) A skimming dish.
Diewyniad, s. m. (diewyn) Despumption.
Diewynu, v. a. (diewyn) To despume, to scum.
Dif, s. m.—pl. t. ion (if) A cast off, ejection.
Difa, s. m. (dif) Annihilation, end, destruction.
Difa, v. a. (dif) To consume, to make an end of, to destroy, to devour; to waste.

Difa ei drigfa, chwalfa chwyrn,
 Difa ei goed a fu gedyrn,
 A difa, heb amldra y bydd,
 Ei geryg, a'i fagwrydd.

Destroy his dwelling, with sudden devastation, *destroy* his trees that were mighty, and *destroy* so that a trace scarcely remains, his stones and his walls. *E. Morus.*

Difaad, s. m. (difa) A consuming, extirpation.
Difaawl, a. (difa) Tapid, tending to extirpate.
Difabinaidd, a. (mabinaidd) Not childish.

Gwell Duw o'i foli'n ddifabinaidd.

God is better pleased in being worshipped *without trifling.* *L. G. Cothi.*

Difach, a. (mach) Without bail or surety.
Difach, a. (bach) Having no hook, or angle.
Difachiad, s. m. (difach) An unhooking.
Difachiau, v. a. (difach) To unhook, to unhitch.
Difachawl, a. (difach) Tending to unhook.
Difad, a. (mad) Destitute of good, or solace.
Difadawl, a. (difad) Unsolacing, destitute.
Difadiad, s. m. (difad) A divesting of comfort.
Difadu, v. a. (difad) To divest of comfort.
Difaddeu, a. (maddeu) Being without remission.
Difaddenad, s. m. (difaddeu) A not remitting.
Difaddenant, a. (difaddeu) Without remission.
Difaddenaw, v. n. (difaddeu) To cease remitting.
Difaddenawl, a. (difaddeu) Unforgiving, irremissible, unpardonable.
Difaedd, s. m. (difa) Consumption, tabefaction, devastation, spoiling, extermination.

Gwrawl hawl haelonaeth gorsedd,
 Gwrfalch balch bwlich y difaedd.

His the manly claim of the liberality of the court, the heroic proud one in the breach of destruction. *Cynddelw, m. O. Gwynedd.*

Difael, a. (mael) Without gain, or profit.
Difaeth, a. (maeth) Without nourishment.
Difaethawl, a. (difaeth) Inalimentary.
Difaethiad, s. m. (difaeth) A ceasing to nourish.
Difaethu, v. n. (difaeth) To cease to nourish.
Difai, a. (bai) Blameless, faultless. *Mae o yn ddifai i ti*, it is good enough for thee.

Ef difeifaf naf ry wnaeth Dofydd.

He the most faultless chief that the Creator has formed. *Llygad Gwr.*

Ni bu Beredur a dor yn daerach,
 Ac ni bu Walchmaerioed difeifach.

Peredur with his steel was not more intrepid, and Gwalchmai was never more faultless. *Hywel Sierdwal.*

Difalant, a. (balant) Without buds, or shoots.
Difalch, a. (balch) Not towering; not proud.

Difwlch udd difalch, i esgar,
 Difwng blwng blaen ufel drwy far.

A chief without blemish and meek, to the foe a naked piercing point of fire through wrath. *Ll. P. Moch, i L. ab Iorwerth.*

Difalchedd, s. m. (difalch) Freedom from pride.
Difalchiad, s. m. (difalch) A ceasing to be proud.
Difalchiaw, v. n. (difalch) To become humble.
Difalchiawl, a. (difalch) Tending to be humble.
Difam, a. (mam) Motherless, having no dam.
Difan, a. (màn) Spotless, unspotted, clean.
Difan, a. (ban) Fleeting, vanishing, fading; consuming, apt to decay, perishable, frail.
Difanawl, a. (difan) Evanescent, or fleeting.
Difancoll, s. f. (difan—coll) Deperdition, utter loss, perdition, destruction, defeat.

Mae braw im'—

O herwydd tranc difancoll.

I am grieved because of the death of devastation.

D. ab Gwilym.

Difanedig, a. (difan) Evanescent, faded away.
Difaniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (difan) A vanishing.
Difanrwydd, s. m. (difan) Evanidness, frailty.
Difant, s. m. (difan) The state of being vanished, or faded away; defection, defeat.

Tri pheth y sydd ar eu difant: tywyll, anwir, a marw.

There are three things in their *wane*; darkness, iniquity, and death. *Barddas.*

Arwydd ofer ar ddifant.

A banner is useless on a *retreat.* *Llywelyn Moel.*

Ac o hyny allan ni wna! Owain gyrch mawr oni ai mewn difant.

And from thence forward Owain performed no expedition of moment until he went into a *state of retreat.* *L. Morganwg.*

Difanu, v. a. (difan) To vanish; to fade away; to decay; to consume; to come to nought.

Rhag difai deyrn difenweh.

Before the faultless chief *disappear* you. *Ll. P. Moch.*

Ti gal—

A fynych, na ddifana.

Thou shalt have whatever thou wilt, *do not go away.* *Gyles ab Sion.*

Difanw, v. a. (difan) To despise, to make little of, to vilify, to scandalize.

Cam yw i ddyn ddfanw ei fryd.

It is wrong for a man to *debase* his mind. *Ll. P. Moch.*

Ail eiliw ydyw edifar,
 Difa dyn, a difanw llawgar.

The next occasion is to repent, and the destroying a man, and the scandalizing of the bounteous. *Llywelyn Fardd.*

Difanw, a. (difan) Despicable, debased.

Ac erddi ydd wyf o nwyf, ni'm cred;
 Ac erod tithau, na'm aambeued;
 Ac er Peryf Nef, na'm difanwed;
 Difanw a'm goreu cyn no'm gwared.

And for her I am affected with passion, she believes me not; and for thee, let her not doubt; and for the sake of the Creator of Heaven, let her despise me not: *despised*, I shall be overcome before I shall be delivered. *Cynddelw, i Efa v. Madawg.*

Difanwl, a. (manwl) Uncurious, not exact.
Difanylaidd, a. (difanwl) Not apt to be exact.
Difanyliad, s. m. (difanwl) A ceasing to be exact.
Difanylu, v. n. (difanwl) To cease being exact.
Difanylwch, s. m. (difanwl) Want of exactness.
Difar, a. (bar) Without wrath, or anger.
Difarf, a. (barf) Having no beard, beardless.
Difarfawg, a. (difarf) Having no beard.
Difarfiad, s. m. (difarf) A divesting of beard.
Difarfu, v. a. (difarf) To take off the beard.
Difariaeth, a. (difar) Free from mischief.
Difarn, a. (barn) Injudicious, or senseless; without judgment.
Difarnawl, a. (difarn) Being injudicious.

Goreu peth darfod rhoddi byr-gyrn i'r fawch ddiflawg.
The giving short horns to the *unruly* cow was the best thing
that could be. *S. D. Rhys.*

Diflawl, *a.* (dif) Refractory; ferocious.

Diflailn, *a.* (milain) Unbrutal, unferocious.

Ni ad ei garu ond diflailn;
Nid diflailn ond ufydd.

It is only the *unrefractory* that will bear to be loved; no one is
unrefractory but the humble. *Adage.*

Difileiniad, *s. m.* (difilain) A being unbrutalized.

Difileiniaw, *v.* (difilain) To be unbrutalized.

Difin, *a.* (min) Edgeless, without edge; blunt.

Difinedd, *s. m.* (difin) Want of edge; bluntness.

Difiniad, *s. m.* (difin) A divesting of edge.

Difiniaw, *v. a.* (difin) To divest of edge; to blunt.

Difiniawg, *a.* (difin) Having no edge, unedged.

Difiniawl, *a.* (difin) Having no edge.

Diflaen, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (blaen) The beard, or
beard-point of a dart, or arrow.

Blaen yw fal diflaen y dart.

It is a point like the beard of a dart. *Ll. G. Cothi.*

Diflaen, *a.* (blaen) Having no point, pointless.

Diflaeniad, *s. m.* (diflaen) A divesting of point.

Diflaeniaw, *v. a.* (diflaen) To divest of point.

Diflaenu, *v. a.* (diflaen) To divest of point.

Diflan, *a.* (blan) Without splendour; fading.

Diflanawl, *a.* (diflan) Tending to disappear, or to
become extinct; evanescent, vanishing.

Diflanedig, *a.* (diflan) Evanescent, or fleeting.

Diflanedigaeth, *s. m.* (diflanedig) The act of dis-
appearing; extinction; disappearance.

Diflaniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (diflan) A vanishing.

Diflanrwydd, *s. m.* (diflan) Fleetingness.

Diflant, *s. m.* (diflan) Extinction; disappearance.

Barnwyd hyn yn—gyflwyr unrhyw ag y gelfyddyd fu gynt gan y
prif-feirdd cyn myned o'u dysg a'u hathriawiaeth ar wall a diflant.

This has been judged perfectly congenial with the art that was
formerly amongst the primitive bards before their knowledge and
instruction had fallen into disuse and oblivion. *Ed. Dafydd.*

Diflanu, *v. a.* (diflan) To vanish, to disappear.

Diflanus, *a.* (diflan) Evanescent, fleeting.

Diflas, *a.* (blas) Without taste, or relish; unsa-
vory, disgusting; disagreeable.

Diflasdawd, *s. m.* (diflas) Unsavoriness, disrelish,
disgust; disagreeableness.

Diflasiad, *s. m.* (diflas) A disgusting, a satiating.

Diflasrwydd, *s. m.* (diflas) Disagreeableness.

Diflasu, *v. a.* (diflas) To disgust; to become insi-
pid, or unsavory; to grow tired of a thing.

Gwae a ddiflas glas yr eglwysau.

Woe to him that shall *dislike* the pale of the churches.

Gr. Ynad.

Diflasus, *a.* (diflas) Unsavory, insipid.

Diflaswr, *s. m.—pl. diflaswyr* (diflas—gwr) One
who disgusteth; a disagreeable person.

Diflin, *a.* (blin) Not weary or tired; diligent.

Diflinaw, *v. n.* (diflin) To ease of weariness; to
become untired; to be refreshed.

Diflinedd, *s. m.* (diflin) Freedom from weariness

Diflisg, *a.* (blisg) Being not peeled or stript off.

Diflisg wisg wasgawd-feirdd ymdro.

The ever worn garment of the wandering sheltered bards.

Llygad Gwr.

Diflisgaw, *v. n.* (diflisg) To cease peeling off.

Diflisgawl, *a.* (diflisg) Not tending to peel off.

Diflodau, *a.* (blodau) Without blossoms or flowers.

Diflodeuad, *s. m.* (diflodau) A defloration.

Diflodeuaw, *v. n.* (diflodau) To cease blooming.

Diflodeuawg, *a.* (diflodau) Having no flowers.

Diflodeuawl, *a.* (diflodau) Unblooming.

Diflwng, *a.* (blwng) Not sullen, glum, or severe.

Diflyngâd, *s. m.* (diflwng) A becoming unsullen.

Diflyngâu, *v. n.* (diflwng) To become unsullen.

Difoed, *s. m.* (diflaw) A laying waste, a ravaging

Diflau bu dlan eu difoed.

Thursday their destruction was certain.

Aneurin.

Difoes, *a.* (moes) Without good manners; rude.

Difoesaidd, *a.* (difoes) Unmannerly, unpolite.

Difoesawl, *a.* (difoes) Tending to be unmannerly.

Difoesedd, *s. m.* (difoes) Incivility, unpoliteness.

Difor, *a.* (mor) Having no sea, not maritime.

Diforwynad, *s. m.* (morwyn) Constupration.

Diforwynaw, *v. a.* (morwyn) To constuprate.

Diforwyndawd, *s. m.* (morwyndawd) Want of
virginity or chastity.

Difr, *s. m.—pl. difrau* (dif) A throw or cast; a
measure, or metre in music.

Difrad, *a.* (brad) Having no treachery or deceit.

Difradawg, *a.* (difrad) Not apt to be treacherous.

Difradawl, *a.* (difrad) Untreacherous; sincere.

Difradw, *a.* (difrad) Not apt to be defective.

Call a difradw i'th gadwaf,
Coron rhag tra hinon haf.

Discreetly and *faithfully* I will keep thee, a crown to shelter me
from the intenseness of the summer heat.

D. ab Gwilym, i'r het fedw.

Difradwy, *a.* (difrad) Not apt to fall away.

Difradwyad, *s. m.* (difrad) Indefection; stability.

Difradwyaw, *v. a.* (difradwy) To cease decaying.

Difradwyawg, *a.* (difradwy) Having no decay.

Difradwyawl, *a.* (difradwy) Not apt to decay.

Difragawd, *a.* (bragawd) Without confusion.

Difragodi, *v. a.* (difragawd) To divest of ferment.

Cadwallawn cyn nol ddyfod,
A'i gorug a'n difragod.

Cadwallon before his appearance, he that impelled him deliver-
ed us of trouble. *Llywarch Hen.*

Difraint, *a.* (braint) Having no privilege.

Difraisg, *a.* (braisg) Not large, or bulky.

Difrau, *a.* (brau) Not brittle, or fragile.

Difraw, *a.* (braw) Careless, fearless, undiscour-
aged. *Dyn difraw*, an unconcerned man.

Difrawawl, *a.* (difraw) Being undiscouraging.

Difrawbyll, *s. m.* (difraw—pyll) Presence of
mind; magnanimity.

Difrawd, *s. m.* (difr) A casting off, rejection;
waste, dispersion, extravagance; a destroying,
or laying waste; devastation; neglect.

Gwell marw no mynych ddifrawd.

Death is better than frequent devastation.

Adage.

Lle rhoid ar ddifrawd barddawd beirddion.

Where the philosophy of the bards was confined to neglect.

Iorwerth Bell.

Tri cheimyg beirdd Ynys Prydain: gorffod dysg ar annysg,
gorffod pwyll ar annhwyll, a gorffod heddwch ar ddifrawd ac an-
rhaith.

The three splendid triumphs of the bards of the Island of Britain:
the triumph of virtue over ignorance; the triumph of reason over
irrationality; and the triumph of peace over depredation and law-
lessness. *Barddas.*

Difrawdwr, *s. m.* (difraw) Unconcernedness.

Difrawdewig, *a.* (difraw) Undiscouraged.

Difrawu, *v. n.* (difraw) To become careless.

Difrawwch, *s. m.* (difraw) Unconcernedness.

Difrawychawl, *a.* (difrawwch) Undisconcerted.

Difrawychiad, *s. m.* (difrawwch) A being un-
daunted, a being undisconcerted.

Difrawychu, *v.* (difraw) To be undaunted.

Difredych, *a.* (difrad) Without treachery.

Y ddau frodyr ddifredych.

The two *undeceitful* brothers.

H. Daf.

Difreg, *a.* (breg) Without a break; not frail.

Difregawd, *s. m.* (difreg) What is unbroken;
what is undivulged; a secret, or mystery.

Difregawl, *a.* (difreg) Unblemished; unfrail.

Difregedd, *a.* (difreg) Without trifling; serious.
 Difregiad, *s. m.* (difreg) A making unfrail.
 Difregu, *v. n.* (difreg) To become unfrail.
 Difregus, *a.* (difreg) Unbroken; not drooping.
 Difregwawd, *s. f.* (difreg—gwawd) A song of mystery; an incantation.
 Difreinniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (difraint) A degrading, degradation, disfranchisement.
 Difreinniant, *s. m.* (difraint) Disfranchisement.
 Difreinniaw, *v. a.* (difraint) To divest of privilege, to disfranchise; to degrade.

Difreinniaw dawn Duw nid dyn a'i medd.

To degrade the gift of God belongs not to man.

Phylip Brydydd.

Difreinniawg, *a.* (difraint) Unprivileged.
 Difreinniawl, *a.* (difraint) Not having, or conferring privilege; degrading.
 Difreinniedig, *a.* (difraint) Disfranchised.
 Difreinnioli, *v. a.* (difraint) To disfranchise.
 Difreinniwr, *s. m.* (difraint—gwr) One who abrogates a privilege.
 Difreintiad, *s. m.* (difraint) A disfranchising.
 Difreintiaw, *v. a.* (difraint) To deprive of privilege; to cashier; to degrade; to incapacitate from enjoying an office.
 Difreintiawl, *a.* (difraint) Unfranchised.
 Difrenin, *a.* (brenin) Having no sovereign.

Na ddylly un tir fod yn ddifrenin.

No land ought to be without a king. *Welsh Laws.*

Difri, *a.* (bri) Without honour; undignified.
 Difriad, *s. m.* (difri) A dishonouring.
 Difriaw, *v. a.* (difri) To dishonour, to debase.
 Difriawl, *a.* (difri) Degrading, dishonourable.
 Difriedig, *a.* (difri) Unhonoured, undignified.
 Difrif, *a.* (difr) Without trifling; serious. *Mewn difrif*, in earnest, seriously.
 Difrifaw, *v. n.* (difrif) To become serious; to be in earnest; to make serious.
 Difrifawl, *a.* (difrif) Of a serious nature.
 Difrifiad, *s. m.* (difrif) A being serious.
 Difrifoldeb, *s. m.* (difrifawl) Seriousness.
 Difrifwch, *s. m.* (difrif) Earnestness, graveness.
 Difrig, *a.* (brig) Without tops, or branches.
 Difrigaw, *v. a.* (difrig) To cut the tops; to prune.
 Difrigawg, *a.* (difrig) Having no tops or boughs.
 Difrigawl, *a.* (difrig) That is topt or pruned.
 Difrigiad, *s. m.* (difrig) A topping, or pruning.
 Difrig, *a.* (brig) Without a trace, trackless.

Lliw difrig lluwch wisg eiry llechwedd maenawl,
 Llwydd ei hammod, mawl llaw diommedd.

She of the hue of the trackless robe of the driven snow of the upland cliff, prosperous will be her promise, praised be her never-refusing hand. *Rhisierdyn.*

Difrisgaw, *v. a.* (difrisg) To obliterate a track.
 Difrisgawl, *a.* (difrisg) Divesting of tracks.
 Difrisgiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (difrisg) Obliteration.
 Difriwch, *s. m.* (difri) Want of honour or dignity.
 Difro, *a.* (bro) Exiled, banished. *s. c.* An exile.

Odidd difro diwyd.

The diligent is seldom an exile.

Adage.

Difröad, *s. m.* (difro) A banishing the country.
 Difröadwy, *a.* (difröad) Banishable; that may be exiled or sent out of the country.
 Difröawl, *a.* (difro) Tending to banish, or expel.
 Difrodaeth, *s. m.* (difrawd) Extravagance, waste.
 Difrodawl, *a.* (difrawd) Apt to cast away, or waste; squandering, extravagant.
 Difrodedig, *a.* (difrawd) That is squandered.
 Difrodi, *v. a.* (difrawd) To cast off, to reject; to waste, to squander, to dilapidate; to lay waste, to devastate, to sack, to ravage, to plunder.

Gwenhwyfar olwg eirian,
 Na ddifrawd fi cyd bwyf bychan.

Gwenhwyfar of beautiful aspect, reject me not, though I am little. *Ymdd. Arthur a Gwenhwyfar.*

Difrodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (difrawd) A casting away; a wasting, or squandering; dilapidation, devastation.

Difrodus, *a.* (difrawd) Wasteful, extravagant.

Difrodwr, *s. m.*—*pl. difrodwyr* (difrawd—gwr) A waster; a dilapidator; a devastator, a ravager.

Difröedd, *s. m.* (difro) Banishment, or exile.

Boed hlr ddifröedd ar Faelgwn Gwynedd.

Let long banishment be upon Maelgwn Gwynedd. *Taliesin.*

Neud myny Duw fry o ddifröedd mawr
 A gwyn dwyn dor gawr, gwawr gwirionedd.

Will not God above release from painful exile him that bewails the taking away the bulwark of the battle, the dawn of righteousness. *Gr. ab M. ab Dafydd.*

Difroi, *v. a.* (difro) To exile, or to banish.

Difrwysg, *a.* (brwysg) Not inebriated; sober.

Difrwysgaw, *v. n.* (difrwysg) To become sober.

Difrwysgawl, *a.* (difrwysg) Tending to divest of a tottering; that maketh sober.

Difrwysgedd, *s. m.* (difrwysg) Freedom from tottering; a being not inebriated.

Difrwysgiad, *s. m.* (difrwysg) A ceasing to totter; a becoming divested of ebriation.

Difrychau, *a.* (brychau) Having no specks.

Difrycheuad, *s. m.* (difrychau) A ridding of spots.

Difrycheuaw, *v. a.* (difrychau) To rid of spots.

Difrycheulyd, *a.* (difrychau) Immaculate; clean.

Difryd, *a.* (bryd) Having no mind; listless.

Gorddyar adar, gwlyb gro;
 Dail cwyddid difryd difro;
 Ni wadaf, wyf claf heno.

Clamorous are the birds, the strand is wet; let the leaves fall the exile is unconcerned; I deny it not; I am sick this night. *Llywarch Hen.*

Difrydaeth, *s. m.* (difryd) Inattention; listlessness.

Difrydawl, *a.* (difryd) Unintentional; listless.

Difrydedd, *s. m.* (difryd) Unconcernedness.

Difrydiad, *s. m.* (difryd) A becoming unmindful.

Difrydu, *v. n.* (difryd) To become inattentive, unmindful, or unconcerned; to become listless.

Difrydus, *a.* (difryd) Unmindful, unconcerned.

Difrydwch, *s. m.* (difryd) Unconcernedness.

Difrys, *a.* (brys) Without haste or bustle.

Difrysiad, *s. m.* (difrys) A ceasing to hasten.

Difrysiaw, *v. n.* (difrys) To cease hastening.

Difrysiawl, *a.* (difrys) Unexpeditious, dilatory.

Difrythawl, *a.* (brythawl) Untumultuous.

Difrythiad, *s. m.* (brythiad) A hushing a tumult.

Difrythu, *v. n.* (brythu) To cease from tumult.

Difrythwch, *s. m.* (brythwch) Freedom from riot.

Difryw, *a.* (bryw) Without vigour; unfertile.

Difrywiad, *s. m.* (difryw) A divesting of vigour.

Difrywiaw, *v. n.* (difryw) To lose strength; to lose fertility or luxuriance; to impoverish.

Difrywiawl, *a.* (difryw) Tending to impoverish.

Difuchedd, *a.* (buchedd) Without morality.

Difucheddawl, *a.* (difuchedd) Void of morality.

Difucheddiad, *s. m.* (difuchedd) A being immoral.

Difucheddu, *v. n.* (difuchedd) To be immoral.

Difud, *a.* (mud) Not dumb, not speechless.

Aed i Fynyw—
 I symmud, ferch, os mud fydd,
 Yn ddifud wea i Ddafydd.

The maid let her go to Mynyw, if she should be dumb to remove it, that she may be a fair one free from dumbness for David. *D. ab Edmund, i Fudanes.*

Difudd, *a.* (budd) Gainless, without profit; to deprive of, to bereave.

Difuddiad, *s. m.* (difudd) A rendering unprofitable; bereavement, deprivation.

Difuddiant, *s. m.* (difudd) A bereavement.

Difuddiaw, v. a. (difudd) To divest of profit; to deprive of, to bereave.

Difuddiawg, a. (difudd) Having no gain, unprofitable, or gaining no profit.

Ac ymlid yn ddifuddiawg—a orugynt.

And unprofitably they pursued. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Difuddiawl, a. (difudd) Unprofitable, gainless.

Diful, a. (mul) Immodest, or not bashful.

Difuldra, s. m. (diful) Want of modesty, or shame

Difuner, a. (muner) Without protection.

*Cyfarehaf i'm difuner frawd,
Allwedd byddin, budd ner,
Pwy wledych wedy Deuhanner?*

I will greet my discarded brother, the key of difficulty, the gift of the lord, who will govern after Deuhanner?

Cyfoesi Myrddin.

Difurn, a. (murn) Without evil machination.

Difurniad, s. m. (difurn) A divesting of secret machinations. *a. Free from bad design.*

*Cyflawn gadarn farn, difurniad gynghor,
Cadair glodrydd rydd, ced argleidiad.*

A just and powerful judgment, a counsel void of premeditated evil, a liberally celebrated choir, the protection of property.

Rhisierdyn.

Difurniaw, v. n. (difurn) To cease from plotting.

Difurniawl, a. (difurn) Free from evil design.

Difursendawd, a. (mursendawd) Unaffected.

Difwlch, a. (bwlch) Without a breach; perfect.

Difwng, a. (mwng) Without wavering, steady.

*Pendefig Crugeith malth mygr ddifwng:
Peniadur Prydain, prydest deilwng.*

The sovereign of Crugeith far extending, digolified and steady; monarch of Britain worthy of the muse.

Ein ab M. ab Rhâwd, i R. ab Llywelyn.

Difwriad, s. m. (bwriad) A want of design.

a. Having no design; unintent, thoughtless.

Difwriadawl, a. (difwriad) Undesigning, uncontriving; unpremeditating.

Difwriadu, v. n. (difwriad) To cease designing.

Difwrw, a. (bwrw) Without design, inconsiderate.

A ydym ni yn pwysaw mor ddigyfrwng ar anadliad Duw, yr hon sydd yn ein firoenau yn barawd i fyned allan wrth ei arch ef? Ac a ydym ni mor ddifwrw, mor ddifeddwl, a dodi ein pwys ac ein goglyd ar ddim is ei law ef?

Are we depending so immediately upon the breath of God, the which is in our nostrils ready to go out at his command? And are we so improvident, so thoughtless, as to place our dependance and our hope upon any thing below him?

Ier. Owain.

Difwyn, a. (mwyn) Yielding no enjoyment; of no use, of no profit; unprofitable. *Difwyn ac anolo, unprofitable and worthless.*

Difwynadwy, a. (difwyn) Not to be enjoyed.

Difwynaw, v. a. (difwyn) To divest of enjoyment; to make unprofitable.

Difwynawl, a. (difwyn) Yielding no profit.

Difwynedig, a. (difwyn) Being unenjoyed.

Difwyniad, s. m. (difwyn) A being unenjoyed.

Difwyniant, s. m. (difwyn) Non-enjoyment; dis-possession, or deprivation. *a. Without profit.*

Tir difwyniant, unprofitable land. Welsh Laws.

Difydr, a. (mydr) Without metre or measure.

Difydraidd, a. (difydr) Unmetrical, loose.

Difydrawl, a. (difydr) A divesting of metre.

Difydru, v. a. (difydr) To divest of metre.

Difyddinaw, v. a. (byddinaw) To disband.

Difyddinawl, a. (byddinawl) Tending to disband.

Difyddiniad, s. m. (byddiniad) A disbanding.

Difyfyr, a. (myfyr) Without study, unstudious.

Difyfyrdawd, a. (difyfyr) Extempore, unstudied.

Difyfyrdodawl, a. (difyfyrdawd) Unstudious.

Difyfyredd, s. m. (difyfyr) Unstudiedness, extemporality, extemporariness.

Difyfyriad, s. m. (difyfyr) A being unstudied.

Difyfyriaw, v. n. (difyfyr) To cease studying.

Difyfyriawl, a. (difyfyr) Not contemplative.

Difygwl, a. (bygwl) Unintimidated, unscared.

*Ys da ei gampau heb gwmpaw'n afrddwl,
Ys iawn ddifygwl o'i fygythiaw.*

Goodly his actions without sinking into abjectness, surely it is right to be unintimidated from threatening him.

Llygad Gwr, i R. MacIawr.

Difygwth, a. (bygwth) Without threatening.

Nid af fi o'r deyrnas fechan hon; ydd wyf yno yn ei chafael yn llonydd ysmwyth, diofal, difygwth.

I will not go out of this little kingdom; I am there enjoying it quietly, in ease, without care, without threatenings.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Difygylaidd, a. (difygwl) Not tending to scare.

Difygyliad, s. m. (difygwl) A ceasing to scare.

Difygylu, v. n. (difygwl) To cease to frighten.

Difygylus, a. (difygwl) Unintimidating, not apt to scare, awe, or frighten.

Difygythiad, s. m. (difygwl) A being without threatening; a ceasing to threaten.

Difygythiaw, v. n. (difygwl) To cease threatening; to be without being threatened.

Difygythiawl, a. (difygwl) Unthreatening.

Difyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dif) A fragment, a broken piece, a crumb, a morsel; a gobbet, a piece of meat. *Ni bu ddifyn i'm genau heddyw, there has not been a morsel in my mouth this day.*

Wyd—

Difyn cam deufiniawg cul.

A crooked collop two edged and narrow art thou.

Iolo Goch, i'r tafawd.

Difyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (difyn) A breaking into pieces, a taking to pieces; dilaceration; the act of anatomizing.

Difyniadawl, a. (difyniad) Anatomical.

Difyniadu, v. a. (difyniad) To anatomize.

Difyniaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (difyn) Anatomy.

Difyniaethawl, a. (difyniaeth) Anatomical.

Difyniaw, v. a. (difyn) To cut into pieces; to hack small, to mince, to hash; to carve.

Difyniawg, a. (difyn) Being in pieces.

Difyniawl, a. (difyn) Tending to cut in pieces.

Difyniedig, a. (difyn) That is cut in pieces.

Difynig, a. (difyn) That is in pieces, lacerated.

Tebygaf, ddull dig,

O ddifa pendefig,

O ddull difynig,

O Leon luryg.

I imagine, and indignantly, that the chieftain was destroyed in a butchering manner, from the corslet of Leon. *L. G. Cothi.*

Difyngial, a. (difwng) Not wavering, or stammering; articulate, clear. *Llefary yn ddifyngial, to speak without stammering.*

Difyngiawl, a. (difwng) Tending to be steady.

Difyngu, v. a. (difwng) To divest of wavering.

Difyngus, a. (difwng) Unstammering, clear.

Darlain—

Efengyl yn ddifyngus.

To read the Gospel without stammering. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Difyr, a. (myr) Having the thought or mind diverted, or taken off; diverting, pleasant, delightful, joyous, cheerful, merry, gladsome.

A dwfn i'r aa, a difyr,

Yn y tan y dyn a'i tyr.

And deeply will go, and divertingly, into the fire, the man that shall break it. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Difyrbwyll, a. (byrbwyll) Not short-witted, considerate.

Difyredig, a. (difyr) Diverted, or amused.

Difyredigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (difyredig) Divertisement, amusement.

Difyredigawl, a. (difyredig) Divertive, amusing.

Difyrgar, a. (difyr) Diverting, entertaining.

Difyrgarwch, s. m. (difyrgar) Divertingness.

Difyriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (difyr) A diverting.

Difyriawl, a. (difyr) Tending to divert.

Difyru, v. a. (difyr) To divest of thoughtfulness; to divert, to amuse, to cause mirth, or joy; to please. *Difyru yr amser*, to divert the time away.

Difyrus, a. (difyr) Divertive, or amusing.

Difyrusrwydd, s. m. (difyrus) Divertingness.

Difyrwch, s. m. (difyr) Divertisement, diversion, pastime, amusement, pleasure, delight.

Nid difyrwch ond milgi.

There is no diversion like the greyhound.

Adage.

Difyrwr, s. m.—pl. difyrwyr (difyr—gwr) A diverter, or amuser.

Difysgawl, a. (mysgawl) Unblended, unmixed.

Difysgi, a. (mysgi) Without mixture or chaos.

Difysgiad, s. m. (mysgiad) A making unmixed.

Difysgu, v. n. (mysgu) To cease blending together.

Difyw, a. (byw) Not alive, lifeless, inanimate.

Difywâad, s. m. (difyw) Exanimation.

Difywâawl, a. (difyw) Exanimate, exanimous.

Difywân, v. n. (difyw) To exanimate, to swoon.

Difywiad, s. m. (difyw) A depriving of life.

Difywiaw, v. a. (difyw) To deprive of life.

*O farw ei daid oer fu'r dydd,
Y difwynwyd Eifionydd.*

Owing to the death of his grandsire dismal was the day, when Eifionydd was deprived of life.

G. Hiraethawg, m. R. Fychan.

Difywiawg, a. (difyw) Inanimate, lifeless.

Difywiawl, a. (difyw) Exanimate, inanimate.

Difywyd, a. (difyw) Inanimate, exanimate, lifeless. *s. m.* An inanimate thing.

Pob difwyd a folir am ei ardderchogrwydd, a'i ryfedded, a'i ragored, ac y lles a gair oddiwrtho.

Every thing inanimate is to be praised for its sublimity and its being so wonderful: for its beauty and its being so excellent, and the benefit that is to be received from it. *Barddas.*

Diff, s. m.—pl. t. od (dif) A cast or throw; a blow.

*Bwrw maen trwm, a bar mewn tryst,
Bwrw difod lle o'r dyffyst.*

Throwing the massy stone, and the bar in the bustle, dealing blows where the conflict raged. *D. Llwyd Mathau.*

Diffaeth, s. m.—pl. diffenthion (diff) A casting off, or ejection; what is cast away, or ejected; an outcast; a waif, or what is unowned. *Diffaeth brenin*, the king's waif, being any thing unowned; or as it is otherwise called, *Pynfarch brenin*, under which may be comprehended, the sea, wilds, downs, forests, highways, and all unowned goods; and in addition to those must be reckoned the unmarried women, on account of his being the guardian of their honour, and he therefore received the virgin fee, or *Amobrwy*, on the marriage of every one, according to their respective ranks.

Pob da heb berchenawg y sy ddiffaeth brenin.

Every thing without an owner is the king's waif. *Welsh Laws.*

Diffaeth brenin yw terfynau y cymydoedd.

The boundaries of the commots are the king's waif. *Welsh Laws.*

Diffaeth, s. m.—pl. diffentydd (ffaeth) What is unfecund, a desert, or barren place.

Diffaeth, a. (ffaeth) Not fecund, not rich, unfruitful, barren, worthless, vile.

Diffaith, s. m.—pl. diffethydd (ffaith) Wilderness

Gnawd aelwyd ddiffydd yn ddiffaith.

The hearth of the faithless will be a wilderness. *Adage.*

Diffaith, a. (ffaith) Not open, or clear; wild, unclean, vile, or filthy. *Mor diffaith*, a rough sea. *Myn y gwr diffaith!* By the wicked one!

Nid diffaith ond ystlum.

Nothing is so filthy as the bat.

Adage.

Diffawd, s. f.—pl. diffodion (ffawd) Misfortune. **Diffawd, a. (ffawd)** Luckless, unfortunate.

Rhygelwir Tren tref ddiffawd.

Tren will be called a luckless town. *Llywarch Hen.*

Diffawdd, s. m. (ffawdd) Extinction, what is extinct. *a.* Extinct, extinguished.

Diffawdd, v. a. (ffawdd) To extinguish, to put out.

Dinas a ddiffydd ddiffaith.

A town will extinguish a wilderness.

Adage.

Diffaithder, s. m. (diffaith) The state of being choaked up; foulness, filthiness, or uncleanness, lewdness, viciousness.

Ni byddai cymaint o ddiffeithder, drygfoes, annuwioldeb, ac anwiredd ar droed ag y sydd y dydd heddy ymhlith dynion—ond o herwydd hyn.

There would not be so much uncleanness, immorality, ungodliness, and iniquity on foot as we find this day amongst men—but because of this. *Moses Williams.*

Diffaithdir, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (diffaith—tir) Uncleared land, uncultivated land; a wild.

Diffaithfa, s. f.—pl. diffaithfeydd (diffaith—ma) A place overgrown with thickets.

Diffaithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diffaith) A making into a wilderness; devastation.

*O ddiffeithiad Lloegr llafn dyar wrth udd,
Nid wrth fedr ei alar.*

From the devastation of Lloegria tumultuous was the blade handled by the chief, not according to measure the grief after him. *Gwalchmai.*

Diffeithiaw, v. a. (diffaith) To throw into confusion, to make havock of, to devastate, to destroy, to lay waste.

Diffeithiawl, a. (diffaith) Tending to devastate.

Diffeithle, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (diffaith—lle) A place overgrown with thickets.

Diffeithwch, s. m. (diffaith) Wilderness, foulness, uncleanness, viciousness.

Ni ludd dywyni ddiffeithwch.

A benediction will not prevent viciousness.

Adage.

Differ, s. m.—pl. t. ion (diff) Defence. *v. a.* To guard, to protect, or to defend.

Differiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (differ) A defending.

Differiawg, a. (differ) Having defence, guardian.

Yr arynaig lew law differiawg.

The untimidating lion with the protecting hand. *Meilyr.*

Differiawl, a. (differ) Defensive, protecting.

Differu, v. a. (differ) To protect, or to defend.

Aed lew i gynhwrf cad Duw a'i differ.

Let the brave go into the confusion of the battle God will defend him. *Adage.*

Differ fi fy Rhi, rhwyf ysbrydawl.

Protect me my Lord, thou spiritual leader. *Gwalchmai.*

Boed glew a'i differo.

Let him be brave that defends it.

Adage.

Differyd, v. a. (differ) To defend, or protect.

Differydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (differ) A defender.

Diffenthiad, s. m. (diffaeth) A robbing of fertility.

Diffenthiaw, v. a. (diffaeth) To make sterile.

Diffenthiawl, a. (diffaeth) Tending to become barren, or desert; unprolific.

Difflais, a. (fflais) Free from breach; void of ravage.

*Ar deulu Brynaich be i'ch barnaswn,
Diliw dyn yn fyw ni's gadawswn;
Cyfaillt a gollais, difflais oeddwn.*

Of the Brynaich tribe if I had judged you, not the shadow of a man would I have left alive; a friend I have lost, I was without ravage. *Aneurin.*

Hon yw fy nghorhwysfa yn oes oesoedd difflais.

Secure to eternity this is my resting place.

Dafydd Idu, Ps. cxxxii. 14.

Diffian, a. (plan) Evanescent, or fleeting.

Diffanawl, a. (diffan) Evanescent, fleeting.
Diffanedig, a. (diffan) Evanescent; vanished.
Diffaniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diffan) A vanishing.
Diffanrwydd, s. m. (diffan) Fleetingness.
Diffant, s. m. (diffan) Evanescence; the state of being vanished; oblivion.
Diffanu, v. n. (diffan) To disappear, to vanish.
Diffleisdor, s. m. (difflais—tor) A cover of safety.

*Diffleisdor Tewdor, tor diffryd:
 Dyffyrth hael tir Brochfael, bro glyd.*

*The secure covering of Tewdor, a shield of defence; the generous one will support the land of Brochfael, a pleasant region.
 Cynddelw.*

Diffleisiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (difflais) A securing.
Diffleisiaw, v. a. (difflais) To make permanent; to make safe, or certain; to secure.

Diffleisiaw y swyddawg ar ganlyn hawl.

*To secure the sheriff to prosecute the cause.
 H. Cer. Mag. Mabinogion.*

Diffleisiawg, a. (difflais) Unexposed; secure.
Diffleisiawl, a. (difflais) Tending to make secure.
Diffoddadwy, a. (diffawdd) Extinguishable, quenchable, that may be put out.
Diffoddawl, a. (diffawdd) Tending to extinguish.
Diffoddedig, a. (diffawdd) Extinct, extinguished.
Diffoddedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (diffoddedig) An extinguished state; extinction.
Diffoddi, v. (diffawdd) To extinguish, to quench.

Arwaesaf a diffydd ddiffaith.

A general demand will destroy a wilderness. Adage.

Diffoddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diffawdd) Extinction; a putting out, or quenching.
Diffoddiant, s. m. (diffawdd) Extinction.
Diffoddwr, s. m.—pl. diffoddwyr (diffawdd—gwr) One who makes extinct, or who extinguishes.
Diffordd, a. (ffordd) Without a road, or pathless.
Difforddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diffordd) A becoming pathless; a divesting of a road.
Difforddiant, s. m. (diffordd) The state of being without a road, or untravelled.
Diffred, v. a. (differ) To protect to defend.
Diffredawg, a. (diffred) Having defence; guardian.
Diffredawl, a. (diffred) Defensive, protecting.
Diffrediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diffred) A protecting.

*Ffaw draig diffrediad i bobl Frython;
 Dwsu darogan dewin drywon.*

Glorious the protection of the supreme to the Brython people; profound is the prophecy divine of the druids.

Ymarwar Lludd Mawr.

Diffrediant, s. m. (diffred) Protection, defence.
Diffredu, v. a. (diffred) To defend, to protect.
Diffredus, a. (diffred) Protecting, guardian.
Diffreidiad, s. m.—pl. diffrediaid (diffred) A defender, protector, or guardian.

*Yaymi ri ryfel diffreidiad:
 Diffryd wyr cryr arlwyad.*

*For me there is a chief, protector in the war: men will guard the eagle of authority.
 Ein ab Gwogawn.*

Gwythawg Rhyfoniawg diffreidiad.

Furious the defenders of Rhyfoniog. Aneurin.

Diffreidiaw, v. a. (diffred) To defend, or protect.
Diffreidiawg, a. (diffred) Having defence, guardian. **s. m.** A guardian, or protector.

*Tymp pan dreing terwyn torf diffreidiawg:
 Cwynis ni byddis diebreidiawg.*

*The season when it expires, furious will be the protecting host: I lamented its not being hindered.
 Meilyr.*

*A garo Dewi, da diffreidiawg—
 Car Duw.*

*He that loves Dewi, the good protector, God will love.
 Gwynfardd Brycheiniawg.*

Diffreidiawl, a. (diffred) Defensive, protecting.

Diffreidiwr, s. m.—pl. diffreidwyr (diffred—gwr) A protector, a defender, or guardian.
Diffro, a. (ffro) Without activity, or vigour.

*Angerdd Urien is: agro genyf:
 Cyrchyniad yn mhob bro,
 Yn wysg Llofan llaw ddifro.*

*The wrath of Urien is stilled: I am assailed by grief; a searcher in every region after Llofan with the feeble hand.
 Llynwarch Hen.*

Diffrrwyn, a. (ffrrwyn) Uncurbed, unrestricted.
Diffrrwynaw, v. a. (diffrrwyn) To clear of restraint.
Diffrrwynawl, a. (diffrrwyn) Unrestrictive.
Diffrrwyniad, s. m. (diffrrwyn) Unbridling.
Diffrrwyth, a. (ffrrwyth) Without fruit, or produce; unfruitful, unprofitable; feeble; weak.

Fe all diffrrwyth wneyd adwyth.

The feeble may be able to do harm. Adage.

Diffrrwythaw, v. a. (diffrrwyth) To render unproductive, or fruitless; to impoverish; to weaken; to become unproductive, or barren; to become enfeebled; to become useless. *Diffrrwythaw yr amser*, to trifle away the time.

Pa am y mae ef yn diffrrwythaw y tir.

Wherefore doth it cumber the ground. Luke xiii. 4.

*Dewr Owain deaurudd liw ffion—
 Diffrrwythws daiar o'i fod y'uhgarchar;
 Aed a'i car gan wyllon!*

The gallant Owain with cheeks of the colour of the rose: the earth is become barren for his being in prison; may the spirits of the gloom take him that confines him. Hywel Foel ab Grifri.

A diffrrwythai ei law ef.

And his hand became withered. 1 Kings, xiii. 4.

Diffrrwythawl, a. (diffrrwyth) Tending to be unfruitful; unproductive; tending to enfeeble.
Diffrrwythdawl, s. m. (diffrrwyth) Want of fruitfulness, or fertility; listlessness.
Diffrrwythder, s. m. (diffrrwyth) Unprofitableness; inefficacy, feebleness.
Diffrrwythiad, s. m. (diffrrwyth) A rendering unproductive, or abortive; an enfeebling.
Diffrrwythiant, s. m. (diffrrwyth) A feebleness.
Diffryd, v. a. (differ) To defend, to protect.
Diffuant, a. (ffuant) Unfeigned, undisguised.
Diffuantrwydd, s. m. (diffuant) Unfeignedness.
Diffuantu, v. n. (diffuant) To cease dissembling.
Diffur, a. (ffur) Without perception, information, or skill; void of knowledge.
Diffuriaw, v. a. (diffur) To divest of skill, to render destitute of the skill to order or form.

*Pan na wyl pobloedd tostur pla,
 Pob tra yn difa, ac yn diffur*

Since the people do not behold the misery of the evil, every thing destroying; and divesting of order. Cynddelw.

Diffwyn, s. m. (diff—gwyn) Defence, protection.
Diffwyn, v. a. (diff—gwyn) To defend, to protect.

Y ddiffwyn y cam cymaint ei afaith.

He that defends the wrong equally participates. Cynddelw.

Diffwynawl, a. (diffwyn) Defensive, protecting.
Diffwyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diffwyn) A defending
Diffwynydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (diffwyn) A defender
Diffwys, s. m.—pl. t. ydd (diff) What is precipitate, downright, or impending; a precipice.
Diffwys o wlaw, a great fall of rain.

Cymau a welai, a diffwys, a garw amddyfrwys.

Deep glens he could see, and precipices, and rugged water-bounded scenes. Br. Max. Wledig.—Mabinogion.

Diffydd, a. (ffydd) Faithless. **s. m.** An infidel.
Diffyg, s. m.—pl. t. ion (diff) A lapse; a defect, or failure; want. *Diffyg ar yr haul, neu y lleuad*, an eclipse on the sun, or the moon; *diffyg gwynt*, shortness of breath.

Can un a'r llall o'r beirdd yn yr orsedd hon y cefais y pennillion cynnrych ag oedd yn ddiffyg yn llyfr Llywelyn Sion.

From one or the other of the bards in this assembly I obtained the verses for examples that were a *deficiency* in the book of Llywelyn Sion.
Ed. Dafydd.

Diffygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diffyg) A failing; a becoming defective; a flagging; defatigation.

Diffygiaw, v. a. (diffyg) To fail; to be wearied; to be defective, or deficient.

Ni ddiffyg arf ar was gwyh.

A brave man will not be at a loss for a weapon. *Adage.*

Ni ddiffyg ffon ar ynyd.

A dunce will not fail of a rod. *Adage.*

Diffygiawl, a. (diffyg) Deficient, defective.

Diffygiolder, s. m. (diffygiawl) Defectiveness.

Diffygiwr, s. m.—pl. diffygwyr (diffyg—gwr)

One who fails, or is deficient; a defaulter.

Diffyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (diff) Protection, defence

A Dewi a'n differ, a'n diffyn fydd,
A'i wyrth a'n diffyrth rhag pob diffydd.

And Dewi will protect us, and our defence he will be, and his merit will support us against every infidelity.
Gwynfardd Brycheiniawg.

Diffyn, v. a. (diff) To act on the defensive.

Diffynadwy, a. (diffyn) Defensible, that may be guarded, or defended.

Diffynawl, a. (diffyn) Defensive, protecting.

Diffynedig, a. (diffyn) That is defended.

Diffyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diffyn) A defending.

Diffyniant, a. (ffyniant) Unprosperous, unlucky.

Diffyniedig, a. (ffyniedig) Not having prospered.

Diffynnu, v. a. (diffyn) To defend, or to protect.

Diffynwr, s. m.—pl. diffynwyr (diffyn—gwr) A defender, protector, or guardian.

Dig, s. m. (dy—ig) Motion to act; emotion, passion, anger, wrath, ire, displeasure.

Dig, a. (dy—ig) Angry, displeased, or wrathful.

Dig pawb rhag a'i car os cawdd.

Every one is angry with the one that loves him if he slights.
Adage.

Digabl, a. (cabl) Without contumely, reproachless, irreproachable.

Digabl barabl gan bawb o'i fan,
Digrifwch elwch elyf egwan.

A reproachless discourse by every body from his place, the pleasantness of rejoicing is poor gain.
Ll. P. Moch.

Digabledd, s. m. (digabl) Freedom from calumny.

Digabliad, s. m. (digabl) A ceasing to calumniate; a divesting of reproach.

Digablu, v. n. (digabl) To cease from calumny.

Digadarn, a. (cadarn) Not powerful, not strong.

Digadarnâad, s. m. (digadarn) A being unstrengthened; a divesting of power.

Digadarnâawl, a. (digadarn) Unstrengthened.

Digadarnâu, v. a. (digadarn) To rid of strength.

Digadarnwch, s. m. (digadarn) Want of power.

Digadernyd, a. (digadarn) Without fortitude.

Digae, a. (cae) Without a fence or inclosure.

Digaead, a. (digae) Not close, not shut up.

Digaëedig, a. (digae) Unclosed, or uninclosed.

Digaer, a. (caer) Without a wall of defence.

Digaerawl, a. (digaer) Unfortified, dismantled.

Digaeriad, s. m. (digaer) A dismantling, a divesting of fortification.

Digaeru, v. (digaer) To unfortify, to dismantle.

Digaeth, a. (caeth) Not confined or restrained.

Digaethawl, a. (digaeth) Unconfined, at large.

Digaethiad, s. m. (digaeth) A being unconfined.

Digaethiwaw, v. a. (digaeth) To free from bondage; to become unconfined.

Digaethiwawl, a. (digaeth) Not tending to confine, restrain, or to enslave.

Digaethiwed, a. (digaeth) Void of confinement.

Digaethu, v. a. (digaeth) To divest of confinement; to render unstraitened.

Digainc, a. (cainc) Having no branches.

Digais, a. (cais) Without attempt, or effort to attain; reachless, negligent.

Digaled, a. (caled) Not hard, or obdurate.

Owain—

Dinegyf neges rhodolion:
Digaled am ged, a'm geinion.

Owain, who refuses not the errand of wanderers, not stingy for treasure, nor for jewels.
Hywel Foel ab Griffri.

Digalon, a. (calon) Heartless, faint-hearted, cowardly, dispirited, disheartened.

Digalonawg, a. (digalon) Not hearty or bold.

Digalonawl, a. (digalon) Disheartening.

Digalondid, s. m. (digalon) Faint-heartedness.

Digalonedig, a. (digalon) Disheartened, appalled.

Digaloni, v. a. (digalon) To dishearten, to discourage; to be discouraged, or dispirited.

Digaloniad, s. m. (digalon) A disheartening.

Digalonrwydd, s. m. (digalon) Dispiritedness.

Digalonus, a. (digalon) Apt to be disheartening.

Digalonwr, s. m.—pl. digalonwyr (digalon—gwr) A disheartener, a discourager.

Digam, a. (cam) Not crooked, undistorted.

Digamiad, s. m. (digam) A divesting of crookedness, or distortion.

Digamrwysg, a. (camrwysg) Without unjust sway

Digamu, v. a. (digam) To divest of crookedness.

Digamwaith, a. (digam—gwaith) Void of iniquity

Digamwedd, a. (camwedd) Void of iniquity.

Digamweddawg, a. (digamwedd) Not iniquitous.

Lle rhieddawg, digamweddawg,
Lle gwareddawg llu gweryddou.

A magnificent place, free from licentiousness, the tranquil abode of a host of virgins.
Gr. ab M. ab Dafydd, i'r llianddy.

Digamweddawl, a. (digamwedd) Not iniquitous.

Digamweddiad, s. m. (digamwedd) A divesting of iniquity; a ceasing to transgress.

Digamweddu, v. n. (digamwedd) To cease from iniquity; to divest of transgression.

Digamweddus, a. (digamwedd) Not apt to wrong.

Digamwri, a. (camwri) Without iniquity.

Digangau, a. (cang) Without branches or boughs.

Digapan, a. (capan) Having no cap, or hat.

Digapaniad, s. m. (digapan) A pulling off a cap.

Digapanu, v. a. (digapan) To pull off the cap.

Digar, a. (car) Not loved, or cherished; forlorn.

Digarad, a. (digar) Disregarded, destitute, forsaken, neglected, forlorn. *s. m.* A forlorn one.

Gnawd digarad yn llys.

One neglected at court is common.

Adage.

Preiddiai bawb i bob digarad.

All would hunt for every forlorn one.

Ll. P. Moch.

Na'm gwallaw o'th law, gwallus drefad,
Na'm gollwng gan llu du digarad.

Let me not fall from thy hand, fallible is my station, suffer me not to go with the black discarded host.
Cynddelus.

Digaradwy, a. (digarad) Unamiable, unlovely.

Digaradrwydd, s. m. (digarad) Forlornness.

Digarc, a. (carc) Without care, unanxious.

Digarchar, a. (carchar) Without confinement.

Digarcharawl, a. (digarchar) Unimprisoned.

Digarchariad, s. m. (digarchar) A setting at large.

Digarcharu, v. a. (digarchar) To free from confinement; to cease imprisoning.

Digardd, a. (cardd) Not straying, not transgressing.

Digarddawl, a. (digardd) Not apt to stray about.

Digarddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (digardd) A divesting of vagabond disposition.

Digarddu, v. a. (digardd) To divest of contempt.

Digaredd, s. m. (digar) Irreproachableness. a.
Without reproach; reproachless.

Gwared fi—
Er dy hoellon,
Er dy goron,
Wr digaredd.

Deliver me, for the sake of thy piercing nails, and thy crown,
thou reproachless man. *Gr. Gryg.*

Digaregu, v. a. (careg) To clear away stones.

Digariad, a. (digar) Disregarded, destitute, neglected, or forlorn. s. m. A neglected one.

Baglan bren, neud gwanwyn
Rhydd cogau, goleu ewyn:
Wyl digariad gan forwyn.

Thou wooden crook, is it not the spring when the cuckoos
are at liberty, and when the foam is bright; I am discarded
with the maid. *Llywarch Hen.*

Clyd clawdd i bob digariad.

The hedge is comfortable to every forlorn one. *Adage.*

Digartref, a. (cartref) Homeless, houseless.

Digaru, v. n. (digar) To cease loving, to discard.

Yn wir, tyngal, ni weryd
Dy ddigaru: ni bu i'm bryd.

Indeed, I swear it, it will not do to discard thee; it was not
my intention. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Y mwyaf, euaf a'i car,
Hithau, Degau, a'i digar.

He that loves her the most, and most affectionately, she, Te-
gau, then discards him. *Guto y Glyn.*

Digas, a. (cas) Without hatred; not hated.

Digasawg, a. (digas) Having no enmity or hate.

Digasedd, s. m. (digas) Freedom from enmity.

Digasiad, s. m. (digas) A divesting of hatred.

Digasineb, a. (digas) Free from enmity.

Heb neb ddigasineb son,
Yn tybied ein hatebion.

Without any one, free from enmity the intimation, guessing
at our answers. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Digasnach, a. (casnach) Napless, not shaggy.

Digasrwydd, s. m. (digas) Freedom from hatred.

Digasun, v. n. (digas) To cease from hating.

Digawdd, a. (cawdd) Without difficulty.

Digawn, s. m. (dig) Enough, sufficiency. a.
Sufficient. v. n. To suffice; to be able.

Digawn da diwyd genad.

A messenger is good enough if diligent. *Adage.*

Archaf i Dduw, canys digawn,
Cymmod o'm pechawd; pechu nid iawn.

I will intreat of God, for he can, to be appeased because of
my sin; for to sin is not right. *Cynddelw.*

Digder, s. m. (dig) Anger, wrath, or displeasure.

Diged, a. (ced) Without treasure, or riches.

Digedawl, a. (digid) Not apt to heap riches.

Digeden, a. (ceden) Without a nap, napless.

**Digedeniad, s. m. (digeden) A burling; the act
of clearing cloth from nap.**

Digedenu, v. (digeden) To burl; to clear of nap:

Digedu, v. a. (digid) To divest or spoil of treasure

Digeinciau, v. a. (digainc) To lop of branches.

Digeintach, a. (ceintach) Without bickering.

Digeintachawl, a. (digeintach) Uncontentious.

Digeintachiad, s. m. (ceintach) A ceasing to bicker

Digeintachu, v. n. (ceintach) To cease wrangling.

**Digeithder, s. m. (digaeth) Freedom from con-
finement, restriction, or bondage.**

Digeithiwaw, v. a. (digaeth) To liberate, to free.

**Digeithiwawl, a. (digaeth) Unrestrictive, not
tending to confine, or restrain.**

Digeithiwed, a. (digaeth) Without confinement.

Caniataa iddynt fyned yn rhydd i wladodd y byd i breswylaw
yn ddigeithiwed.

Suffer them to go at liberty to the kingdoms of the world to
dwell without restraint. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Digel, a. (cel) Not secret, or hidden; open.

Digelawg, a. (digel) Unsecluded, unsecreted.

Digelu, v. n. (digel) To cease hiding; to expose.

Llwyr darogan Bran, ym brawd y cu,
Fab Dyfuwal, arial gal digelu.

Perfect the prediction of Bran, my brother in sentiment, the
son of Dyfuwal, who brings to light the vigour of the foe.
Gr. ab M. ab Dafydd.

Digelwydd, a. (celwydd) Without falsehood.

Digelwyddawg, a. (digelwydd) Not apt to falsify

Digellwair, a. (cellwair) Without jocularly.

Digoll-wawd bardd digellwair,
Da ei chlod di-uchel air.

She that is not without the praise of the serious bard, fair in
her fame, and meek her speech. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Digellweiriad, s. m. (digellwair) A being void of
jokes, freedom from jocularly.**

Digellweiriaw, v. n. (digellwair) To cease joking.

Digellweirus, a. (digellwair) Not jocular.

Digemi, a. (digam) Exempt from crookedness.

Digen, a. (cen) Having no scales, or crust.

Digenawl, a. (digen) Not squamous, or scaly.

Digenedl, a. (cenedl) Without a family.

**Digenedlawg, a. (digenedl) Ungenerated; not
of numerous family.**

**Digenedliad, s. m. (digenedl) A being void of
generation; a being ungenerated.**

Digenedlu, v. n. (digenedl) To cease generating.

Digenfigen, a. (cenfigen) Without envy.

Digenfigenawl, a. (digenfigen) Unenvious.

**Digenfigeniad, s. m. (digenfigen) A ceasing to en-
vy; a divesting of envy.**

**Digenfigenu, v. n. (digenfigen) To cease envy-
ing, to become unenvious.**

Digeniad, s. m. (digen) A scaling, a peeling.

Digenu, v. (digen) To scale, to clear of scales.

Digeraint, a. (ceraint) Having no kindred.

Digerdd, a. (cerdd) Songless, unartificial.

Pencerdd o ddigerdd ni ddigonid.

A master of the song would not be satisfied with what is not
song. *Phyllip Brydydd.*

**Digerth, a. (certh) Not evident, or conspicuous,
not imminent. Oddigerth, except.**

Digerthu, v. a. (digerth) To make uncertain.

Digerydd, a. (cerydd) Without reproof or rebuke

**Digeryddawl, a. (digerydd) Unreproved, unchas-
tized; impunitive, unpunishable.**

Digeryddiad, s. m. (digerydd) A ceasing to rebuke

Digeryddu, v. n. (digerydd) To cease chastising.

**Digeryddwch, s. m. (digerydd) Irreproveableness;
impunity; exemption from reproof.**

Can doddwyf a digeryddwch,
Na ddala far casar cas heddwch.

Since I am come with impunity, cherish no odiously-faming
anger disagreeable to peace. *Cynddelw. i'r argl. Rhys.*

Digerygaw, v. a. (ceryg) To take out stones.

**Digiad, s. m. (dig) A becoming angry; a dis-
pleasing, or offending.**

**Digiaw, v. a. (dig) To offend, to affront; to be
offended, to be angry, or displeased.**

Hawdd yw digiaw dig.

It is easy to affront the angry. *Adage.*

Digiawl, a. (dig) Tending to anger or displeasure.

Digib, a. (cib) Having no husk, shell, or pod.

Digibaw, v. a. (digib) To shell, to divest of husks.

Digibawl, a. (digib) Tending to cast the shell.

**Digibiad, s. m. (digib) A shelling, or casting of
the shell, or husk.**

Digiedig, a. (dig) Affronted, offended, displeased

Digig, a. (cig) Without flesh, not fleshy.

Digigaw, v. a. (digig) To divest of flesh.

Pa sawl un a ddigiga un cyfreithiwr i godi ei grombil ei hun.

How many a one doth a single lawyer make bare of flesh to
swell out his own paunch. *Elis Wyn, B. Cwsg.*

Digil, a. (cil) Without retreat; not giving way.
Digiliad, s. m. (digil) A being without retreating.
a. Free from retreating.

Llewiad digiliad, galon gryn,
 Llawrodded noddod Nudd gysadlu.

A depredator that retreats not, the terror of the foes, the ready-handed refuge that may be compared with Nudd.

Gr. ab M. ab M. Dafydd.

Digiliaw, v. n. (digil) To cease from retreating.
Digilwg, a. (cilwg) without a frown; kind.
Diglaer, a. (claer) Not splendid, or bright.
Diglaf, a. (claf) Not sick, or indisposed.
Diglau, a. (clau) Not continual; unsteady.
Diglefydchawl, a. (diglaf) Not apt to sicken.
Diglefychiad, s. m. (diglaf) A convalescence.
Diglefychu, v. n. (diglaf) To cease being sick.
Diglefyd, a. (diglaf) Free from infection.
Digliw, a. (cliw) Incompact; deformed.
Digliwdawd, s. m. (digliw) Incompactness.
Diglod, a. (clod) Without fame, not famed; without praise, not praiseworthy.

Diglod pob anhawddgar.

Whatever is unamiable is void of praise.

Adage.

Diglodedd, s. m. (diglod) Want of fame or renown
Diglodrwydd, s. m. (diglod) Want of celebrity.
Digloff, a. (cloff) Not lame or halting; perfect.

Digloff ei mollant hyd wlad ogledd.

Free from halting is her fame as far as the north country.

Rhisierdyn.

Digloffedd, s. m. (digloff) Freedom from lameness
Digloff, v. a. (digloff) To divest of lameness.
Digloffiad, s. m. (digloff) A curing of lameness.
Digloffni, a. (digloff) Void of halting, not lame.
Diglust, a. (clust) Earless; void of hearing.
Diglwm, a. (clwm) Without a knot; not knotty.
Diglwyf, a. (clwyf) Without infection, sane.
Diglwyfaw, v. a. (diglwyf) To cure of disorder.
Diglwyfawl, a. (diglwyf) Uninfectious.
Diglwyfiad, s. m. (diglwyf) A curing of ailment.
Diglymawl, a. (diglwm) Tending to untie.
Diglymiad, s. m. (diglwm) A divesting of knots.
Diglymu, v. a. (diglwm) To divest of knots.
Digllawn, a. (dig) Full of rage, or displeased.
Digllonder, s. m. (digllawn) Displeasure, wrath.
Digllonedd, s. m. (digllawn) Displeasure, anger.
Diglloni, v. n. (digllawn) To be displeased.

Coddedig yd wyf o ddiglloni.

I am oppressed with displeasure.

Cynddelw.

Dignap, a. (cnap) Without a knob, not knotty.
Dignapiad, s. m. (dignap) A divesting of knobs.
Dignapiaw, v. a. (dignap) To divest of knobs.
Dignapiawl, a. (dignap) Tending to rid of knobs.
Dignewyll, a. (cnewyll) Having no kernels.
Dignewylliad, s. m. (dignewyll) A taking out of kernels; a becoming without kernel.
Dignewyllu, v. a. (dignewyll) To take out the kernel; to become void of kernel.
Digoddawl, a. (digawdd) Inoppressive.
Digoddi, v. a. (digawdd) To rid of vexation.
Digoddiad, s. m. (digawdd) A ridding of vexation
Digoddiant, a. (digawdd) Free from vexation.

Duw a'n dyffyrth yn ddigoddiant oddiwrth y tan.

God will uphold us free of harm from the fire.

Ll. G. Hergest.

Ef a fu ymbllith y bleiddau yn ddigoddiant.

He has been amongst the wolves secure from danger.

Mabinogion.

Digoed, a. (coed) Without timber, woodless.
Digoedawl, a. (digoed) Tending to rid of trees.
Digoedi, v. a. (digoed) To divest of timber.

Tir a ddigoeter pum mlynedd y dylyr ei aredig.

Land that shall be grubbed for five years it ought to be ploughed.

Welsh Laws.

Digoeg, a. (coeg) Not empty, undeceiving.
Digoegedd, s. m. (digoeg) Freedom from vanity.
Digoegni, s. m. (digoeg) Freedom from deceit.
Digoegryw, a. (digoeg—rhyw) Not of base sort.
Digof, a. (dig—of) Emotion of temper; ire.
Digofaint, s. m. (digof) Displeasure; anger.
Digofi, v. n. (digof) To be displeased or angry.

Deuddeg mil yn y gyman
 A gredwa drwy lef leuan;
 Golychant, gobrynant ran,
 Yn nefoedd nis digofant.

Twelve thousand in the convention believed through the voice of John: they worship, they merit their portion, in heaven they will not be wrathful.

Taliesin.

Digofiad, s. m. (digof) A being displeased.
Digofiant, s. m. (digof) Displeasure, anger.
Digofus, a. (digof) Apt to be displeased, angry.
Digoll, a. (coll) Without a lapse, perfect. *Dyn digoll*, a well-shaped man. *Y ddigoll lwyd*, least endweed; called also, *y benddu*, and *llysiau y gynddaredd*.

Digolled, a. (digoll) Free from loss or damage.

A fo digywilydd a fydd digolled.

He that is shameless will be free from loss.

Adage.

Digollediad, s. m. (digolled) Indemnification; a securing from loss; a freeing from loss.
Digolledig, a. (digoll) Not lost; undamaged.
Digolledrwydd, s. m. (digolled) An indemnity.
Digolledu, v. a. (digolled) To make good a loss.
Digolliant, s. m. (digoll) Freedom from loss.
Digon, s. m. (dig) Enough, sufficiency. *a. Enough. v. n. To be able. Digon da*, good enough, very well; *digon call*, cunning enough. *Digon mab Alar*, a warrior so called, who lived in the sixth century.

Digon o ddyledogrwydd,
 A bonedd, oedd rinwedd rwydd.

Enough of nobility and pedigree was a passing virtue.

E. Samuel.

Digon Crist trist yn llawen.

Christ can make the sad to be joyful.

Adage.

Digonawd, s. m. (digon) Sufficiency, a satisfying
Digonawl, a. (digon) Sufficient, abundant; sated.
Digonedd, s. m. (digon) Sufficiency; abundance.
Digoni, v. a. (digon) To effect, to make, to do; to do what is adequate; to be able, may, or can; to satisfy, to satiate, to fill, to sate.

A ddigonais o gam—madden.

What I have committed of wrong—forgive.

Gw. Brycheiniawg.

Pwy a ddigon fadden pechodau!

Who is able to forgive our sins?

W. Salisbury.

A galwn ar y gwr a'n digones.

And let us call on him that made us.

Taliesin.

Llys y daw deon i'w ddarymred,
 Llys Efa i feirdd y digoned.

The hall where strangers shall come to frequent, the hall of Eva for bards it was made.

Cynddelw, i Efa f. Madawg.

Digoniad, s. m. (digon) An effecting; a sufficing.
Digoniannawl, a. (digoniant) Efficacious; prevailing; triumphant.
Digoniannu, v. (digoniant) To effectuate; to make effectual; to make sufficient; to triumph.
Digoniannus, a. (digoniant) Effectual; prevalent; triumphant; tending to suffice.
Digoniant, s. m.—pl. digoniannau (digon) Effectuation; action; power; sufficiency; prevalence; triumph; conquest; superiority.

Pan fo son am ddigoniant,

Dy roi'n uwch pob dewr a wnant.

When there is mention made of superiority, every hero will acknowledge thee the first.

T. Pry.

O bu drin ar y mab draw,
A blynyddoedd bliu iddaw,
Ei gynnydd a'i ddigoniant
A dyf—

If yonder youth has been involved in conflict, and has had years of trouble, his prosperity and abundance shall multiply.
Gyto y Glyn.

Digonoldeb, *s. m.* (digonawl) Satiety; abundance
Digonoli, *v. a.* (digonawl) To satiate; to satisfy.

Digonolrwydd, *s. m.* (digonawl) Sufficiency; satiety; plenty, or abundance.

Digor, *s. m.* (dig) A habit, or passion.

Digorff, *a.* (corff) Without a body, bodiless.

Digorffawl, *a.* (digorff) Unembodied, unbodied.

Digorffawr, *a.* (digorff) Uncorporeal, unbodied.

Digorffi, *v. a.* (digorff) To disembody, to unbodify.

Digorffiad, *s. m.* (digorff) A disembodifying.

Digorfforawl, *a.* (digorffawr) Tending to disembody; disembodifying; unembodied; uncorporeal

Digorffori, *v. a.* (digorffawr) To disembody.

Digorfforiad, *s. m.* (digorffawr) A disembodifying.

Digosb, *a.* (cosb) Unpunished, or unchastized.

Digosbawl, *a.* (digosb) Not liable to punishment.

Digosbi, *v. n.* (digosb) To cease from punishing.

Digosbiad, *s. m.* (digosb) Exemption from punishment; a being unchastized.

Digost, *a.* (cost) Free of expence, or cost.

Digostiad, *s. m.* (digost) A saving from cost.

Digostiaw, *v. n.* (digost) To save from expence.

Digraff, *a.* (craff) Not sharp, careful, or particular

Gwreidd-fab Gruffudd, ddigraffaf am reg,
Yn neddfau mawr-deg Nudd a Mordaf.

The manly son of Gruffudd, the most unparticular about a gift, after the transcendent maxims of Nudd and Mordaf.
Bleddyn Fardd, m. Llywelyn II.

Digraffawl, *a.* (digraff) Unimpressive; undiscerning

Digraffedd, *s. m.* (digraff) Want of perception.

Digraffiad, *s. m.* (digraff) A divesting of acuteness

Digraffu, *v. n.* (digraff) To cease holding in view.

Digraid, *a.* (craid) Without ardency; impassionate

Digraiff, *a.* (craiff) Without warmth or cherish.

Digrain, *s. m.* (crain) A wandering, a stray, a going out of the way; error. *Myned ar ddigrain, to go astray.*

Ni choellr dyn ar ddigrain;
Ni wyr neb beth yw ei ddamwain.

A man when on his stray will not be believed, nobody knows what is his fate.
M. ab Llywarch.

Digrain, *a.* (crain) Wandering; astray; abroad.

Digrain yw ochain pawb yn uchel.

Loud is the grieving of every one abroad. *Cynddelw.*

Digrawn, *a.* (crawn) Without accumulation.

Digred, *a.* (cred) Without belief; infidel.

Digredawl, *a.* (digred) Unbelieving; faithless.

Digredu, *v. n.* (digred) To cease believing.

Digreedig, *a.* (creedig) Uncreated, unformed.

Digreidiad, *s. m.* (digraid) A divesting of ardency

Digreidiaw, *v. a.* (digraid) To divest of ardency.

Digreidiawl, *a.* (digraid) Unpoignant, unardent.

Digreiffiant, *a.* (digraiff) Void of warmth.

Cain deyrn, cyn bych digreiffiant.
Can ddiŵyn oes-gwyn esgarant
Can Dduw Rhen yn rhan westfiant,
Can ddiwedd pob bychedd bych saut.

Fair chieftain, ere thou art void of warmth by disappointing the life-craving foes, with God the Creator in the share of the asylum, by terminating every existence mayest thou be a saint.
Ll. P. Much, i L. ab Iorwerth.

Digreiffiaw, *v. n.* (digraiff) To cease forgiving.

Digreiffiawl, *a.* (digraiff) Unforgiving; severe.

Digreulawn, *a.* (creulawn) Not cruel or fierce.

Digreulondeb, *s. m.* (digreulawn) Gentleness.

Digreulonder, *s. m.* (digreulawn) Gentleness.

Digreuloni, *v. n.* (digreulawn) To become divested of fierceness, or ferociousness.

Digribddail, *a.* (cribdddail) Without extortion.

Digribddeiliaw, *v.* (cribdddail) To cease cheating.

Digrif, *a.* (crif) Amusing, facetious, merry, pleasant, delightful.

Ac o'i nerth y chwarddwn,
Ac y byddwn ddigrif.

And by his power I would laugh, and I should be merry.
Taliesin.

Digrifaad, *s. m.* (digrif) The art of amusing, or pleasing; a being diverted.

Digrifawl, *a.* (digrif) Tending to amuse.

Digrifau, *v. a.* (digrif) To amuse; to make mirth, to please; to be amused or pleased.

Rhai drwg, a gaffant yma drythyllwch, a gwleddau, a ddigrifeir o edrych, ac o ymgysgu a'r gwreidd teg, ac a falcir o'r gwisgoedd mawrwerthiawg, ac a ymdderchafant o oludoedd, ac adeiladau mawreddig.

Wicked ones, that receive here voluptuousness and feasts, shall be diverted with gazing on, and sleeping with the fair women, and shall be made proud with the costly garments, and they shall exalt themselves with riches and magnificent buildings. *Elucidarius.*

Digrifddoeth, *a.* (digrif—doeth) Merrily wise.

Digrifedd, *s. m.* (digrif) Ludicrousness; mirth.

Digrifgall, *a.* (digrif—call) Merrily discreet.

Digrifiaith, *s. f.* (digrif—iaith) Burlesque,

Digrifwas, *s. m.* (digrif—gwas) A comic man.

Digrifwch, *s. m.* (digrif) Amusement; pleasantry; pleasure, mirth, delight.

Nid digrifwch ond gwach.

There is no amusement like a hawk. *Adage.*

Digrifwedd, *s. f.* (digrif—gwedd) A ludicrous appearance. *a.* Grotesque, ludicrous.

Digrintach, *a.* (crintach) Not stingy, or miserly.

Digroen, *a.* (croen) Having no skin or crust.

Digroeni, *v. a.* (digroen) To excoriate, to flay; to pare off the crust, or surface.

Digroeniad, *s. m.* (digroen) Excoriation; a flaying

Digronawl, *a.* (digrawn) Unaccumulating.

Digroni, *v. n.* (digrawn) To cease collecting.

Digroniad, *s. m.* (digrawn) The state of being unaccumulated. *a.* Profuse, unbounded.

Rhaidd a grenia, rhawd rhodd digroniad.

He would grasp a spear the unbounded giver to the throng.
Rhisieryd.

Erbyn fy marwawl, ddiweddawl ddydd,
Eur-dad, digroniad dy garennnydd!

Accept my mortal, my concluding day! father of purity, unbounded is thy love.
Ll. Goch ab Meurys Hen.

Digrybwyll, *a.* (crybwyll) Unintimated, unhinted

Digrych, *a.* (crych) Not wrinkled, or not ruffled.

Digrychawl, *a.* (digrych) Tending to make smooth

Digrychiad, *s. m.* (digrych) A ridding of roughness

Digrychni, *a.* (digrych) Clear from wrinkles.

Digrychu, *v. a.* (digrych) To clear of wrinkles.

Digryd, *a.* (cryd) Without trembling.

Digryn, *a.* (cryn) Without trembling, or shaking.

Digrynawl, *a.* (digryn) Not apt to tremble.

Digryniad, *s. m.* (digryn) A being without shaking

Digryno, *a.* (cryno) Incompact, untidy; careless.

Gores un gwr ei wyneb,
Gwr, ni wyr ddigaru neb;
Gwr arianawg digryno,
Gwr yw a'i aur fal y gro.

A man of the best countenance, one that knows not how to discard any body; a man abounding with riches that doth not heed it, a man is he whose gold is common as the pebbles.
L. G. Cothi.

Digrynôad, *s. m.* (digryno) The state of being unaccumulated; a ceasing to collect together.

Digrynôawl, *a.* (digryno) Not apt to amass.

Digrynodedb, *s. m.* (digryno) Uncollectedness.

Digrynôl, *v. n.* (digryno) To cease accumulating.

Digu, *a.* (cu) Not affectionate, not loving.

Hylad beirdd digeirdd, digu o'i dwyn;
Hylwydd cwyn cyn darfu.

The bounteous to the bards, it is unlovely that she should be taken away; prosperous is grief since she is vanished.
Sefyn.

Digudd, a. (cudd) Unconcealed, or unhidden.

Gruffudd ddigudd ymddyglad
Ab Cynfrig, Wyndodig dad.

Gruffudd of open demeanour, the son of Cynfrig, a Venedocian
sire. *D. ab Gwilym, i G. Gryg.*

Diguddadwy, a. (digudd) Unconcealable, open.

Diguddiad, s. m. (digudd) A ceasing to hide.

Diguddiaw, v. a. (digudd) To unhide, to disclose.

Diguddiawg, a. (digudd) Unconcealed.

Ar lles beirdd bwrdd diguddiawg,
Ar lied byd boed hirhoedlawg.

For the benefit of bards the conspicuous board, abroad in the
world may he be long-lived. *Ein Wan. i R. ab Llywelyn.*

Diguddiawl, a. (digudd) Not apt to conceal.

Digus, a. (dig) Displeasing, displeased, vexatious.

Dyrws o fab, diwres fu,
Digus na chaid ei dagu.

A mischievous chap, without a spark of passion was he, it is
vexatious but that he could be choked. *Gr. ab I. ab Ll. Fychan, i Eiddig.*

Digust, a. (cust) Without contact, unobscured.

Hyd y gwyl golwg digust,
Hydr yw, ac y clyw clust.

As far as the infallible sight may ken, certain it is, and as far
as the ear can hear. *D. ab Gwilym.*

**Digwedd, s. f. (dig—gwedd) A countenance of
displeasure; appearance of anger.**

Digones Dofydd digwedd arnaf,
Marw Morgeneu, marw Mordaf,
Marw Morien, marw a garaf!

The Creator has wrought upon me displeasure, the dying of
Morgeneu, the dying of Mordaf, the dying of Morien, the dying of
whom I love! *Cyfoesi Myrddin.*

Digwl, a. (cwl) Blameless, or unblameable.

Digwsg, a. (cws) Void of sleep, or sleepless.

Digwydd, a. (cwydd) Without a lapse, or fall.

Digwyddaw, v. n. (digwydd) To cease falling.

Digwyddawl, a. (digwydd) Not tending to fall.

Digwyddedig, a. (digwydd) That is not fallen.

Digwyddiad, s. m. (digwydd) A ceasing to fall.

Digwyp, a. (cwyp) Without a lapse, or fall.

Diwraidd cybyddiaeth, a dewredd y dyn,
Dwy-gampfynawg yn ddigwyp fonedd.

Baseless the avarice, and the gallantry of the man, who has the
two-fold qualities of the courteous, and is of pedigree without a
lapse. *Sefnyd.*

Digwypadwy, a. (digwyp) That cannot fall.

Digwypaw, v. n. (digwyp) To cease falling.

Digwypawl, a. (digwyp) Not tending to fall.

Digwympiad, s. m. (digwyp) A ceasing to fall.

Digyfaill, a. (cyfaill) Having no friend, friendless

Digyfannedd, a. (cyfannedd) Not domestic.

Digyfanneddawl, a. (digyfannedd) Uninhabited.

**Digyfannediad, s. m. (digyfannedd) A divesting
of habitation; a desolating.**

Digyfanneddu, v. n. (digyfannedd) To desolate.

Digyfarwydd, a. (cyfarwydd) Uninformed.

**Digyfarwyddaw, v. n. (digyfarwydd) To cease in-
forming; to cease from guiding.**

**Digyfarwyddawl, a. (digyfarwydd) Not apt to in-
form; being undirected or unguided.**

**Digyfarwyddiad, s. m. (digyfarwydd) A want of
information; a being uninformed.**

**Digyfarwyddyd, a. (digyfarwydd) Without guid-
ance, instruction, or information.**

Digyfedd, a. (cyfedd) Not sharing the feast.

Neud nad rhydd fy llyw, llew Trefgarnedd;
Neud trwm o'i eisiau dau digyfedd.

It is not that my chief is not at liberty, the lion of, Trefgarnedd;
are not two destitute of feasting pensive because he is wanting.
Gwyl. Ddu, m. Syr Gr. Llwyd.

Digyfeilliach, a. (digyfaill) Without friendship.

**Digyfeilliad, s. m. (digyfaill) A becoming unso-
cial; a ceasing to be friends.**

**Digyfeilliaw, v. n. (digyfaill) To cease being
friends; to withdraw from society.**

Digyfieud, s. m. (cyfieud) A disconnection.

Digyfieudaw, v. a. (cyfieudaw) To disjoin.

Digyfieudawl, a. (cyfieudawl) Unconjoined.

Digyfludd, a. (cyfludd) Free from impediment.

Seithwyr y buam, dinam, digythradd,
Digyfludd eu cyflam.

Seven persons we have been without a stain, undisturbed and un-
restrained in their joint career. *Etn. ab Gwgawn.*

**Digyfluddiad, s. m. (digyfludd) A being unimped-
ed: a divesting of hinderance.**

Digyfluddiaw, v. n. (cyfludd) To cease impeding.

Digyfluddiawl, a. (digyfludd) Unobstructive.

Digyflwyn, a. (cyflwyn) Unaccompanied.

Gwr llwyr llu Lloegrwys digyflwyn.

A man void of attachment towards the Lloegrian host.

Cynddelw, i'r argl. Rhys.

Digyflwynaw, v. a. (digyflwyn) To disattach.

Digyflwyniad, s. m. (digyflwyn) A disattaching.

Digyfnerth, a. (cyfnerth) Helpless; unaided.

Y trigollion duon—anwybodus a digyfnerth ydynt; ac am hyny yn
hawl a braut brodyr.

The black inhabitants they are ignorant and helpless; and for that
reason under the claim and privilege of brothers. *Iolo Morgannwg.*

Digyfnerthawl, a. (digyfnerth) Not auxilliary.

**Digyfnerthiad, s. m. (digyfnerth) A divesting of
help, support, or assistance.**

Digyfnerthwydd, s. m. (cyfnerth) Helplessness.

**Digyfnerthu, v. a. (digyfnerth) To divest of help,
support, or assistance.**

Digyfnewid, a. (cyfnewid) Without intercourse.

**Digyfnewidiad, s. m. (digyfnewid) Want of com-
merce, freedom from changing.**

**Digyfnewidiaw, v. n. (digyfnewid) To cease chang-
ing together.**

**Digyfnewidiawl, a. (digyfnewid) Uncommutable;
unchanging.**

Digyfoeth, a. (cyfoeth) Destitute of wealth.

Digyfoethawg, a. (digyfoeth) Unwealthy; poor.

Digyfoethedig, a. (digyfoeth) Unendowed.

Digyfoethi, v. a. (digyfoeth) To spoil of wealth.

Ni fedd namyn Ddw digyfoethi dyn,
Digardd Lywelyn, lew tra gwellt.

No one has a right except God to divest man of riches, uninju-
red Llywelyn thou who art a lion beyond the sea.

Hywel Foel ab Griffri.

**Digyfoethogawl, a. (digyfoethawg) Tending to
impoverish or to divest of wealth.**

**Digyfoethogi, v. a. (digyfoethawg) To spoil of
wealth; to make poor.**

A gwybydd di nad efelly y dylai dalu i mi; myfi yn ei gyfoeth-
ogi ac yntau i'm digyfoethogi.

And know that it is not so he should requite me; I enriching
him, and he to make me poor. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

**Digyfoethogiad, s. m. (digyfoethawg) A divesting
of wealth; a making poor, or impoverishing.**

Digyfraid, a. (cyfraid) Wanting necessities.

Digyfraith, a. (cyfraith) Without any law.

Digyfran, a. (cyfran) Having no participation.

**Digyfranadwy, a. (digyfran) Not to be partici-
pated; uncommunicable.**

Digyfranawg, a. (digyfran) Unparticipating.

**Digyfranawl, a. (digyfran) Unparticipated; un-
communicative; absolute.**

**Digyfraniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (digyfran) A being
without participation.**

**Digyfraniaeth, s. m. (digyfran) Exemption from
sharing, or participating; absolutism.**

**Digyfranrwydd, s. m. (digyfran) Unparticipate-
ness.**

**Digyfranu, v. n. (digyfran) To cease participat-
ing, or sharing together.**

Digyfrif, a. (cyfrif) Of no account; reputeless.

Digyfrwng, a. (cyfrwng) Without intervention, immediate, or proximate.

Yr hen ddalar ynteu, ac y rhan hyny o'r nefoedd ag a losgir (yr hon yw y rhan ag sydd yn dwyn perthynas ddigyfrwng i'r ddalar hon) nid ydynt i'w troi ynddim, ond i'w hadnewyddu i fod yn gartref cyflawnder.

The old earth then, and that part of the heavens as shall be burnt (the which is the part that bears immediate relation to this earth) they are not to be turned to nothing, but to be renovated to be the abode of righteousness.

Ier. Owain.

Digyfrwydd, a. (cyfrwydd) Unpropitious.

Ni bydd digyfrwydd wrth ei gilydd.

He will not be unpropitious to his follower.

Myrddin.

Digyfrwyddaw, v. n. (digyfrwydd) To become unpropitious; to cease prospering.

Digyfrwyddawl, a. (digyfrwydd) Unpropitious.

Digyfrwyddiad, s. m. (digyfrwydd) A being unpropitious, want of prosperity.

Digyfryngadwy, a. (digyfrwng) That cannot intervene; that will not admit a separation.

Digyfryngawl, a. (digyfrwng) Unintervening.

Digyfryngiad, s. m. (digyfrwng) Unintervention.

Digyfryngrwydd, s. m. (digyfrwng) Immediateness.

Digyfryngu, v. n. (digyfrwng) To cease intervening; to become immediate.

Digyfwng, a. (cyfwng) Without an intervening, immediate, without a space between.

Digyfyng, a. (cyfyng) Unconfined, not strait.

Cynran, ran gyfran gyfradw welling bardd,
Balch digardd, digyfyng.

An original proprietor, who divides his share, who commiserates with the dejected bard, he is stately, unblemished and untricked.

Cynnddelw. m. teulu O. Gwynedd.

Digyfyngawl, a. (digyfyng) Not apt to confine.

Digyfyngiad, s. m. (digyfyng) A being unstraitened; a being made capacious.

Digyfyngu, v. a. (digyfyng) To divest of straitness, narrowness, or difficulty.

Digyffelyb, a. (cyffelyb) Matchless, incomparable.

Digyffraw, a. (cyffraw) Undisturbed, composed.

Digyffröawl, a. (digyffraw) Not tending to disturb.

Digyffröedig, a. (digyffraw) Unagitated, unmoved.

Digyffröi, v. n. (digyffraw) To cease agitating.

Digyffröus, a. (digyffraw) Not apt to be agitated.

Digylid, s. m. (digwl) Irreprehension, a clearing.

Digylu, v. a. (digwl) To free from blame.

Digylus, a. (digwl) Irreprehensible, blameless.

Digymal, a. (cymal) Jointless, unjointed.

Digymalawg, a. (digymal) Having no joints.

Digymaledig, a. (digymal) Dislocated.

Digymaliad, s. m. (digymal) A dislocation.

Digymalu, v. a. (digymal) To dislocate.

A'm holl esgyrn—
Ellwaith a ddigymalwyd.

And all my bones a second time were dislocated.

W. Middleton, Ps. 22.

Digymeriad, a. (cymeriad) Without acceptance; of no account, or estimation.

Digymeriadawl, a. (digymeriad) Unacceptable.

Digymhar, a. (cymhar) Matchless, unmatched.

Digymharedd, s. m. (digymhar) Matchlessness.

Digymhariad, s. m. (digymhar) A being unmatched; a being without comparison.

Digymhariaeth, s. m. (digymhar) Exemplarity.

Digymharu, v. a. (digymhar) To cease matching.

Digymhell, a. (cymhell) Unconstrained, unoffered.

Digymhorth, a. (cymhorth) Succourless, helpless.

Digymhorthawl, a. (digymhorth) Unapt to aid.

Digymhorthi, v. (digymhorth) To cease aiding.

Digymhorthiad, s. m. (digymhorth) A being unaided, want of support; a ceasing to aid.

Digymhrudd, a. (cymhrudd) Not sullen or glum.

El sydd—

Digymhrudd wrth eirchlad.

He is not morose to the petitioner.

Cynnddelw.

Digymhwyll, a. (cymhwyll) Irrational, silly.

Dafydd—

Digymhar gerdd digymhwyll,

Dod ar awen d'aur enau

Nawdd Duw, ac na ddywed au.

Davydd of matchless song void of reason, resign the muse of thy golden tongue to the will of God, and tell not a falsehood.

D. ab Gwilym, ymdd. a'r brawd.

Digymhwyllaw, v. n. (digymhwyll) To cease being rational; to cease reasoning.

Digymhwyllawg, a. (digymhwyll) Irrational.

Digymhwylliad, s. m. (digymhwyll) Irrationality.

Digymmrad, a. (cymmrad) Void of evil intent.

Dirnad di gymmrad gym'ryd bedydd.

A harmless intimation the taking of baptism. Gwalchmai.

Digymmrodawl, a. (cymmrodawl) Unconciliatory, not apt to be congenial, unsociable.

Digymmrodedd, s. m. (cymmrodedd) An unreconciled state; want of sociableness.

Digymmwedd, a. (cymmwedd) Without jesting.

Digymwl, a. (cymwl) Cloudless, unclouded.

Digymylawg, a. (digymwl) Not cloudy.

Digymylu, v. n. (digymwl) To clear of clouds.

Digymysg, a. (cymysg) Uncompounded, pure.

Digymysgedd, s. m. (digymysg) Unmixt state.

Digymysgiad, s. m. (digymysg) An unmixing; a being uncompounded, or unblended.

Digymysgu, v. a. (digymysg) To unmix.

Digynfyl, a. (cynfyl) Without contention.

Gwell cyfoeth bychan yn llonydd ddigynfyl, na chyfoeth mawr yn aflonydd, ofalus, dan fygwth a thalu teyrnged i wyr Rhafn.

Better is a little dominion quietly without strife, than great dominion, if in trouble and anxiety, under the awe and the paying of tribute to the men of Rome.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Digynhen, a. (cynhen) Without dispute or strife.

O bydd heb sori, cri cryf,
Digynhen ydyw genyf.

If he should be unoffended, powerful the cry, it is uncontented with me.

D. ab Gwilym.

Digynhenawl, a. (digynhen) Unquarrelsome.

Digynheniad, s. m. (digynhen) A ceasing strife.

Digynhenu, v. n. (digynhen) To cease strife.

Digynhenus, a. (digynhen) Uncontentious.

Digynhwrf, a. (cynhwrf) Undisturbed, unagitated, dispassionate, calm, tranquil.

Digynnaliaeth, a. (cynnaliaeth) Void of support.

Digyniad, a. (cyniad) Without elevation, level.

Digynneddf, a. (cynneddf) Void of virtue.

Digynneddfawl, a. (digynneddf) Tending to divest of virtue, or property.

Digynneddfiad, s. m. (digynneddf) A divesting of virtue, or inherent quality.

Digynneddfu, v. n. (digynneddf) To divest of a quality, or virtue.

Digynneiliaeth, a. (cynneiliaeth) Void of support or maintenance.

Digynniwair, a. (cynniwair) Unfrequented.

Digynnor, a. (cynnor) Without a support.

Digynnorth, a. (cynnorth) Without support.

Digynnorthwy, a. (digynnorth) Helpless, unaided.

Digynnorthwyad, s. m. (digynnorthwy) A ceasing to support, assist, aid, or help.

Digynnorthwyaw, v. n. (digynnorthwy) To desist from aiding, or supporting.

Digynnorthwyawl, a. (digynnorthwy) Not tending to succour, or support; unassisting.

Digynnrygedd, a. (cynnrygedd) Void of harm.

Doai Gaerlleon deg anrhegion digynnrygedd.

Caerlleon came with fair presents void of mischief.

Gr. a M. ab Dafydd.

Digynnydd, a. (cynnydd) Void of increase.
Digynnyddawl, a. (digynnydd) Unincreasing.
Digynnyddiad, s. m. (digynnydd) A decreasing.
Digynnyddu, v. (digynnydd) To cease growing.
Digynnyg, a. (cynnyg) Without an offer; matchless, incomparable. *Dyma yd digynnyg, here is incomparable corn. Dyfed.*
Digynnyrch, a. (cynnyrch) Unproductive.
Digynnyrchawl, a. (digynnyrch) Unproductive.
Digynnyrchiad, s. m. (digynnyrch) A ceasing to yield or produce.
Digynnyrchu, v. n. (digynnyrch) To cease producing or yielding; to cease increasing.
Digynnyred, a. (cynnyred) Unfrequented.
Digynnysgaeth, a. (cynnysgaeth) Void of portion.
Digynnysgaethawl, a. (digynnysgaeth) Not tending to enrich, or endow, unendowed.
Digynnysgaethiad, s. m. (digynnysgaeth) A divesting of endowment; a being unportioned.
Digynnysgaethu, v. a. (digynnysgaeth) To divest of portion or endowment.
Digynghan, a. (cynghan) Discordant, discord.
Digynghanedd, a. (cynghanedd) Inharmonious.
Digynghor, a. (cynghor) Unadvised, injudicious.

*Dyn, pe can gryfed a dau,
 Digynghor ei dwg angau.*

*Man, if as strong as two, death without advice will take him.
 Meredydd ab Rhys.*

Digyngwedd, a. (cyngwedd) Unassimilating.
Digyngyd, a. (cyngyd) Inconsiderate, injudicious.
Digyrrith, a. (cyrrith) Not miserly, bountiful.

*I deg eryr digyrrith
 Aed y glod fal od a gwlith.*

*To the fair eagle void of meanness let praise go like the snow
 and dew. Gut. Owain.*

Digyrrithrwydd, s. m. (digyrrith) Bounteousness.
Digysdadliad, a. (cystadliad) Incomparable.
Digysgiad, s. m. (digwsg) A ceasing to sleep.
Digysgu, v. n. (digwsg) To cease sleeping.
Digysellt, a. (cysellt) Unadapted, unsuitable.
Digyselltiad, s. m. (digysellt) A making unmeet.
Digyselltu, v. a. (digysellt) To make unsuitable.
Digyswllt, a. (cyswllt) Disjunct, uncopulative.
Digysylltiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (digyswllt) Disjunction; a disjoining; a being unjoined.
Digysylltu, v. a. (digyswllt) To disconnect.
Digywair, a. (cywair) Without order, or accuracy; out of order, or trim; out of tune.

*Paid—
 A'th gowydd iaith ddigywair.*

*Cease with thy jingling of discordant language.
 D. ab Gwilym.*

Digyweiriad, s. m. (digywair) A being unregulated; a being disordered.
Digyweiriaw, v. a. (digywair) To disorder.
Digyweiriawl, a. (digywair) Tending to disorder.
Digywilydd, a. (cywilydd) Shameless, impudent.
Digywilydd-dra, s. m. (cywilydd) Shamelessness.
Digywilyddiad, s. m. (digywilydd) A becoming shameless, or impudent.
Digywilyddiaw, v. n. (digywilydd) To cease being ashamed; to become impudent, or brazen.
Dihad, a. (had) Having no seed, or seedless.
Dihaedd, a. (haedd) Without attainment.
Dihaeddiannawl, a. (dihaeddiant) Undeserving.
Dihaeddiant, a. (dihaedd) Being without desert.
Dihaer, a. (haer) Not asserted, or disputed.
Dihafarch, a. (hafarch) Void of listlessness; active; energetic; courageous, bold.

*Arthur ddihafarch ateb,
 Ni sai gelyn i'th wyneb;
 Rhag angeu ni ddianc neb.*

Arthur of bold answer, a foe will not stand before thee; from death none will escape. Ymdd. Arthur ac Eliwled.

Mab Llywarch ddihafarch ddyndid.

The son of Llywarch of undaunted manhood. Ll. P. Moch.

Dihafarchawl, a. (dihafarch) Not apt to be listless; of an active disposition.

*Rhowch y march dihafarchawl,
 Y march a'i dwg yn mraich diawl.*

Bestow the steed that is not restive, the steed will bear him to the arms of the devil. T. Prys.

Dihafarchedd, s. m. (dihafarch) Undauntedness.
Dihafarchiad, s. m. (dihafarch) A divesting, or a becoming divested of listlessness.

Dihafarchu, v. n. (dihafarch) To become bold.
Dihail, a. (hail) Without service; unserved.
Dihain, a. (hain) Not epidemic; uninfected.
Dihaint, a. (haint) Freedom from infection.
Dihalawg, a. (halawg) Unpolluted, undefiled.
Dihalen, a. (halen) Void of salt, saltless.
Dihaleniad, s. m. (dihalen) A divesting of salt.
Dihalenu, v. a. (dihalen) To divest of salt.
Dihalagedig, a. (dihalawg) Unpolluted; pure.
Dihalogi, v. a. (dihalawg) To divest of pollution.
Dihalogiad, s. m. (dihalawg) A making undefiled.
Dihalogrwydd, s. m. (dihalawg) Undefiledness.
Dihallt, a. (hallt) Not salt, or not saline.
Dihalltu, v. a. (dihallt) To divest of saltiness.
Dihamdden, a. (hamdden) Without leisure.
Dihamddenawl, v. a. (dihamdden) Not at leisure.
Dihamddenu, v. a. (dihamdden) To rid of leisure.
Dihanfod, a. (hanfod) Void of existence.
Dihanfodedd, s. m. (dihanfod) Non-existence.
Dihap, a. (hap) Luckless, or unfortunate.

*Y byd—
 Dihawddgar faint, ni charwn,
 A dihap fyth ydyw hwn.*

The world, of unamiable importance, I would not love, and ever luckless it is. T. Prys.

Dihatriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (hatriad) Denudation.
Dihatru, v. a. (hatru) To undress, to strip.
Dihawdd, a. (hawdd) Not easy, or facile.

*Ni cholir o'i thir nag o'i thewdor annedd,
 Troedfedd, er dihedd dihawdd hebgor,
 Ni llefais neb trais tros ei hysgor,
 Ni chymhwyl neb twyll tyllu ei dor.*

Of its land, and of its thick covered habitation there will not take place the loss of a single foot, notwithstanding discord difficult to avoid; no one will dare to trespass over its bound, none will by deceit pierce its door. Llywelyn Fardd, i. Eglwys Gadfan.

Dihawddamawr, a. (hawddamawr) Unwelcome.

*Trist-lam i'r ddihawddamawr,
 Talcen moel myharen mawr.*

Bad luck to the unwelcome one, with the bare phiz of a great wether. D. ab Gwilym, i'r Ddylluan.

Dihawddgar, a. (hawddgar) Disagreeable, unlovely.
Dihawddgarwch, s. m. (hawddgar) Disagreeableness.
Dihawl, a. (hawl) Claimless, void of right.
Dihawnt, a. (hawnt) Void of alacrity; listless.
Dihawntwydd, s. m. (dihawnt) Listlessness.
Dihawntus, a. (dihawnt) Listless; backward.
Dihedd, s. m. (hedd) Discord. a. Without peace.

Nid eiddun dedwydd dihedd.

The prudent will not wish for discord. Adage.

*Gwyddyl, a Brython, a Rhomani,
 A wnaont dihedd a dyfysgi.*

The Gwyddelians, and the Brythons, and the Romans will create discord and confusion. Hoianau Myrddin.

Diheddadwy, a. (dihedd) Unappeasable, implacable.
Diheddawg, a. (dihedd) Unappeased; unpeaceable.

*Pan ddyffon dros for gwyr eneirchiawg—
 Erddi heb fedd yn myd diheddawg.*

When the hyperborean men shall cross over the sea—fields will be left uncreaped, in a tumultuous world. Hoianau Myrddin.

Diheddiad, s. m. (dihedd) A divesting of peace.
Diheddu, v. a. (dihedd) To render untranquil.

Diheiliad, s. m. (dihail) A ceasing to serve.
Diheiliaw, v. n. (dihail) To cease attending.
Diheiliawg, a. (dihail) Having no attendance.
Diheiniad, s. m. (dihain) A being uninfected.
Diheiniaw, v. a. (dihain) To clear of infection.
Diheiniawl, a. (dihain) Not tending to infect.
Dihen, a. (hen) Not old, not aged; unantique.
Dihenydd, s. m. (hanu) He that is without origin, or proceedeth not. *Yr Hen Ddihenydd*, the Ancient of Days.
Diheuddwch, s. m. (dihaedd) Want of attainment
Diheuddyd, a. (dihaedd) Void of attainment.
Diheurad, s. m. (dihaer) A giving up, or a ceasing to assert; an apology.

Fy aur! cymer ddiheurad,
 Ac iawn, lle ni ellir gwad.

My jewel! accept an *apology*, and amends, where there is no room for denial. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Diheuradwy, a. (diheurad) That may be excused.
Diheuraw, v. a. (dihaer) To apologize; to cease asserting or insisting.
Diheurawl, a. (dihaer) Apologetical; excusable.

Y ddiareb ddiheurawl
 Sy wir i'm oes, eiriau mawl:
 Dig am y gwir—

The *excusing* adage is verified in my life: displeased because of the truth. *T. Prys.*

Diheureb, s. f. (dihaer) The paroimia; an adage.
Diheuredig, a. (dihaer) Unasserted; apologized.
Diheurwr, s. m.—pl. diheurwyr (dihaer—gwr) An apologist; one who exonerates.
Diheurydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dihaer) An apologist.
Dihewyd, a. (hewyd) Void of ardency or zeal.
Dihil, a. (hil) Having no progeny, or issue.
Dihiliad, s. m. (dihil) A want of generating.
Dihiliawg, a. (dihil) Ungenerated; unproduced.
Dihinedd, s. m. (hinedd) Tempestuous weather.
Dihoced, a. (hoced) Fraudless, downright, honest, sincere, fair, open.

Tir prynoedd, llwyddoedd ar lled:
 Tycia pryniad dihoced.

He purchased land, he prospered all around: a bargain void of fraud will thrive. *Wat. Clywedawg.*

Dyro, Duw, fawredd drugareddion;
 Duw, wyd y celdwad dihocedion.

God, thy infinite mercies, bestow; God, thou art the protector of the upright ones. *W. Middleton.*

Dihocedawl, a. (dihoced) Not apt to defraud.

Dydi a'i cedwi rhag hawl;
 Cedwi bawb dihocedawl.

Thou wilt keep them from being called to account; thou wilt keep every body that is not deceitful. *W. Middleton.*

Dihocedrwydd, s. m. (dihoced) Freedom from fraud, or deceit; openness of dealing.
Dihocedu, v. n. (dihoced) To cease cheating.
Dihoen, a. (hoen) Void of vivacity; dispirited, dejected, cheerless, indisposed.
Dihoenawl, a. (dihoen) Tending to deject.
Dihoenedig, a. (dihoen) Enfeebled, withered.
Dihoenedd, s. m. (dihoen) Dispiritedness.
Dihoeni, v. n. (dihoen) To become languid, feeble, or faint; to pine, to wither, or decay.

Gnawdi ardd, pe'd fai'r harddaf
 Edwi'n ol dihoeni haf.

It is the fate of a garden, if it were the finest, to wither when the summer *deis* away. *Goronwy Owain.*

Dihoeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dihoen) A becoming languid; a pining; a withering.
Dihoenus, a. (dihoen) Dispirited, languid; unwell, or indisposed.
Dihoff, a. (hoff) Unamiable, unagreeable.
Dihoffedd, s. m. (dihoff) Unamiableness; disgust.
Dihoffi, v. n. (dihoff) To cease loving or liking.
Dihoffiad, s. m. (dihoff) A ceasing to love or like

Dihoffiant, s. m. (dihoff) Want of affection.
Diholedig, a. (dihawl) Unclaimed, undemanded.

—Oedd diholedig trestad
 A geiswys Caranmael y'ng had.

Unclaimed was the inheritance which Caranmael sought for by combat. *Llywarch Hen.*

Diholi, v. a. (dihawl) To divest of claim, or demand; to cease claiming.

Blwyddyn a hanner a lithrasai er pan ddiholesid o'i wlad, ac yn gwibiaw trwy yr eigiawn.

A year and a half had elapsed since the time *he had been banished* from his country, and was wandering on the ocean. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Diholiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dihawl) A disclaiming.
Dihoni, v. a. (honi) To cease asserting.
Dihort, a. (hort) Without reprehension; free from disgrace, irreproachable.
Dihortiad, s. m. (dihort) Irreprehension.
Dihortiaw, v. n. (dihort) To cease reprehending.
Dihortiawl, a. (dihort) Unreprehended.
Dihudd, a. (hudd) Without a covering.
Dihuddaw, v. a. (dihudd) To uncover.
Dihuddawl, a. (dihudd) Uncovered, unobscured.
Dihuddiad, s. m. (dihudd) An uncovering.
Dihuddiant, s. m. (dihudd) The want of covering
Dihufen, a. (hufen) Having no cream.
Dihufeniad, s. m. (dihufen) A taking off cream.
Dihufenu, v. a. (dihufen) To skim milk.
Dihul, a. (hul) Without a covering or facing.
Dihuliad, s. m. (dihul) A divesting of covering.
Dihuliaw, v. a. (dihul) To uncover. *Dihuliaw y bwrdd*, to clear the table.
Dihun, a. (hun) Void of sleep, sleepless.
Dihunad, s. m. (dihun) A waking, or rousing.
Dihunan, a. (hunan) Void of self, disinterested.
Dihunanedd, s. m. (dihunan) Disinterestedness.
Dihunaw, v. a. (dihun) To wake, to awake.

Dihunid a brydero.

He that studies *let him be sleepless.*

Adage.

Dihunawg, a. (dihun) Having no sleep.
Dihunawl, a. (dihun) Not soporific; unsleepy.
Dihwyl, a. (hwyl) Out of trim; disarrayed.
Dihwylaw, v. a. (dihwyl) To untrim, to disarray to strip, to undress; to divest.
Dihwyliad, s. m. (dihwyl) A divesting of trim; a disarranging; a stripping, or undressing.
Dihwylus, a. (dihwyl) Not in trim; unprosperous.
Dihyder, a. (hyder) Without reliance or hope.
Dihyderawl, a. (dihyder) Unrelying, mistrustful.
Dihyderiad, s. m. (dihyder) Want of reliance.
Dihyderu, v. n. (dihyder) To cease relying.
Dihyfyd, a. (hyfyd) Unpleasant, unagreeable.

Am Ddafydd dydd dihyfyd,
 Ab Gruffudd, grym gythrudd gryd.

After Dafydd it is a *dismal* day, the son of Gruffudd, the energy of the rage of a *tle*. *Bledwyn Fardd.*

Dihyll, a. (hyll) Not ugly, not unsightly; fair.
Dil, s. m.—pl. t. ion (il) What is effected, the effect of an agency, work; structure, texture.
Dil mel, a honeycomb.

Dilachar, a. (llachar) Not gleaming; not ardent.
Diladrad, a. (lladrad) Void of theft; honest.
Dilaes, a. (llaes) Not hanging low; not trailing.
Dilaesiad, s. m. (dilaes) A curtailing or tucking.
Dilaesu, v. a. (dilaes) To curtail; to tuck.
Dilaeth, a. (llaeth) Destitute of milk; weaned.
Dilaethiad, s. m. (dilaeth) A depriving of milk.
Dilaethu, v. a. (dilaeth) To divest of milk.
Dilafar, a. (llafar) Not loquacious; silent.

Yni mae mawr-wae, marwar cylestrig;
 Yni mae godrig dig dilafar.

In it there are woes extreme, and sulphury embers; in it there is the abode of silent wrath. *Bladdyn Fardd, i uffern.*

Dilafaredd, s. m. (dilafar) Taciturnity; silence.

Dilafariad, s. m. (dilafar) A ceasing to speak.

Dilafaru, v. n. (dilafar) To cease speaking.

Dilafur, a. (llafur) Illaborate, void of toil.

Dilain, a. (dil) Abounding with effect; being acted, or worked upon; agitated; consumed.

Y dragon coeling, nid coelfain ei ddwyn;
Ys coel brwyn braw dilain.

The ominous chief, his being taken away is no glad tidings; it is the sign of the pang of consuming grief.

Cynddelw, m. O. Gwynedd.

Rhyddyly dilain gwleiddiadon.

The feasting ones ought to be worked upon. *Cynddelw.*

All diliw dilain draig erhy.

Like the agitated shadow is the intrepid leader. *Cynddelw.*

Dilaith, a. (llaith) Not moist, or humid.

Dilan, a. (glan) Without a shore, shoreless.

Dilawch, a. (llawch) Without protection or keep.

Dilawen, a. (llawen) Not merry, not joyous.

Dilawenydd, a. (dilawen) Without mirth.

Dile, a. (lle) Without place, extinct, void.

Dilead, s. m. (dile) A divesting of place, abolition, abrogation, repeal.

Dilëadwy, a. (dilëad) That may be abolished.

Dilëaw, v. a. (dile) To blot out, or to raze.

Dilëawd, s. m. (dile) A blotting out, a cancelling.

Dilëawl, a. (dile) Tending to do away or blot.

Dilech, a. (llech) Not given to sculking.

Dilechawl, a. (dilech) Not apt to sculk or hide.

Dilechiad, s. m. (dilech) The state of being unhidden; a ceasing to lurk or sculk.

Toredwynt luchynt twrf dilechiad ffrawdd,
Trostan y'nghyrch blawdd Trystan angad.

A whirlwind's sudden sweep in the active onset, that is conspicuous, is the shaft in the outrageous conflict, with Trystan's grasp. *Rhisierdyn.*

Diled, a. (lled) Without breadth or extent.

Diledach, a. (lledach) Not of base extraction.

Diledawl, a. (diled) Not apt to dilate or spread.

Diledfryd, a. (lledfryd) Void of listlessness.

Diledfrydedd, s. m. (diledfryd) Alertness, or activity of mind; discretion.

Diledfrydu, v. n. (diledfryd) To cease being listless; to become active about, or circumspect.

Diledfrydus, a. (diledfryd) Of unwavering mind.

Diledgawdd, a. (lledgawdd) Void of indignity.

Diledgrefydd, a. (lledgrefydd) Void of half-believing or wavering faith.

Neu ddifryd ei fod a dan glodrydd
Dyffrynt diledgynt, diledgrefydd?

By being under the highly famed one, will not the tranquil, the sincere believing vale, be protected? *Llywelyn Fardd.*

Diledgynt, a. (lledgynt) Void of attack or onset.

Dilediad, s. m. (diled) Inexpansion, want of breadth.

Dilediaith, a. (llediaith) Free from corrupt accent, dialect, or provinciality.

Diledlef, a. (lledlef) Void of impure accent.

Llon fydd yn nydd ac yn nos,
Llef ddiledlef dda lwyd-los.

Cheerful will be both night and day, with voice melodious, the goodly grey piper. *D. ab Gwilym, i'r caws.*

Diledlyth, a. (lledlyth) Void of dejection.

Na chaffo chwedl diledlyth,
Na chymun am ei fun fyth.

May he not receive a consoling word, nor communion ever for his fair one. *D. ab Gwilym, i'r Bwa Bach.*

Diledrith, a. (lledrith) Void of delusion.

Diledrithedd, s. m. (diledrith) Undelusiveness.

Diledrithiaw, v. n. (diledrith) To cease to delude.

Diledrithiawg, a. (diledrith) Undelusory.

Diledrithiawl, a. (diledrith) Undelusive.

Diledryw, a. (lledryw) Not heterogeneous, or of mixed sort; undegenerate.

Diledrywiad, s. m. (diledryw) A becoming congenious; a divesting of degeneration.

Diledrywiau, v. a. (diledryw) To divest of a mixture of sorts; to become unheterogeneous.

Diledrywiawl, a. (diledryw) Undegenerating.

Dileddf, a. (lleddf) Not flagging, yielding, or giving way; obstinate; not oblique; not declining, direct, downright, sincere. *Dileddf Gyffredin*, Universal Justice, a book of legal authority, so called.

Ef a'i lain—

Rhudd diludd, dileddf gydymdaith.

He with his ruddy blade unopposed, a sincere companion.

Cynddelw.

Hael Owain—

Gwr dileddf prif-ddeddf Pryderi.

Generous Owain, an unbiassed man agreeable to the primary maxim of Pryderi. *H. Foel ab Griffri.*

Dileddfawl, a. (dileddf) Unyielding, rigid.

Dileddfiad, s. m. (dileddf) A being unyielding.

Dileddfu, v. n. (dileddf) To become unyielding.

Dilëedig, a. (dile) Divested of place; extinct, annulled, abrogated, or abolished.

Dilëedigaeth, s. m. (dilëedig) Extinction.

Diler, s. m.—pl. t. au (dil) Instrument, tool.

Dilerbren, s. m.—pl. t. i (diler—pren) A measuring rod, or perch.

Dilerw, s. m. (llerw) Not anything, nothing.

Diles, a. (lles) Void of benefit or good, useless.

Dilesawl, a. (diles) Unbeneficial, unprofitable.

Dilesedd, s. m. (diles) Unprofitableness.

Dilesig, a. (llesig) Not weak, or flimsy, unfeeble.

Dilesiad, s. m. (dilesig) A becoming unfeeble.

Dilesig, v. n. (dilesig) To be divested of feebleness, or weakness.

Dilesiad, s. m. (diles) A rendering unbeneficial.

Dilesiant, s. m. (diles) Disadvantage, harm.

Dilesrwydd, s. m. (diles) Uselessness, damage.

Dilesu, v. n. (diles) To become unbeneficial.

Dilettyb, a. (llettyb) Unsuspected, unsuspecting.

Hoff—

O doe latali dilettyb.

Delightful would it be should the unsuspected messenger come. *Llywelyn Moel.*

Dilëu, v. n. (dile) To divest of place, or locality, to delete, to blot out, to raze, to put out, to exterminate, to abolish, to abrogate, to annul.

Dilëu pechodau, to remit sins.

Dilëwr, s. m.—pl. dilëwyr (dile—gwr) Cancellor.

Dilew, a. (glew) Void of skill, or cunning.

Dilewddid, s. m. (dilew) Want of cleverness.

Dilewych, a. (llewych) Unilluminated, gloomy.

Dilewychawl, a. (dilewych) Unresplendant.

Dilewychiad, s. m. (dilewych) Want of light.

Dilewychu, v. n. (dilewych) To cease to illumine.

Diliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dil) Operation, work.

Diliaw, v. a. (dil) To work, to make accurate.

Dilid, a. (llid) Void of anger, or displeasure.

Dilidiad, s. m. (dilid) A becoming appeased.

Dilidiaw, v. n. (dilid) To be appeased.

Dilidia'r dyn dyledawg.

Be pacified, thou noble fair one.

D. ab Gwilym, i Forfudd.

Dilidiawg, a. (dilid) Void of ire, uninflamed.

Dilidiawl, a. (dilid) Of a tendency to assuage.

Dilig, a. (dil) That is made accurate.

Dilin, a. (dil) That is acted upon; worked, or wrought; beaten, made fine. *Hual dilin*, a fine-wrought fetter.

Ac y brenin Salomon a wnaif ddau gant o darianau aur dilin.

And king Salomon made two hundred shields of fine gold.

1 Kings, x. 16.

Diliw, *a.* (lliw) Colourless. *s. m.* A phantom.
 Diliwiad, *s. m.* (diliw) A divesting of colour.
 Diliwiant, *s. m.* (diliw) Want of colour.
 Diliwiaw, *v. n.* (diliw) To lose colour, to grow pale; to discolour, to divest of colour.

Diliwais am dal ewyn,
 Dau wae fi, ni wyr hi hyn!

For her with forehead like foam I grew pale, twice woe to me,
 she knows not this! *Syr S. Leiaf.*

Diliwiawl, *a.* (diliw) Tending to discolour.
 Dilochi, *v. n.* (dilawch) To cease from protecting.

Oedd gyr ban brofed, cyfred cyfor,
 Graidd goluch dyluch dilochitor.

When he was tried there was pursuit and universal running, violently he strews about and scatters so as not to be protected.
Cynddelw, i O. Gwynedd.

Dilochiad, *s. m.* (dilawch) Want of protection.
 Dilog, *a.* (llog) Without hire, or interest.
 Dilon, *a.* (llon) Not at ease, pleased, or content.

Adeiliodd cof dy alar
 i'm calon ddilon ddolur.

Remembrance of thy grief has formed in my pensive heart a disease.
Gr. ab M. ab Dafydd.

Diloni, *v. n.* (dilon) To become cheerless.
 Diloniad, *s. m.* (dilon) A becoming cheerless.
 Dilonydd, *a.* (llonydd) Not quiet, easy, or at rest.
 Dilonyddawl, *a.* (dilonydd) Tending to disquiet.
 Dilonyddiad, *s. m.* (dilonydd) A ceasing to be quiet.
 Dilonyddu, *v. n.* (dilonydd) To become restless.
 Dilonyddwch, *a.* (dilonydd) Without quietness.
 Dilosg, *s. f.* (di—llog) The house-leek.
 Diludd, *a.* (lludd) Void of restraint, irresistible.

Grym diludd Dillus fab Erfal.

The irresistible strength of Dillus the son of Erfal.
Cynddelw, i O. Gwynedd.

Diluddaw, *v. a.* (diludd) To divest of obstruction, to cease hindering, or restraining.
 Diluddawl, *a.* (diludd) Unobstructive, unresisting.
 Diludded, *a.* (diludd) Void of resistance.

Golygon gleision—
 Fy loer wiwdeg, lle'r ydyn?
 Diludded ynt i ladd dyn.

The blue eyes of my Cynthia passing fair, wherever they be they are without restraint to kill a man. *H. ab Rhys ab Gwilym.*

Diluddediad, *s. m.* (diludded) A divesting of restraint.
 Diluddedu, *v. a.* (diludded) To divest of weariness; a ceasing to be tired.
 Dilun, *a.* (llun) Without form, awkward.
 Diluniad, *s. m.* (dilun) A divesting of form.
 Diluniaw, *v. a.* (dilun) To divest of form.
 Dilwch, *a.* (llwch) Without dust, immaculate.
 Dilwgr, *a.* (llwgr) Undefined, unpolluted.
 Dilwrf, *a.* (llwrf) Not apt to flinch; uncowardly.
 Dilwybr, *a.* (llwybr) Pathless, or trackless.
 Dilwybraw, *v. a.* (dilwybr) To blot out a track.
 Dilwybriad, *s. m.* (dilwybr) An obliterating.
 Dilwydd, *s. f.* (dil—gwydd) Celandine, called also, *dilwydd felen, y ddiwlith, y ddiwythl, gwell no'r aur, llym y llygaid, llysiaw y wenol, llysiaw y llaw.*
 Dilwydd, *a.* (llwydd) Unprosperous, luckless.

Dos ymaith rhag dy somi,
 Dilwydd dalth, neu dy ladd di.

Go thee hence lest thou be deceived, unprosperous the journey, or thou mayest be killed. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Dilwyddaw, *v. n.* (dilwydd) To rid of luck.
 Dilwyddiannawl, *a.* (dilwyddiant) Unpropitious.
 Dilwyddiannu, *v. n.* (dilwyddiant) To become unprosperous, or unfortunate.
 Dilwyddiannus, *a.* (dilwyddiant) Unprosperous.
 Dilwyddiant, *a.* (llwyddiant) Void of prosperity.
 Dilwyddus, *a.* (dilwydd) Unpropitious, abortive.

Dilwyn, *v. n.* (llwyn) To cease keeping; to shed.

Clywid y ddalar yn crynu gan dwrf sodlau y mlwyr yn dilwyn enaid.

The earth was felt to tremble from the violence of the heels of the warriors shedding of souls. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Dilwyth, *a.* (llwyth) Without a load or cargo.
 Dilwythaw, *v. a.* (dilwyth) To unload, to discharge a burden; to cease loading.
 Dilwythiad, *s. m.* (dilwyth) An unloading.
 Dilychiad, *s. m.* (dilwch) A clearing of dust.
 Dilychu, *v. a.* (dilwch) To clean from dust.
 Dilyd, *v. a.* (llyd) To follow, to follow after, to pursue; to give one's mind to a thing. *Dilyd gwirionedd, to follow equity; yn dilyd llettygarwch, given to hospitality.*

Neud caeth i'm dilyd lid llawredd:
 Neud caith beirdd cyflaith am eu cyfedd.

Doth not the displeasure of many pursue me; are not the national bards restrained from their feasts? *Gwil. Ddu o Arfon.*

Dilyfn, *a.* (llyfn) Not smooth, or sleek.

Oedd dilyfn aur a dalai,
 Oedd diludd budd myn y bai.

The gold that he was worth was not smooth, without an obstacle was gain wherever he was. *Bleddyn Fardd.*

Dilyfniad, *s. m.* (dilyfn) A divesting of smoothness, or sleekness.
 Dilyfnu, *v. n.* (dilyfn) To divest of smoothness.
 Dilygad, *a.* (llygad) Without eyes, sightless.
 Dilygeidiad, *s. m.* (dilygad) A divesting of sight.
 Dilygeidiaw, *v. a.* (dilygad) To pull out the eyes.
 Dilygrawl, *a.* (dilwgr) Unpolluting, not apt to spoil, or perish, unperishable.
 Dilygredig, *a.* (dilwgr) Unpolluted, unspoiled.
 Dilygredd, *s. m.* (dilwgr) Undefinedness, purity.
 Dilygriad, *s. m.* (dilwgr) A being undefined.
 Dilygru, *v. a.* (dilwgr) To divest of pollution.
 Dilyn, *v. a.* (llyn) To follow, to imitate.
 Dilynadwy, *a.* (dilyn) That may be followed.
 Dilynawl, *a.* (dilyn) Following, imitative.
 Dilynedig, *a.* (dilyn) That is followed, or pursued.
 Dilynedigaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dilynedig) The act or state of following, imitation.
 Dilyngar, *a.* (dilyn) Apt to follow, or imitate.
 Dilyngarwch, *s. m.* (dilyngar) Aptness to follow.
 Dilyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dilyn) A following, a pursuing, imitation; also, a follower, or disciple.
 Dilyniaeth, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dilyn) A following.
 Dilyniedydd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (dilyn) A follower, a pursuer, an imitator, a disciple.
 Dilyniedyddes, *s. f.—pl. t. au* (dilynied) Disciple.
 Dilyr, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (dil) Instrument, tool.
 Dilyrbren, *s. m.—pl. t. i* (dilyr—pren) A measuring rod, a perch, or pole.

Y brawd ail-ienaf a ddyly ranu y tyddynau, canys dilyrbren fydd ef yna, ac yr hynaf ddewisaw.

The second youngest son ought to divide the tenement, for in that case he is the meter, and the eldest to choose. *Welsh Laws.*

Dilys, *a.* (llys) Not to be rejected; unavoidable, unobjectionable, certain, secure. *Yn ddilys, certainly; dilys genyf, I am certain of it.*

Ni ddaliaf ddilys o ddyn.

I shall not lay hold of a certain person. *Adage.*

Dilysdawd, *s. m.* (dilys) Certainty, security.
 Dilysedig, *a.* (dilys) Unrejected, secured.
 Dilysiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dilys) A making certain, a securing.
 Dilysiant, *s. m.* (dilys) Unavoidableness. *a.* Unrejected, not disallowed, certainty.
 Dilysiantrwydd, *s. m.* (dilysiant) Certitude.
 Dilysawl, *a.* (dilys) Unexceptionable, unrejected.
 Dilysioldeb, *s. m.* (dilysawl) Unobjectionableness.

Dilysrwydd, s. m. (dilys) Certitude; security.

Sef yw dilysrwydd, bod yn warant i'r neb a'i pryno, hyd na allo arall na dala, na damdwng, na phrofi meddiant, namyn ei fod yn eiddaw ef.

Certitude implies the warranting of a thing to him that shall buy it, so that another can nor hold, nor have interest in, nor prove possession, but that it is his own property. *Welsh Laws.*

Dilysu, v. n. (dilys) To cease objecting to or rejecting; to certify; to make certain.

Dilyswch, s. m. (dilys) Certitude; security.

Awn a'r frys i'th lys, a'th ddilyswch,
Mal yr âa o'r glyn gwenyn i gwch.

We will repair in haste to thy court, and thy security, as bees go to a hive from the vale. *W. Llyn, i R. Fychan.*

Dilyswr, s. m.—pl. dilyswyr (dilys—gwr) A certifier; one who makes certain.

Dilysydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dilys) Certifier.

Dilyth, a. (llyth) Void of feebleness or weakness.

Nid rhaid, ddelfw euraidd ddilyth,
It ofn pechawd fethl-gnawd fyth.

There is no occasion, infallible golden image, for thee to be ever afraid of flesh-tempting sin. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Yn gaer dal, yn geirw dilyth,
Yn gadernyd i'n byd byth.

As a towering wall, as vigorous stags, and a continual strength to our state. *Ieuan Waed Da.*

Dilywodraeth, a. (llywodraeth) Anarchical.

Dilywodraethawl, a. (dilywodraeth) Anarchical.

Dilywodraethiad, s. m. (dilywodraeth) A divesting of government or authority.

Dilywodraethu, v. n. (dilywodraeth) To cease governing; to divest of government.

Dill, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ill) A plait or fold.

Gwn—

A hyd y llawr dilliau hwn.

A gown with its folds trailing the ground. *S. Tudur.*

Dillad, s. pl. aggr. (dill) Apparel, or clothes.

Bonedd a dywys,
Dillad a gynwys.

Nobility will lead, clothes will shelter. *Adage.*

Dilladawl, a. (dillad) Relating to clothing.

Dilladedig, a. (dillad) Furnished with clothes.

Dilladfa, s. f.—pl. t. au (dillad—ma) A place for clothes, or wardrobe.

Dilladiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dillad) An apparelling, or clothing; drapery.

Dilladu, v. a. (dillad) To clothe, or to array.

Ar ei ol—

Pwy ddillada noeth di frawd,
Pwy bair y tlawd o fara?

After him, who will clothe the naked and forlorn, who will support the poor with bread? *T. ab Ieuan Madawg.*

Dilladwr, s. m.—pl. dilladwyr (dillad—gwr) A clothier; a maker of habits; a tailor.

Dilledydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dillad) An arrayer.

Dilledyn, s. m. dim. (dillad) A garment, a vest.

Dilliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dill) A folding over.

Pob dilliad caud euall,
Mal llong, dros ymyl y llall.

Every folding close and sharp, like in a ship, over the edge of the other. *Guto y Glyn, i arfau gwynion.*

Dilliadwr, s. m.—pl. dilliadwyr (dilliad—gwr) A plaiter, a folder.

Dilliauw, v. a. (dill) To plait, to fold over.

Dilliawg, a. (dill) Abounding with folds or plaits.

Dilliedig, a. (dilliad) Folded, plaited; rabbeted.

Dilliedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dilliad) A folder.

Dilliwr, s. m.—pl. dillwyr (dill—gwr) A folder, a plaiter.

Dillni, s. m. (dill) Smartness; elegance.

Llafn marwor—
Dillni beirdd y deellir.

A fire colour slip, it is reckoned the ornament of bards. *R. Goch Eryri, i wregys.*

Dillyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dill) A pretty thing; a jewel; an ornament. *Dillynion ymadrawdd, beauties of language.*

Llunais gerdd o ddillynion
I geislaw dyhuddaw hon.

I have composed a song of beauties to try to reconcile this fair one. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Dillyn, a. (dill) Neat, trim, spruce; gay, fine.

Dillynder, s. m. (dillyn) Smartness, elegance.

Dillynedd, s. m. (dillyn) Smartness; prettiness.

Dillynes, s. f.—pl. t. au (dillyn) A smart female.

Delw ddoeth hudolaidd lawr,
Dillynes y dwyll uniawn.

A cunning figure most fascinating, the jewel of downright deception. *Gutyn Owain.*

Dim, s. m. (im) A nought, nothing, a trifle; a something; all; every thing. *Y dim lleiaf, the least trifle: dim wy, the skin which surrounds the egg in the shell.*

Nid dim ond Duw, nid Duw ond dim.

The only nothing is God, and the only God is nothing. *Barddas.*

Nid anfederal ond dim, nid dim ond Daw.

Nothing is the only incomprehensible, God is the only nothing. *Adage.*

Dim, a. (im) Nothing, nought; any, anything; no, none, not any. *Dim gwaith, no work; dim yn y byd, nothing in the world; heb dalu dim, without being worth any thing.*

Dyly mach ni dyly ddim.

He deserves a surety that deserves nothing. *Adage.*

Gwell Duw no dim.

God is better than anything. *Adage.*

Marw fydd Einiawn dawn dinam,
Oddyna ni fydd da dim.

Einion of faultless genius will be dead, thenceforth nothing will be good. *Gr. ab Gwrganan.*

Dim, adv. (im) Nothing, or in no degree.

Dimai, s. f.—pl. dimeiau (dim) A halfpenny.

Pen punt a hlogwrn dimai.

The head of a pound and tail of a halfpenny. *Adage.*

Dimedd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dim) A nothingness.

Dim o ddimeddion cred.

Nothing of the nothings of christendom. *Adage.*

Dimeiweth, s. f. (dime—gwerth) Halfpenny-worth.

Din, s. f.—pl. t. ion (in) What surrounds, what is an extremity, border or limit; a fortified hill, or mount; a camp; a fort. It forms the names of a great number of places in those countries which were inhabited by the *Cymmry*. Hence the *dunum*, *dinum*, or *dinium*, of the Romans; the *tune*, *don*, *ton*, and *town* of the English.

Dinacâad, s. m. (dinag) Exemption from denial.

Dinacâawl, a. (dinag) Not apt to refuse or deny.

Dinacâu, v. n. (dinag) To desist from refusing.

Dinag, a. (nag) Without exception, or denial.

Dinag draig dinas cerddorion.

Void of refusal is the lord of the city of songsters. *H. Foel ab Griffri.*

Dinam, a. (nam) Unexceptionable; without exception; certain; blameless.

Hi nith i deg ysblenydd,
A'i mam oedd wawr ddinam ddydd.

She the niece of the bright sunshine, and her mother was the spotless dawn of the day. *D. ab Gwilym, i Forfudd.*

Arwr Dinefwr dinamed adaf,
Neud athwyf a'th weled
Yn benaf, yn bennaeth o'r gred?

Hero of Dinefwr with a hand so unused to except, by seeing thee am I not become the first, the chief of christendom? *L. P. Mock.*

Dinamedd, s. m. (dinam) Unexceptionableness.

Dinas, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (din—as) A fortress, a fortified town; a city. It forms the names of several places in Wales; as *Bryn Dinas*, *Dinas Corddyn*, *Dinas Mawddwy*, and *Dinas Faraon*, the old name of *Dinas Emrys*, in Snowdon.

Dinasaid, a. (dinas) Like a city, city-like.

Dinasawl, a. (dinas) Civic, or relating to a city; municipal; civil. *Moesau dinasawl*, manners of the town.

Dinasfaint, s. m.—pl. dinasfreintiau (dinas—braint) The privilege of a city.

Dinaslywodraeth, s. m. (dinas—llywodraeth) Municipal government or police.

Dinaswr, s. m.—pl. dinaswyr (dinas—gwr) A citizen, a freeman of a city.

Dinaw, v. a. (din) To encompass, to entrench.

Dinawdd, a. (nawdd) Void of protection, or refuge.

Dinegyf, a. (dinag) Without a negative.

*Dur goch bar llachar, llawch deon,
Dinegyf neges rhodollon.*

*With the reddened steel spear gleaming, the refuge of strangers,
void of denial to the travellers. H. Foel ab Griffri.*

Dinerth, a. (nerth) Impotent, unable, feeble.

Dinerthawl, a. (dinerth) Tending to enervate.

Dinerthedd, s. m. (dinerth) Impotence, feebleness

Dinerthiad, s. m. (dinerth) Enervation; a weakening, or enfeebling.

Dinerthu, v. (dinerth) To debilitate, to enervate; to cease from strengthening.

Dinesig, a. (dinas) Belonging to, or produced in a city. *Brethyn dinesig*, superfine cloth.

*Mi af i—
Ddwyn oes mewn tref ddinesig.*

I will go to spend life in a privileged town. Guto y Glyn.

Dinesydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dinas) A citizen, a freeman of a city; a denizen.

Dinesyddawl, a. (dinesydd) Municipal; relating to a city, or a citizen.

Dinesyddiad, s. m. (dinesydd) Enfranchisement.

Dinesyddiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dinesydd) A municipality.

Dangaws dy fod dy hunan yn wr rhydd o ddinesyddiaeth Crist.

*Show that thou art thyself a free man of the immunity of Christ.
R. Fychan, Ym. Duwioldeb.*

Dinesyddiaethawl, a. (dinesyddiaeth) Municipal.

Dinesyddiaw, v. a. (dinesydd) To denizen, to enfranchise; to make a citizen.

Dinewid, a. (newid) Void of change or motion.

Dinewidiad, a. (dinewid) Without a changing. *Duw dinewidiad*, the unchangeable God.

Dinewidiaw, v. n. (dinewid) To cease changing.

Dinewidiawl, a. (dinewid) Unchangeable.

Dinidr, a. (nidr) Void of hinderance or delay.

Yn ddinidr, without delay, presently.]

Dinidraw, v. a. (dinidr) To disentangle, to free.

Dinidrawl, a. (dinidr) Tending to disentangle.

Dinidredd, s. m. (dinidr) Freedom from embarrassment, disengagement.

Dinidri, s. m. (dinidr) Disengagement.

Dinidriad, s. m. (dinidr) A disembarassing.

Diniwaid, a. (niwaid) Harmless; innocent.

Diniwed, a. (niwed) Harmless, or innocent.

Diniwedu, v. a. (diniwed) To save from harm; to indemnify; to make harmless.

*Llawenâu a orug Priaf gan obeithiaw anfon Esonia ei chwaer
adref drachefu, a diniwedu o wyr Groeg wyr Troca am y dirmyg
a gawsynt.*

*Priam thereupon rejoiced, hoping that Esonia his sister would
be sent home again, and that the men of Greece would make
amends to the men of Troy on account of the offence they expe-
rienced. H. Dared—Mabinogion.*

Diniweidiad, s. m. (diniwaid) A divesting of harm; a rendering harmless; a making amends.

Diniweidiaw, v. a. (diniwaid) To divest of harm.

Diniweidiawl, a. (diniwaid) Not apt to hurt.

Diniweidrwydd, s. m. (diniwaid) Harmlessness.

Dinod, . (nod) Not remarkable, of no account.

Dinodawl, a. (dinod) Unremarkable; unobvious.

Dinodedd, s. m. (dinod) Want of notoriety.

Dinodi, v. a. (dinod) To divest of notoriety.

Dinodd, a. (nodd) Without juice, juiceless; dry: the herb knawell.

Dinodded, a. (dinawdd) Void of refuge, defenceless, or unprotected.

Dinoeth, a. (noeth) Not naked or exposed.

Dinoethi, v. a. (dinoeth) To cover nakedness.

Dinwyf, a. (nwyf) Without vigour or life.

*Wrth Fablon afoa dinwyfau isod
Eisteddasom ninnau.*

*By the river of Babilon void of energies below we also sat.
W. Middleton.*

Dinwyfaw, v. a. (dinwyf) To divest of vigour, briskness, or liveliness.

*Ni allyd, rhag trymfryd tranc,
Ddinwyfaw y ddyn lefanc.*

*Thou couldst not, because of the sad thought of dissolution, calm
the passion of the young damsel. Meistr Harri, i Ieu. Tew.*

Dinwyfawl, a. (dinwyf) Apt to divest of vigour.

Dinwyfiad, s. m. (dinwyf) A divesting of briskness, vigour, or liveliness.

Dinwyfiant, s. m. (dinwyf) Freedom from liveliness, or warmth of passion; continence.

Dinwyth, a. (nwyth) Void of trick; void of mischief; harmless.

Dinwythaw, v. a. (dinwyth) To divest of harm.

Dinwythawl, a. (dinwyth) Not apt to do harm.

Dinwythiad, s. m. (dinwyth) A divesting of tricks or making harmless.

Dinych, a. (nych) Void of pain, or torture.

Dinynd, s. m. dim. (din) An edge, or border.

Dinystr, s. m.—pl. t. au (din—ystraw) Destruction

*Camau a beiau lle bon',
A yr ddinystr ar ddynion.*

*Iniquities and faults where they are will bring destruction on
men. W. Llwyn.*

Dinystradwy, a. (dinystr) That may be ruined.

Dinystraw, v. a. (dinystr) To destroy, to ruin, or to overthrow.

Dinystrawl, a. (dinystr) Destructive, pernicious.

Dinystredig, a. (dinystr) Demolished; ruined.

Dinystriad, s. m. (dinystr) A destroying; a razing; a ruining.

Dinystroldeb, s. m. (dinystrawl) Destructiveness.

Dinystrolrwydd, s. m. (dinystrawl) Destructiveness; a demolished or ruined state.

Dinystrwr, s. m.—pl. dinystrwyr (dinystr—gwr) A destroyer, or demolisher.

Diobaith, a. (gobaith) Hopeless, or void of hope. s. m. Despair.

*Ef molir pawb wrth ei walth;
Ni char Dofydd diobaith.*

*Every body will be praised according to his work; God loves
not despair. Lleford.*

Y galon sydd yn fwy ei thwyll no dim, a drwg diobaith ydyw.

*The heart is fuller of deceit than anything, and is desperately
wicked. Ier. Owain.*

Diobeithiad, s. m. (diobaith) A despairing.

Diobeithiaw, v. n. (diobaith) To cease hoping; to despair; to become hopeless.

*Ac fal yd oeddynt yn diobeithiaw o hyny, enachaf eu cenadau yn
ymchwelyd o Germania, a Celdric yn dywysawgarnadwynt a chwe-
chan llong canhynt yn llawn o farchogion arfawg.*

*And as they were despairing in consequence of that, behold
their ambassadors returning from Germany, with Celdric as a lead-
er over them, accompanied with six hundred ships full of armed
men. Gr. ab Arthur.*

- Diobeithiawl, a. (diobaith)** Apt to despair.
Diobeithiwr, s. m.—pl. diobeithwyr (diobaith—gwr) A despairer, a hopeless man.
Diober, a. (gober) Unprofitable, or useless.
Dioberi, s. m. (diober) A thing of nought.
Dioberu, v. a. (diober) To make unprofitable.

Os tir a hollych, mynegi pa ddydd yth ddyoresgynwyd o hono, a pha le y mae y tir, a pha faint y sydd iddo; a mynegi pa un o'r tri diebryd yth ddioberwyd o'th eiddaw.

If it is land thou art claiming, then to declare what day thou wert dispossessed of it, and where the land is situated, and what privilege appertains to it; and to declare by which of the three diseisins thou wert deprived the enjoyment of thy property.
Welsh Laws.

- Dioberwr, s. m.—pl. dioberwyr (diober—gwr)** A worthless idle fellow; a loiterer; a drone.

Ni ddylly cyfraith ar neb waeth no ei allu; ac nid oes i minnau allu; ac nid wyf ddioberwr: ac nid wyf yn ffo i anghywiad rhag yr hawl hono.

The law should impose upon no one more than his ability, and to me there is not the ability; and I am not one void of industry; and I do not flee to a foreign country from that action.
Welsh Laws.

- Dioberydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (diober)** An idler.
Diochel, a. (gochel) Not avoided; unavoidable.
Diochelawg, a. (diochel) Not apt to avoid.
Diochelgar, a. (diochel) Not apt to avoid.
Diochelgarwch, s. m. (diochelgar) Intrepidity.
Diocheliad, s. m. (diochel) A ceasing to avoid.
Diochelyd, v. n. (diochel) To cease avoiding.
Diochwith, a. (gochwith) Not at all awkward.

Celfyddodau man ni fo marwawl,
 I foli fy rhl, rwyf angerddawl
 Rhyfel diogel, diochwith hawl.

My arts may they not be inanimate, to praise my prince, the furious leader in the unavoidable war, whose title is not sinisterous.
Ein. ab Gwgawn, i L. ab Iorwerth.

- Diodgar, a. (diawd)** Given to drinking.
Diodgarwch, s. m. (diodgar) Aptness to drink.
Diodi, v. a. (diawd) To give drink; to drink.

Hi a aeth ac a lanwal y gostrel o'r dwfr, ac a ddiodai y llanc.

She went and she filled the pitcher of the water, and she supplied with drink the young man.
Genesis, xxi. 19.

- Diodiad, s. m. (diawd)** A supplying with drink.
Diodid, a. (odid) Not scarce; not dubious. *Camp ddiodid*, a remarkable exploit.
Diodor, a. (godor) Uninterrupted; continual.

Oedi cyfraith yn ddiodor.

Delaying the law continually.

Welsh Laws.

- Diodrig, a. (godrig)** Void of loitering, or delay.
Diodwr, s. m.—pl. diodwyr (diawd—gwr) A tippler, or one given to drinking.
Dioddef, a. (goddef) Exempt from suffering.
Dioddefadwy, a. (dioddef) Impassible.
Dioddefawl, a. (dioddef) Not apt to bear.
Dioddefgar, a. (dioddef) Impatient; impassive.
Dioddefgarwch, s. m. (dioddefgar) Impassibility.
Dioddefiad, s. m. (dioddef) Exemption from suffering or bearing.
Dioddefus, a. (dioddef) Impatient, unapt to bear.
Dioed, a. (oed) Void of delay. *Yn ddioed*, without delay, off hand, immediately.
Dioedi, v. n. (dioed) To cease to be delaying.
Dioediad, s. m. (dioed) Exemption from delay.
Dioedran, a. (oedran) Not of age, under age.

Ni ellir canlyn cwyn unig rhag mab dioedran heb ei dad, neu geldwad, tra dylio fod drosto.

An action cannot be prosecuted singly against a son under age without his father, or his guardian, whilst he should answer for him.
Welsh Laws.

- Dioer, a. (goer)** Doubtless; certainly, verily.

Mygr hyloew magwyr hoew-loer,
 Morfudd deg ei deurudd dioer.

The bright wall illumed by the playful moon, so is Morvudd, doubtless, whose cheeks are fair.

- Dioerder, a. (oerder)** Free from cold or chillness.

Dyred l'r llwyn, mwyn yw mai,
 Dioerder yw'r clyd l'r-dal.

Come to the grove, sweet is May, free from chillness are the fresh retired bowers.
D. ab Gwilym.

- Diofal, a. (gofal)** Void of care, careless, negligent; innoxious; at ease, composed, tranquil.
Mae efe yn ddiotal iawn, he is very comfortable.

Dyfod, cyd bych diofal,
 A wna dy dwyl yn dy dal.

Whilst thou art negligent, thy deceit will appear in thy face.
Robin Ddu.

- Diofaled, s. m. (diofal)** Carelessness; innoxious.
Diofaliad, s. m. (diofal) A becoming careless.
Diofalon, a. (diofal) Void of cares or anxiety.
Diofalrwydd, s. m. (diofal) Carelessness; ease.
Diofalu, v. n. (diofal) To become careless.
Diofalus, a. (diofal) Not careful; innoxious.
Diofalwch, s. m. (diofal) Carelessness; negligence.
Diofer, a. (ofer) Not vain, or not abortive.

Melinau—lle daw a'i helynt,
 Diofer gwaith dwfr a gwynt.

The mills—where he comes with his concern, not vain the labour of water and wind.
Gutyn Owain.

- Dioferedd, a. (diofer)** Void of carelessness, or trifling. *Wyf yn ddioferedd*, I am in earnest.
Dioferfryd, a. (diofer—bryd) Void of trifling.
Diofid, a. (gofid) Void of affliction or toil.
Diofidiad, s. m. (diofid) A ceasing to grieve.
Diofidiaw, v. n. (diofid) To cease grieving.
Diofidiawl, a. (diofid) Unafflicting; at ease.
Diofn, a. (ofn) Void of fear, undaunted.
Diofnawd, a. (diofn) Intrepid, not timorous.

Gweleis wledig dig diofnawd,
 Ofai ei ofn efys giwdawd.

I beheld a prince wrathful and intrepid, the tribe of hostility dread his fear.
Cynddelw, i'r argl. Rhys.

- Diofnawg, a. (diofn)** Unfearful, undaunted.
Diofnawl, a. (diofn) Not fearful, undaunted.
Diofni, v. a. (diofn) To put out of fear.
Diofniad, s. m. (diofn) A being void of fear.
Diofnogrwydd, s. m. (diofnawg) Fearlessness.
Diofnus, a. (diofn) Not timorous or fearful.
Diofregedd, s. m. (gofregedd) Earnestness, gravity. *a. Void of trifling; earnest, diligent.*
Diofryd, s. m.—pl. t. au (gofryd) Freedom from indecision of mind; determination, resolution, decision; vow; a renouncing by an oath. *Cymeryd diofryd brawd*, to undertake the decision of a sentence, or to take upon one the functions of a judge.
Diofrydai, s. c.—pl. diofrydeion (diofryd) A devotee; one who is under a vow.
Diofrydawg, a. (diofryd) Determined; devoted; votive. *Dyn diofrydawg*, a man bound by a vow, a votary, or devotee.
Diofrydawl, a. (diofryd) Devoted, votive, votary.
Diofrydedig, a. (diofryd) Devoted; abjured.
Diofrydedd, s. m. (diofryd) Devotedness.
Diofrydiad, s. m. (diofryd) A deciding; a vowing.
Diofrydu, v. a. (diofryd) To determine, to resolve; to make a vow; to abjure; to renounce by oath; to become decided.
Diofrydwr, s. m.—pl. diofrydwyr (diofryd—gwr) One who is resolved, or decided; a devotee, a votarist, or votary.
Diofrydydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (diofryd) Devotee.
Diogan, a. (gogan) Reproachless, irreprehensible.

—l'r llawraeth
 Llauer marchog diogan,
 A llauer mil o wyr man.

To the ground went many a reproachless knight, and many a thousand of vulgar men.
S. Tudyr.

- Dioganair, a. (diogan—gair)** Undetractive.
Dioganawl, a. (diogan) Undetractive, unslandered.

Dioganiad, s. m. (diogan) A ceasing to detract.
Diogann, v. n. (diogan) To cease reproaching.
Dioganus, a. (diogan) Unreproachful, undetractive.
Dioganwr, s. m.—pl. dioganwyr (diogan—gwr)
 One who is free from detraction or reproach.
Diogel, a. (gogel) Unexposed, secure; middling.

Po dyfnaf y mor diogelaf fydd y llong.

The deeper the sea most secure will be the ship. *Adage.*

Diogelawg, a. (diogel) That is made secure.
Diogeledd, s. m. (diogel) Security, safety, certainty.
Diogeliad, s. m. (diogel) A making safe.
Diogelrwydd, s. m. (diogel) Security, certainty.
Diogelu, v. a. (diogel) To make safe, to secure.
Diogelwch, s. m. (diogel) Security, certainty.
Diogelwr, s. m.—pl. diogelwyr (diogel—gwr)
 One who makes safe, a securer, a confirmer.
Diogi, v. n. (diawg) To grow lazy. *s. m.* Laziness, idleness, slothfulness, sluggishness.
Dioglawd, a. (goglawd) Not murmuring, silent.
Diogwydd, a. (gogwydd) Uninclined, unbiassed.
Diogwyddaw, v. (diogwydd) To cease inclining.
Diogwyddawl, a. (diogwydd) Not inclining, or leaning; not apt to incline.
Diogwyddiad, s. m. (diogwydd) A being unbiassed.
Diogyfarch, a. (gogyfarch) Unconspicuous.
Diogyfing, a. (gogyfing) Unconstrained.

Hwyliais, a chefais, a chyfor dirfing,
 Hail diogyfing hael-deg lfor.

I steered to, and obtained, with great abundance, the unconfined hospitality of Ivor frankly generous. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Diogyffred, a. (gogyffred) Void of apprehension.
Diogyn, s. m. dim. (diawg) An idler, a drone.
Diogyweg, a. (gogyweg) Not apt to be noisome.

Diogel ei nawdd i'r neb a'i cyrcho,
 Diogan ei fro diogyweg.

Secure his protection to such as shall repair to it, void of scandal his country free from noxiousness.

Gw. Brycheiniawg, i Ddewi.

Dioheb, a. (goheb) Void of answer, unanswerable

Gwnawn erddaw, cyn braw breuolaeth,
 Dioheb woseb wasanaeth.

I would do for him, before the dread of dissolution, a service of unquestioned kindness. *Cynddelw.*

Diohebawl, a. (dioheb) Not answering.
Diohebiad, s. m. (dioheb) Want of answer.
Diohebu, v. n. (dioheb) To cease answering.
Diohir, a. (gohir) Without delay, undeferred.
Diohiriad, s. m. (dihir) A ceasing to delay.
Diohiriaw, v. n. (dihir) Unprotractive.
Diohiriawl, a. (dihir) Unprotractive.
Diohor, a. (gohor) Free from sluggishness.

Nid eddyw hebod ragglod ragor;
 Ni'm golo Gymro, gwr dihor.

There is not without thee superior preeminence of fame; I am not protected by the Welshman, a man void of inertness. *Cynddelw, i O. Gwynedd.*

Diol, a. (ol) Having no mark, or trackless.
Diolaeth, s. m. (diol) The act of obliterating.
Diolaith, a. (golaith) Free from death, unslain.

Tra fuam yn saith, tri-saith ni'n beiddiaf,
 Ni'n ciliai cyn a'n llaith;
 Nid oes, ysywaeth! o'r saith
 Namyn tri trin diolaith.

Whilst we were seven, three sevens would not dare us, would not cause us to flee before we were slain: there are not, alas! of the seven only three unslain in the conflict. *Llywelyn Fardd.*

Diolch, s. m.—pl. t. au (iolch) Thanks, praise.
Diolch, v. a. (iolch) To thank, to give thanks.

Ni ddiylch angen ei borthi.

Necessity will not thank being maintained. *Adage.*

Diolchdreth, s. f.—pl. t. au (diolch—treth) Tribute of thanks; thanksgiving; sacrifice.

Caswallawn, o achaws y fuddygoliaeth hono, ynghyd a dirfawr lawenydd a dalws ddiolchdrethau i'r dwywau, a galw ato ei gydymdeithion a gydlafuriesynt ag ef; ac yn herwydd braint pob un a'i lafur talu iddynt eu gwasanaeth o amlaf roddion.

Caswallon, in consequence of that victory, with extreme rejoicing offered sacrifices to the Gods, and he called to him his companions who had assisted him in his labours; and with respect to the rank and labour of each he rewarded their service with many gifts. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Diolchgar, a. (diolch) Thankful, grateful, obliged.
Diolchgarwch, s. m. (diolchgar) Thankfulness, gratitude, thanksgiving.

Diolchiad, s. m. (diolch) A thanksgiving.
Diolchus, a. (diolch) Thankful, grateful, obliged.
Diolchwr, s. m.—pl. diolchwyr (diolch—gwr) A thanker, or one who shows gratitude.

Dioledig, a. (diol) Annulled, or abrogated.
Dioledd, s. m. (diol) The state of being blotted out.
Dioleu, a. (golen) Lightless, not light, dark.
Dioli, v. a. (diol) To blot out tracks or traces.
Dioliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diol) An obliteration.
Diolo, v. a. (golo) To develope, to uncover.

A bar ynddo cyn diolo.

Having wrath in him before the discovering. *Gwalchmai.*

Diolöad, s. m. (diolo) A developing, or exposing.
Diolöedd, s. m. (diolo) Development.
Diolor, a. (diol) Exterminating, obliterative.
Diolrain, a. (olrain) Uninvestigated, implicit.
Diolud, a. (golud) Destitute of wealth or riches.
Dioludd, a. (goludd) Void of obstruction or let.

Gwalchmai erfai arf ddioludd,
 Gwalch maws hynaws traws tros for udd.

Gwalchmai he is like with the weapon not to be opposed, an amiable and kind hero untractable beyond the British sea. *Einion.*

Diolwch, v. a. (iolwch) To shew gratitude.

Ef a ddaw i ddwyn yr einwch;
 Efai dwg, ac nyw diolwch.

He will come to take your possession; he will take it, and he will not return thanks. *Ll. P. Moch, i D. ab Owain.*

Diolwg, a. (golwg) Sightless, or void of sight.
Diommedd, a. (gommedd) Void of refusal.

Cyfodwn, archwn arch ddiommedd.

We will arise, we will crave a request not to be refused. *Gw. Brycheiniawg.*

Diorawen, a. (gorawen) Destitute of joy.
Diorchrawn, a. (gorchrawn) Uncollected.

Meredudd llofrudd Lloegrwys diarchar,
 Diorchrawn orthywys.

Meredudd, the ruthless slaughterer of the Lloegrans, the unheaping leader. *Ll. P. Moch, i F. ab Cynan.*

Diorchudd, a. (gorchudd) Uncovered, exposed.
Menwyd diorchudd, undisguised pleasure.

Digardd gerdd ei ged diorchudd,
 Dihefeirch gystudd dirfawr udd.

Unrestricted for the song his uncovered treasure, incessant will be the affliction for the eminent chief. *Cynddelw, m. O. Gwynedd.*

Diorchuddiad, s. m. (diorchudd) An exposition.
Diorchuddiaw, v. a. (diorchudd) To uncover, to develope; to unmask, to expose.
Diorchuddiawl, a. (diorchudd) Tending to develope.
Diorchwyl, a. (gorchwyl) Free from business.
Diorfod, a. (gorfod) Unconstrained, unconcerned.

Dos yn yr ail awr o'r nos yn araf ddiorfod, yni cheffych ymddyddan a rhai onaddynt.

Go in the second hour of the night slowly and unconcerned, until thou shalt get to discourse with some of them. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Diorfynydd, a. (gorfynydd) Void of ascent.

A maenor Deifi diorfynydd,
 Ac Aber Gwylt biau gwyl wlydd.

And the region of Teivi free from declivity, and Aber Gwylt belong to the bashful mild one. *Gw. Brycheiniawg, i Ddewi.*

Diorhëwg, a. (gorhëwg) Without audacity.

Y rhiaid ddiorhëwg
 A'r ael ddu urael a ddwg.

The bashful fair one with the black eyebrows who wears asbestos. *Ielo Goch.*

Diorhoen, a. (gorhoen) Destitute of joy.
Dioriawg, a. (oriawg) Unfickle, constant.
Diormail, a. (gormail) Free from oppression.

Madawg a'i ceidw can urddas,
 Bryn diormail, diormes;
 Bre uchel braint arddangaws,
 Lle trydar, Llechysgar llys.

Madog defends it with honour, the *unoppressed*, unmolested hill: a towering mount denoting privilege, a place of bustle, the hall of Llech Ysgar. *Cynddelw, i F. ab Meredudd.*

Diormes, a. (gormes) Free from molestation.
Diorphen, a. (gorphen) Endless, or perpetual.
Diorphwys, a. (gorphwys) Restless, perpetual.
Diorphwysdra, s. m. (diorphwys) Restlessness.
Diorsaf, a. (gorsaf) Unstationary, fickle.

Llawen eiddaun fun fyd diorsaf,
 Llefair rygwbl air ni rygablaif.

Jocund is the desirable fair one of *inconstant* life, she speaks over plainly a word I shall not precondemn. *Ll. P. Moch.*

Diorsafawl, a. (diorsaf) Unstationary.
Diorsafedd, s. m. (diorsaf) Inconstancy.
Diorsafiad, s. m. (diorsaf) A becoming unstationary; not having a standing; a wavering.
Diorsedd, a. (gorsedd) Having no throne.
Diorseddawl, a. (diorsedd) Tending to dethrone.
Diorseddiad, s. m. (diorsedd) A dethroning.
Diorseddu, v. a. (diorsedd) To dethrone.

Er mwyn diorseddu anwybodaeth—cynnorthwywch iaith y Cymry.

For the sake of *dethroning* of ignorance, encourage the language of the Welsh. *H. Perri.*

Diorwag, a. (gorwag) Not vain, or trifling.

Mawr yw hap gwr adnapai
 Y wraig fwyn ddiorwag fai.

Great is the luck of the man who should know the kind woman who is free from vanity. *Rhys ab Harri.*

Diorwagder, s. m. (diorwag) Freedom from vanity.
Diorwagedd, s. m. (diorwag) Seriousness.
Diorwan, a. (gorwan) Free from weakness.

Deryw d'euro'n
 Darw diorwan,
 Dirwd arian,
 Doriad wiredd.

Thou hast been extolled as a *potent* bull, with money free from rust, whose education is truth. *S. Pychan.*

Dioryfig, a. (goryfig) Unpresuming, uncurious.

Dioryfig dyn ni welo,
 Ni ddidawr, ni ddawr cwdd fo.

Uncurious the man that sees not, that is not unconcerned; that is not concerned what he shall be. *Llefoed.*

Dios, a. (os) Unmoved, doubtless, express.
Diosgo, a. (osgo) Void of declination or bias.
Diosgöawl, a. (diosgo) Not apt to incline.
Diosgordd, a. (gosgordd) Having no retinue.
Diosgryn, a. (gosgryn) Free from agitation.

Temic a rodde i Feuno yn dragwyddawl, ac yn ddiosgryn, tref; ac yno yr adeilad Beuno eglwys.

Temic gave unto Beuno for ever, and not to be shaken, a hamlet, and there Beuno built a church. *Buchedd Beuno.*

Diota, v. a. (diawd) To guzzle drink, to tipple.
Diotach, s. m. (diawd) Sottishness, tippling.
Diotai, s. c. (diawd) A tippler, or a boozier.
Diotty, s. m.—pl. t. au (diawd—ty) A house for drinking; a tippling house.
Diotwr, s. m.—pl. diotwyr (diawd—gwr) Booser.
Dir, s. m.—pl. t. iau (ir) Truth; certainty; force, or impulse; compulsion; necessity.

Cywir yn y dir nid oedd.

Perfect in the truth he was not. *G. ab I. ab Ll. Fychan.*

Dir, a. (ir) True; certain, sure; necessary. *Dir* yw, it must, it must needs be. It is used as a prefix in composition, implying *extremely*, or *vehemently*.

Ys dir i hael a roddo.

He is *sure* that gives to the liberal. *Adage.*

Cryd ar hen angeu ys dir.

A fever on the aged is *certain* death. *Adage.*

A fo da gan Dduw ys dir.

What seemeth good to God is *certain*. *Adage.*

Tri pheth dir y byddant; eithaf gallu, eithaf deall, ac eithaf cariad Duw.

Three things are *certain* to be; plenitude of power, plenitude of knowledge, and plenitude of the love of God. *Barddas.*

Diradd, a. (gradd) Having no degree, or rank.
Diraddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diradd) Degradation;
Diraddiaw, v. a. (diradd) To degrade; to cashier.
Diraddiawl, a. (diradd) Tending to degrade.
Diraddiedig, a. (diradd) Degraded, or cashiered.
Diragddarbod, a. (rhagddarbod) Improvident.
Diragfarn, a. (rhagfarn) Void of prejudice.
Diragfarnawl, a. (diragfarn) Unprejudiced.
Diragfwriad, a. (rhagfwriad) Improvident.
Diragfyfyr, a. (rhagfyfyr) Unpremeditated.
Diragofal, a. (rhagofal) Void of foresight.
Diragor, a. (rhagor) Destitute of excellence.
Diragoredd, s. m. (diragor) Want of excellence.
Diragori, v. n. (diragor) To cease excelling.
Diragoriaeth, a. (diragor) Void of excellence.
Diragrith, a. (rhagrith) Void of dissimulation.
Diragrithiaw, v. n. (diragrith) To cease from hypocrisy, or dissimulation.
Diragrithiawl, a. (diragrith) Not hypocritical, not used to dissimulation.
Diragrithrwydd, s. m. (diragrith) Freedom from hypocrisy, or dissimulation.
Diragwel, a. (rhagwel) Without foresight.
Diragweledig, a. (diragwel) Unforeseen.
Diragweliad, a. (diragwel) Improvident.
Diraianu, v. a. (graiian) To clear of gravel.
Diraid, a. (rhaid) Void of necessity; useless.

Eb y wrach wrth Fedwyr; O dydi ddireitaf o'r dynion! Ni wddosti, ni wddosti o'r byd pa boen gyntaf a oddefych drwy angeu y gan esgymunedig anghyngel y sydd yna.

Saith the hag to Bedwyr; O thou *most unlucky* of men! thou knowest not, thou knowest not in the world what torture thou shalt first suffer by death from an accursed monster which is there. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Diran, a. (rhan) Having no share, or part.

Caswallawn a ymroddes i warder, ac ni mynws bod ei neiaint yn ddiran o'r deyrnas.

Caswallon gave himself up to mildness, and he would not that his nephews should be *destitute* of a share of the kingdom. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Diranawl, a. (rhan) Undivided, unshared.
Diranedig, a. (diran) Undivided, unshared.
Dirawn, a. (grawn) Having no grain, or seed.
Dirboen, s. m.—pl. t. au (poen) Torture; pang.
Dirboenawl, a. (dirboen) Tending to torture.
Dirboeni, v. a. (dirboen) To excruciate.
Dirboeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dirboen) A torturing
Dirchwant, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwant) Ardent desire
Dirchwantawl, a. (dirchwant) Covetous, greedy.
Dirchwantu, v. a. (dirchwant) To lust after.
Dirchwenych, v. a. (dirchwant) To lust after.
Dirchwys, s. m. (chwys) Profuse sweat, desudation
Dirchwysawl, a. (dirchwys) Tending to sweat much
Dirchwysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dirchwys) Desudation
Dirchwysu, v. n. (dirchwys) To sweat profusely.
Dirdan, a. (tan) Greatly distended, or spread.
Dirdaniad, s. m. (dirdan) A greatly distending.
Dirdanu, v. a. (dirdan) To expand greatly.

Ym caffwyl yn dirdan.

May he find me *greatly* expanding. *Taliesin.*

Dirdra, s. m. (dir—tra) Excess of oppression; contumary, obduracy.
Dirdrais, s. m.—pl. dirdreisiad (trais) Outrage.
Dirdreisiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dirdrais) A violently oppressing; a committing a great outrage.

Dirdreisiaw, *v. a.* (*dirdrais*) To oppress greatly.
Dirdreisiawl, *a.* (*dirdrais*) Violently oppressive.
Dirdreisiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* *dirdreiswyr* (*dirdrais*—*gwr*) A violent oppressor.
Dirdyn, *s. m.* (*tyn*) A forcible pull or pluck.
Dirdynawl, *a.* (*dirdyn*) Greatly lugging.
Dirdynedig, *a.* (*dirdyn*) Violently distended.
Dirdynfa, *s. f.*—*pl.* *dirdynfeydd* (*dirdyn*) A violent tension; a tug, or pluck.
Dirdyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*dirdyn*) Violent tension; a tug, or pluck.
Dirdynu, *v. a.* (*dirdyn*) To pull violently.

Ond ar ol dirdynu bywyd anesmwyth—trengws.

But after dragging on an uneasy life he expired.

Hanesion.

Dirdynwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* *dirdynwyr* (*dirdyn*—*gwr*) A violent tugger, one who pulls greatly.
Dirddwys, *a.* (*dwys*) Greatly condensed.
Dirddwysaw, *v. a.* (*dirddwys*) To condense greatly.
Dirddwysawl, *a.* (*dirddwys*) Greatly condensed.
Dirddwysiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*dirddwys*) Condensation, a rendering very dense.
Direb, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (*eb*) A true saying; adage.

Edrych—

Air rhybudd y direbion.

Notice the word of advice of the proverbs.

S. Mawddney.

Direidi, *s. m.* (*diraid*) Mischievousness, naughtiness. *Yr wyt yn llawn direidi*, thou art full of mischievous tricks.
Direidiad, *s. m.* (*diraid*) A rendering useless.
Direidiaw, *v. a.* (*diraid*) To make useless.
Direidiawl, *a.* (*diraid*) Tending to be useless.
Direswm, *a.* (*rheswm*) Irrational; foolish.
Diresymawl, *a.* (*direswm*) Apt to be foolish.
Diresymedd, *a.* (*direswm*) Irrationality.
Dirfaint, *s. m.* (*maint*) Hugeness of bulk.
Dirfarn, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (*barn*) Harsh sentence.
Dirfawr, *a.* (*mawr*) Very large, huge, or vast.
Dirfawredd, *s. m.* (*dirfawr*) Hugeness; egregiousness, exorbitance.
Dirfod, *v. n.* (*bod*) To be of necessity; to be.

Told gwaneg tra gro
Tir Dilyn dirbo.

Should the wave be spread on the beach be it the land of Dilyn.

Tallesin.

Dirgais, *a.* (*cais*) A violent effort or exertion.
Dirganfod, *v. a.* (*canfod*) To behold stedfastly.

Ac y gydag y dirganfu, brysiaw a wuai, ac ymlaen pawb ysgyllaid y bleth.

And when he had perceived, he made haste, and before every one he snatched the wreath.

H. Dinodd Arthur.

Dirgar, *a.* (*car*) Much-loved, or over fond.
Dirgariad, *s. m.* (*dirgar*) Excess of affection.
Dirgaru, *v. a.* (*dirgar*) To love to excess.
Dirgeisiad, *s. m.* (*dirgais*) A greatly exerting.
Dirgeisiaw, *v. a.* (*dirgais*) To make great effort.
Dirgeisiawl, *a.* (*dirgais*) Violently exerted.
Dirgel, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (*cel*) A secret place.
Dirgel, *a.* (*cel*) Hidden, secret; abstruse.
Dirgelaidd, *a.* (*dirgel*) Of a secret nature; dark.
Dirgeledig, *a.* (*dirgel*) Concealed, or hidden.
Dirgeledigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*dirgeledig*) The state of being hidden; a secret, or mystery.
Dirgeledigaethawl, *a.* (*dirgeledigaeth*) Cabalistic.
Dirgeledigaethu, *v. a.* (*dirgeledigaeth*) To make a secret or mystery of.
Dirgeledigawl, *a.* (*dirgeledig*) Cabalistical.
Dirgeledd, *s. m.* (*dirgel*) Privacy; abstruseness.
Dirgelfa, *s. f.*—*pl. t. on* (*dirgel*—*ma*) A hiding place, a private retreat.
Dirgelgynghor, *s. m.* (*dirgel*—*cynghor*) Privy-council.

Dirgeli, *s. m.* (*dirgel*) Privacy, or secretness.
Dirgeliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*dirgel*) A secreting.
Dirgelrwydd, *s. m.* (*dirgel*) Covertness; mystery.
Dirgelu, *v. a.* (*dirgel*) To secrete, to conceal.
Dirgelwch, *s. m.* (*dirgel*) Secrecy, or privacy.
Dirglwyf, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*clwyf*) An agony.
Dirglwyfaw, *v. a.* (*dirglwyf*) To agonize.
Dirglwyfawl, *a.* (*dirglwyf*) Agonizing.
Dirglwyfiad, *s. m.* (*dirglwyf*) An agonizing.
Dirglymawl, *a.* (*clymawl*) Astringent.
Dirglymiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*clymiad*) Astriction.
Dirglymu, *v. a.* (*clymu*) To tie straitly.
Dirgrynawl, *a.* (*crynawl*) Convulsive.
Dirgryniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*cryniad*) Convulsion.
Dirgrynu, *v. a.* (*crynu*) To convulse, to agitate; to tremble greatly, to be convulsed.

Dryllodd, dirgryuodd daiar gron—Wener,
Duodd ar hanner dydd yr hinon.

The round earth became shattered, and became convulsed; on the Friday, at mid-day the serene day became black.

G. ab I. ab Ll. Fychan.

Dirgwyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (*cwyn*) Sad complaint.
Dirgwynaw, *v. a.* (*dirgwyn*) To grieve sadly.
Dirgwynawl, *a.* (*dirgwyn*) Sadly-grieving.
Dirgwyniad, *s. m.* (*dirgwyn*) A sadly grieving.
Diriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*dir*) An urging; impulse.
Diriadwy, *a.* (*diriad*) Compellable, impellable.
Diriaid, *a.* (*dir*) Mischievous; unlucky.

Adwyth diriaid heb achaws.

The hurt of the mischievous is without cause. *Adage.*

Nid rhaid dangaws diriaid i gwn.

It is not necessary to shew the mischievous to dogs. *Adage.*

O gwnaeth Golyddan gyflafan ddiaid,
Bid ar ei enaid yr anwredd;
Taraw Cadwaladr colofn elyddu.

If Golyddan committed a mischievous crime, on his soul be the iniquity, the smiting of Cadwaladr the pillar of warfare.

Phylip Brydydd.

Diriaw, *v. a.* (*dir*) To necessitate; to urge, to press; to force, or compel; to impel.

Mi a ddirawn am ddwy-rodd.

I would press for two gifts. *D. ab M. ab Tudur.*

Diriawg, *a.* (*dir*) That is necessitated; urged.
Diriawl, *a.* (*dir*) Necessitating, urgent, pressing.
Diried, *a.* (*dir*) Fated, unlucky, mischievous.

A fo diried ar for diried fydd ar dir.

He that is unlucky at sea will be unlucky on land. *Adage.*

Celsiaw diried yn ei dyddyn.

To seek for the unlucky in his dwelling. *Adage.*

Diried, *v. a.* (*dir*) To necessitate, or impel.
Diriedig, *a.* (*dir*) Necessitated, urged, impelled.
Dirieidiaw, *v. n.* (*diriaid*) To become unlucky.
Dirieidiawl, *a.* (*diriaid*) Apt to be unlucky.
Dirieidwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* *dirieidwyr* (*diriaid*—*gwr*) An unlucky, or worthless person.

Yr haf nesaf gwedi hyn y cyfodes Owain ar ei chwēgeinfed o ddireidwyr a lladron, ac y ddoai ef ag wynt ar ryfel i flaenau Ceredigion.

The next summer after that Owain rose with the aid of six score of necessitous men and thieves, and he came with them in a hostile manner to the upper parts of Cardiganshire. *L. Morganwg.*

Dirinwedd, *a.* (*rhinwedd*) Destitute of virtue; profligate; degenerate.
Dirisg, *a.* (*rhisg*) Having no bark, or peel.
Dirisgaw, *v. a.* (*dirisg*) To decorticate, to bark.
Dirisgedig, *a.* (*dirisg*) Decorticated, stript.
Dirisgiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*dirisg*) Decortication.
Diriwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* *dirwyr* (*dir*—*gwr*) One who necessitates; a contrainer, or enforcer; one who presseth hard, a dunner, or urger.
Dirlais, *s. m.*—*pl.* *dirleisiau* (*llais*) Exclamation, emphasis, or *ecphonesis*.
Dirleisiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (*dirlais*) Exclamation.

Dirleisiaw, v. a. (dirlais) To exclaim, to cry out.
Dirleisiawl, a. (dirlais) Exclamatory; shrieking.
Dirlon, a. (llon) Very contented, or pleased.
Dirloni, v. a. (dirlon) To make very contented.
Dirloniad, s. m. (dirlon) A supremely pleasing.
Dirmyg, s. m.—pl. t. ion (myg) Irony; contempt, slight, disparagement; dishonour.

*Ffrawdd wallaw anaw anewyg
 I fynu i fyned a'm dirmyg.*

*The tumultuous pouring of the effusion of genius upward to go
 with my degradation. Cynddelw, m. O. Gwynedd.*

Dirmygawl, a. (dirmyg) Contemptuous, slighting.
Dirmygedig, a. (dirmyg) Contemned, slighted.
Dirmygiad, s. m. (dirmyg) A contemning.
Dirmygu, v. a. (dirmyg) To contemn, to despise, to slight, to disparage, to degrade.

Cas a ddirmygo Dduw a dyn.

Odious is he that slighteth God and man.

Adage.

Dirmygir ni wellr.

What is not seen will be slighted.

Adage.

*Y pengwastrawd biau gapanau y brenin or bydd crwyn wrthynt;
 a'i ysbarddunau or byddant euraidd, neu arianaidd, neu efyddaid,
 pan ddirmycer.*

*The chief groom claims the caps of the king if there are skins
 to them; and his spurs, if they are of gold, or of silver, or of cop-
 per, when they are cast off. Welsh Laws.*

Dirmygus, a. (dirmyg) Contemptuous, slighting.
Dirmygwr, s. m.—pl. dirmygwyr (dirmyg—gwr)
 A contemner, slighter, or disparager.
Dirnad, s. m.—pl. t. au (nad) Discernment.
Dirnad, v. a. (nad) To explain, to expound, to interpret, to comprehend, to discern.
Dirnadadwy, a. (dirnad) Comprehensible, discernible; that may be supposed.
Dirnadaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dirnad) Explication, exposition; comprehension, or discernment.
Dirnadiad, s. m. (dirnad) An expounding; a discerning, or comprehending.
Dirnadu, v. a. (dirnad) To explicate; to discern.
Dirni, s. m. (dir) Necessity; urgency; behoof.
Dirnwyf, s. m. (nwyf) Excess of wantonness.

*Mawr o was bras oedd y brawd,
 O ddirnwyf ami i ddyrnawd.*

*A huge fellow and fat was the friar, through excess of lust fre-
 quent was his blows. Iolo Goch.*

Dirnwyfaw, v. a. (dirnwyf) To make wanton; to become brisk, or vigorous to excess.

Dirnwyfawl, a. (dirnwyf) Very wanton.

Dirodres, a. (rhodres) Void of vain flirting.

Diroddef, v. n. (goddef) To bear or suffer much.

Dirofyn, v. a. (gofyn) To intreat; to conjure.

Dirollwng, v. a. (gollwng) To let go abruptly.

Pechawd, pan orphener a ddirollwng farwolaeth.

Sin, when it is accomplished will let in death. W. Salisbury.

Dironi, v. a. (dirawn) To shed the grain. *Yd yn dironi*, corn shedding the grain.

Dironiad, s. m. (dirawn) A shedding of grain.

Dirper, v. a. (per) To deserve, to merit.

*Gwir yw clod hynod a hono tafawd
 I'r aerlew parawd a'i dirpero.*

*True is the superior praise which the tongue asserts to the ready
 lion of slaughter that merits it. Llygad Gwr.*

Ei golygon—

Aeron glan, dirperan' glod.

Her eyes—bright berries, they deserve praise.

D. ab Gwilym.

Canys dirper rhaid iddynt lwy fod yn ddarostyngedig.

For it is incumbent upon them to be in subjection.

W. Salisbury.

Dirperadwy, a. (dirper) Capable of meriting.

Dirperawl, a. (dirper) Tending to merit.

Dirperedig, a. (dirper) Merited, deserved.

Dirperiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dirper) A meriting.

Dirperu, v. a. (dirper) To render obligatory; to be incumbent; to merit, to deserve.

*Yn ein tyau, ar ein meusydd,
 Y dirpera i'n weddio.*

*In our houses, on our fields, it is incumbent upon us to pray.
 Parch. R. Pritchard, o Lanymddyfri.*

Dirprwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (prwy) A supply.

Dirprwyad, s. m. (dirprwy) A supplying.

Dirprwyaeth, s. m. (dirprwy) Attorneyship.

Dirprwyaw, v. a. (dirprwy) To supply, or to perform another's office or duty; to oversee.

Efa fagodd a'i dirprwyodd.

He begat him that supplied his place.

Adage.

*Tra gellais newidiais wawd,
 Dirprwyaw dy wr priawd.*

*Whilst I was able I changed the panegyric, supplying thy wed-
 ded husband. D. ab Gwilym.*

Dirprwywr, s. m.—pl. dirprwywyr (dirprwy—gwr) A suppliant; an attorney.

Dirus, a. (rhus) Free from starts; undaunted.

Dirusaw, v. n. (dirus) To cease starting back.

Dirusiad, a. (dirus) Free from starting.

Rhydaer ar aesawr ri dirusiad.

Over ardent on the shield the undaunted chief. Rhisierdyn.

Dirwaedd, s. f. (gwaedd) A loud cry, or outcry.

Dirwaen, s. f. (gwaen) A violent cleaving open.

Dirwaenawl, a. (dirwaen) Violently cleaved.

Dirwaeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dirwaen) A dissevering, or cleaving asunder.

Dirwaenu, v. a. (dirwaen) To dissever; to cleave

*Rhymdirwaen Duw, rhymdirwy,
 Rhymdirwnaeth ran hiraeth-rwy.*

*God shall cause me to be separated, he will inflict a penalty on
 me, he has caused to me an over portion of grief. Bleddyn Fardd.*

Dirwan, a. (gwan) Very weak or enfeebled.

Dirwanâad, s. m. (dirwan) A weakening much.

Dirwanâawl, a. (dirwan) Tending to weaken.

Dirwanân, v. a. (dirwan) To weaken greatly.

Dirwander, s. m. (dirwan) A debilitated state.

Dirwarth, a. (gwarth) A cover or surface.

Dirwarthawl, a. (dirwarth) Overshadowing.

Dirwarthiad, s. m. (dirwarth) A covering over.

Dirwarthu, v. a. (dirwarth) To cover over.

*A Sloned Domas yno,
 Wrth i fedd a'i dirwarthai fo.*

*And Sloned Thomas there, by his grave would be covering him.
 L. Mon.*

Dirwasg, s. f. (gwasg) Constriction, pressure.

Dirwasgawl, a. (dirwasg) Very constrictive.

Dirwasgiad, s. m. (dirwasg) A compressing.

Dirwasgu, v. a. (dirwasg) To compress much.

Dirwd, a. (rhwd) Free from rust or corrosion.

Dirwen, s. f. (gwen) A broad smile; a laugh.

Dirwenawl, a. (dirwen) Risible, laughing.

Dirweniad, s. m. (dirwen) A laughing out.

Dirwenu, v. a. (dirwen) To smile; to laugh.

*Ni byddwyf yn dirwen,
 Oni molwyf Urien.*

May I not be rejoicing if I praise not Urien.

Taliesin.

Dirwest, s. f.—pl. t. au (gwest) Abstinence.

Dirwest odyu.

The fast of the kiln.

Adage.

Dirwestawl, a. (dirwest) Abstinent, fasting.

Dirwestfa, s. f.—pl. t. au (dirwest) A fasting.

Dirwestiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dirwest) A fasting.

Dirwestrwydd, s. m. (dirwest) Abstinence.

Dirwestu, v. n. (dirwest) To fast, to abstain.

Llu yn dirwestu drostaw.

A host fasting on his account.

Guto y Glyn.

Dirwgnach, a. (grwgnach) Void of murmuring.

Dirwnëyd, v. a. (gwnëyd) To do the utmost.
Dirwy, s. f.—pl. t. on (dir) A due; a penalty, fine, amercement, or forfeiture.

Dirwy caeth o'r lledrad cyntaf a wnel chwegant yw; o'r ail punt.

The fine of a villain for the first theft he shall commit is ten shillings; the second one pound. *Welsh Laws.*

Dirwyad, s. m. (dirwy) Imposition of a fine.
Dirwyadwy, a. (dirwyad) That may be fined.
Dirwyaw, v. a. (dirwy) To fine, to amerce.
Dirwyawg, a. (dirwy) That is fined, or mulcted.
Dirwyawl, a. (dirwy) Relating to a fine; penal.
Dirwyedig, a. (dirwy) Fined, or amerced.
Dirwyedigaeth, s. m. (dirwy) The act of fining.
Dirwym, a. (rhwym) Void of restriction.
Dirwymaw, v. a. (dirwym) To unbind; to loosen.
Dirwymawl, a. (dirwym) Tending to unbind.
Dirwymedd, s. m. (dirwym) Disengagement.
Dirwymiad, s. m. (dirwym) A disengaging.
Dirwyn, s. m. (gwyn) Excess of vital impulse, or affection; strong passion.

Handwyf dirwyn frwyn o'i fraw golled.

I am become of inflamed passion on account of his mournful loss. *Cynddelw.*

Dirwystr, a. (rhwystr) Void of restraint.
Dirwystraw, v. n. (dirwystr) To cease stopping.
Dirwystrawl, a. (dirwystr) Unrestraining.
Dirwystredig, a. (dirwystr) Uninterrupted.
Dirwystriad, s. m. (dirwystr) Uninterruption.
Dirwyth, a. (rhwyth) Without murmuring.
Dirwyus, a. (dirwy) Liable to a fine or mulct.
Dirwywr, s. m.—pl. dirwywyr (dirwy--gwr) One who levies a fine, or penalty.
Dirwydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dirwy) A finer.
Dirybudd, a. (rhybudd) Subitaneous; sudden.
Dirydiad, s. m. (dirwd) A cleaning of rust.
Dirydni, s. m. (dirwd) Clearness from rust.
Dirydu, v. a. (dirwd) To clear from rust.
Diryf, a. (rhyf) Destitute of forwardness.

Nid oedd diryf ysgwyd.

There was not the want of forwardness of shield. *Aneurin.*

Diryfedd, a. (rhyfedd) Not marvellous.

*Diryfedd drwy lechwedd draw
Fod eiddig heb fedw iddaw.*

It is not remarkable, over yonder lawn, that the jealous one is without any birch. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Diryfeddawd, a. (diryfedd) Not marvellous.
Diryfyg, a. (rhyfyg) Void of presumption.
Diryfygawl, a. (diryfyg) Unpresumptuous.
Diryfygiad, s. m. (diryfyg) A ceasing to be bold.
Diryfygu, v. n. (diryfyg) To cease presuming.
Dirym, a. (grym) Void of power, or effect.

*Af i Wynedd, aml-wledd ym,
Ar dy dor wr du dirym.*

I will go to Gwynedd, where I'm greeted with frequent feasts, in spite of thee thou black feeble one. *D. ab Gwilym, i Gr. Gryg.*

Dirymawl, a. (dirym) Tending to weaken.
Dirymedig, a. (dirym) Made of no effect; abolished, or abrogated.
Dirymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dirym) A debilitating.
Dirymiauw, v. a. (dirym) To debilitate; to annul.
Dirymiawl, a. (dirym) Tending to divest of power, or effect; tending to abrogate.
Dirymu, v. a. (dirym) To debilitate; to make void, to render invalid, to abrogate.
Diryw, a. (rhyw) Degenerate, or debased.
Dirywiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diryw) Degeneration.
Dirywiaeth, s. m. (diryw) Degeneracy; baseness.
Dirywiad, v. n. (diryw) To degenerate.
Dirywiadg, a. (diryw) Degenerated; debased.

Dirywiad, v. n. (diryw) Tending to degenerate.
Dirywiedig, a. (diryw) Degenerated; debased.
Dis, prefix in composition (di—ys) It is a negative force, like *un*, or *im* in English.

Disaf, a. (saf) Not standing, or firm; falling.
Disail, a. (sail) Void of foundation, or base.
Disalw, a. (salw) Not vile, base, or debased.
Disar, a. (sar) Free from wrath, or passion.
Disarâad, s. m. (disar) A ceasing to insult.
Disarâawl, a. (disar) Uninsulting, unoffending.
Disarâu, v. n. (disar) To cease from insulting.
Disathr, a. (sathr) Untrodden, unbeaten.
Disathrawl, a. (disathr) Not trampled upon.
Disathredig, a. (disathr) Untrodden, unbeaten.
Disathru, v. n. (disathr) To cease treading.
Disawr, s. m. (sawr) Scentless dame's violet.
Disbar, a. (bar) Void of wrath, or ire.
Discamar, a. (cam) Scattered up and down.
Disgar, a. (car) Hated, or inamiable.
Disgarad, a. (disgar) Free from loving.
Disgaru, v. a. (disgar) To disaffect; to hate.
Disgarw, a. (garw) Not rough, or harsh.
Disgaui, a. (caul) Uncoagulated, uncurdled.
Disgeulad, s. m. (disgaui) A being uncurdled.
Disgeulaw, v. a. (disgaui) To discongeal.
Disgloff, a. (cloff) Not lame, or halting.
Disgloffi, v. a. (disgloff) To divest of lameness.
Disgloffiad, s. m. (disgloff) A curing of lameness.
Disgraff, a. (craff) Not keen to catch, or hold.
Disgraffawl, a. (disgraff) Tending to disengage.
Disgraffiad, s. m. (disgraff) A disengaging.
Disgraffu, v. n. (disgraff) To let go; to disengage.
Disgraid, a. (graid) Void of heat or ardency.
Disgwall, a. (gwall) Free from defection.
Disgwrth, a. (gwrth) Void of resistance.
Disgudd, a. (cudd) Uncovered, or unconcealed.
Disguddiad, s. m. (disgudd) A developing.
Disguddiauw, v. a. (disgudd) To uncover; to open.
Disgyfrith, a. (cyfrith) Having an appearance; put on or assumed; not appearing in unison; not congenial; austere, harsh; fierce. *Dy-wedyd yn ddisgyfrith, to speak harshly; Edrych yn ddisgyfrith, to look fiercely.*

Y geiriau disgyfrith hyny a gyffroes y brenin ar lid.

Those disagreeable words moved the king to anger. *H. Car. Mag.—Mabinogion.*

Disgyfrithiad, s. m. (disgyfrith) A rendering, or becoming uncongenial.
Disgyfrithiauw, v. a. (disgyfrith) To put on or to assume an appearance; to render uncongenial; to become harsh, or severe.

Or disgyfrither y march oll, pan ddalier ar yr yd, taled perchen-awg yr yd tri buyn camlwrw i'r brenin.

If the horse shall be wholly divested of what is upon him, (his fetters) when caught upon the corn, let the owner of the corn, pay three kine of penalty to the king. *Welsh Laws.*

Disgyn, v. n. (cyn) To descend; to alight, to dismount; to devolve; to take down.
Disgynadwy, a. (disgyn) Descendable; falling.
Disgynawl, a. (disgyn) Descending, falling.
Disgynedig, a. (disgyn) Descending, dropping.
Disgynedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (disgynedig) The act of descending, or dismounting.
Disgynfa, s. f.—pl. disgynfeydd (disgyn) A place of descent; a descent.
Disgyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (disgyn) A descending; a coming down; a dismounting; devolution.

*Cynddylan Gulhwch gynnifiad llew;
Blai ddilyn ddisgyniad;
Nid adfer Twrch tref i dad.*

Cynddylan, like Culhwch, a lion in the toil; swift his coming down in the pursuit; Twrch will not restore the patrimony of his sire. *Llywarch Hen.*

Disgynial, v. a. (disgyn) To be descending.

Rhag canwynawl cân,
Llwg er dwg dyfel,
Disgynial allel
I bob dewr dysel.

Before the congenial splendid light for the sake of bringing forward the imagination, to be able to descend to every daring exploration.

Taliesin.

Disgynu, v. a. (disgyn) To descend; to dismount.

Disgynwr, s. m.—pl. disgynwyr (disgyn—gwr)

One who descends; a dismounter.

Disgynydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (disgyn) A descender

Disgyr, a. (gyr) Void of impulse or drift.

Disgyrth, a. (gyrth) Not impelled or driven.

Dishaul, a. (haul) Sunless, shaded from sun.

Disheulaw, v. a. (dishaul) To shade from sun.

Disiared, a. (siared) Void of talk, tacit; silent.

Disigl, a. (sigl) Unshaken, unagitated; firm.

Disiglaw, v. n. (disigl) To cease agitating.

Disigledd, s. m. (disigl) Immobility; firmness.

Disigliad, s. m. (disigl) A ceasing to agitate.

Dislaw, adv. (islaw) Below, or beneath.

Delw wyd a gafas dolur,
Dislaw i modd, dislaw mur.

A form thou art, of no mean appearance, that got a wound below the wall.

Ieu. Ddu Dai Bowain.

Disle, a. (lle) Divested of place; dislocated.

Dislëad, s. m. (disle) A displacing; dislocation.

Dislëu, v. a. (disle) To displace.

Disliw, a. (lliw) Colourless; pale, or wan.

Disliwiad, s. m. (disliw) A discolouring.

Disliwiaw, v. a. (disliw) To divest of colour.

Dislyncawl, a. (llyncawl) Tending to vomit.

Dislynciad, s. m. (llynciad) A vomiting.

Dislyncu, v. a. (llyncu) To vomit; to emit.

Dismanawl, a. (manawl) Evanid, fleeting.

Dismaniad, s. m. (maniad) A disappearing.

Dismanu, v. a. (manu) To disappear.

Diso, adv. (iso) Beneath, below, or down.

Disodli, v. a. (sodli) To trip up the heels.

Disodliad, s. m. (sodliad) A tripping of heels.

Disoddawl, a. (soddawl) Not sinking into.

Disoddi, v. n. (soddi) To cease sinking into.

Disoddiad, s. m. (soddiad) A ceasing to sink in.

Disom, a. (som) Void of disappointment.

Disomawl, a. (disom) Undeceiving; certain.

Disomedig, a. (disom) Not deceived, or misled.

Disomi, v. a. (disom) To undeceive; to be explicit

Disomiad, s. m. (disom) A ceasing to deceive.

Disomiant, s. m. (disom) Indecision; infallibility

Dison, a. (sôn) Void of noise, or din; silent.

Lle dison dynion o daw.

Silent are men in the place if he comes.

D. ab Gwilym.

Disoniarus, a. (dison) Unsonorous.

Disorod, a. (sorod) Defecate, cleared of dross.

Disorodi, v. a. (disorod) To cleanse of dross.

Disothach, a. (sothach) Clear from refuse.

Dispar, a. (yspar) Void of parity; odd.

Disporth, a. (ysporth) Void of support.

Disporthawl, a. (disporth) Unsupporting.

Disporthi, v. n. (disporth) To cease supporting.

Disporthiad, s. m. (disporth) A divesting of, or a ceasing to support, or nourish.

Disporthiant, s. m. (disporth) A trophy.

Disprawf, s. m. (prawf) Confutation, disproof.

Disprofadwy, a. (disprawf) Confutable.

Disprofedig, a. (disprawf) Disproved.

Disprofi, v. a. (disprawf) To disprove, to confute.

Disprofiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (disprawf) A confuting, or disproving; confutation.

Dispur, a. (pur) Impure, or unclean.

Gwarchedydd elfydd dy bydd dispur.

The elementary coverings they will be impure.

Ll. P. Moch.

Dispwyll, a. (pwyll) Distracted; irrational.

Dispwyllaw, v. a. (dispwyll) To distract.

Dispwyllawg, a. (dispwyll) Void of reason.

Dispwylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dispwyll) A becoming distracted; distraction.

Disefyd, a. (sefyd) Unstaying; sudden.

Disefydlawg, a. (sefydlawg) Unstationary.

Disefydliad, s. m. (sefydliad) A rendering, or becoming unstationary.

Disefydlu, v. a. (sefydlu) To divest of stability; to become unstable.

Disegur, a. (segur) Not at leisure; bustling.

Arthur ddisegur lufnau,

Er a ddygwyddaist o gur gau waedau—dywed.

Arthur with restless blade, by what befel thee of pain with losing of blood—speak.

Engl. Arthur a Llewod.

Diseguryd, a. (disegur) Void of leisure.

Diseibiant, a. (seibiant) Unindulged, leisureless.

Aber syber, diseibiant,

Lle credir, lle coelir cant.

A port, proud and void of leisure, where are credited, and where are believed a hundred.

Gr. ab Hywel ab Tudur.

Diseiliad, s. m. (disail) A divesting of base.

Diseiliaw, v. a. (disail) To divest of a base.

Diseiliedig, a. (disail) Divested of foundation.

Diseilrwydd, s. m. (disail) Groundlessness.

Disenw, a. (senw) Void of name; unrenowned.

Disenwad, s. m. (disenw) A divesting of name.

Disenwi, v. a. (disenw) To divest of name.

Diserch, a. (serch) Void of affection, or fondness

Diserchawg, a. (diserch) Void of fondness.

Diserchiad, s. m. (diserch) A disaffecting; a cooling

Diserchu, v. n. (diserch) To cease being fond.

Prid i Loegr ei ddisyrch.

There is reason for England to cease being fond of him.

Ll. P. Moch.

Diserfyll, a. (serfyll) Not tottering; firm.

Diserfyllrwydd, s. m. (diserfyll) Stability.

Diserfyllu, v. a. (diserfyll) To render untottering, or firm; to become firm.

Diserth, a. (serth) Not declivous, or steep; not rigid, or stiff; not obscene.

Disenhyg, a. (seunhyg) Not abortive.

Ef gorau rhiau hyd y rhyddyg haul

Rwyf ddirfawr ddisenhyg.

He subjugates princes as far as the sun takes a course, immense and unerring.

Ll. P. Moch, i D. ab Owain.

Disperawd, s. m. (dispar) Aberration; disparity; dispersion; a wandering. *Myned ar ddisperawd, to go astray.*

Dist, s. m.—pl. t. iau (dis) A joist in a floor.

Distadl, a. (ystadl) Contemptible, abject.

Distadledd, s. m. (distadl) Disparity; abjectness.

Distadliad, s. m. (distadl) A making worthless.

Distadlu, v. a. (distadl) To make worthless.

Distal, a. (ystal) Worthless, contemptible.

Disudd, a. (sudd) Juiceless, without sap or juice.

Disug, a. (sug) Juiceless, without juice.

Disulw, a. (sulw) Inadvertent, or heedless.

Disurdoes, a. (surdoes) Having no leaven.

Disut, a. (sut) Out of order; out of sort.

Disutrwydd, s. m. (disut) Disorderedness.

Diswla, a. (swla) Not slovenly; unspruce.

Diswn, a. (swn) Noiseless, void of sound.

Diswrth, a. (swrth) Not sluggish, or heavy.

Nid diswrth neb diawg.

No lasy one is void of sluggishness.

Adage.

Diswta, *a.* (*swta*) Not sudden, or abrupt.
 Diswydd, *a.* (*swydd*) Without office, unemployed
 Diswyddaw, *v. a.* (*diswydd*) To divest of office.

Cam amcan yw'r awenydd
 Draw i'm diswyddaw sydd.

Of a mistaken design is the muse yonder that is *deposing* me.
D. ab Gwilym.

Diswyddedig, *a.* (*diswydd*) Deposed from office.
 Diswyddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (*diswydd*) A cashiering.

Diswyn, *a.* (*swyn*) Void of enchantment.
 Diswynaw, *v. a.* (*diswyn*) To break a charm.
 Disyched, *a.* (*syched*) Void of thirst, not dry.
 Disychedig, *a.* (*disyched*) Unthirsty, not dry.
 Disychedu, *v. a.* (*disyched*) To quench thirst.
 Disyflyd, *a.* (*syflyd*) Void of motion.
 Disyflydrwydd, *s. m.* (*disyflyd*) Immoveableness.
 Disyfyd, *a.* (*syfyd*) Void of stay, or stand, sudden

Can ni wyr anghen arbed i neb, hi a ddoal o ddisyfyd redeg, ac a ddug Peredur o berfedd y fuchedd hon.

Since death knows not how to spare any one, she came of a sudden course, and did take away Peredur from the midst of this life.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Disyfydrwydd, *s. m.* (*disyfyd*) Suddenness.
 Disylw, *a.* (*sylw*) Void of regard, heedless.
 Disylwant, *s. m.* (*disylw*) Inadvertence.
 Disylwedd, *a.* (*sylwedd*) Unsubstantial, baseless.
 Disylweddawl, *a.* (*disylwedd*) Unsubstantial.
 Disylweddidiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (*disylwedd*) A divesting of substance, or matter.
 Disylweddu, *v. a.* (*disylwedd*) To divest of substance; to unsubstantiate.
 Disymud, *a.* (*symud*) Immoveable.
 Disymudedig, *a.* (*disymud*) Unmoved.
 Disymudedd, *s. m.* (*disymud*) Immobility.
 Disymwth, *a.* (*symwth*) Sudden, subitaneous.

Disymwth fydd dryg-law anmhwyl.

Unawares is the evil hand of the heedless. *Adage.*

Disymythawl, *a.* (*disymwth*) Subitaneous.
 Disymythiad, *s. m.* (*disymwth*) A moving, or happening on a sudden.
 Disymythu, *v. a.* (*disymwth*) To move, or happen suddenly; to vanish.
 Disyndawd, *a.* (*syndawd*) Void of surprise.
 Disynwyr, *a.* (*synwyr*) Senseless, nonsensical.
 Disynwyrw, *v. n.* (*disynwyr*) To become senseless, indiscreet, or irrational.
 Disynwyrawl, *a.* (*disynwyr*) Apt to be indiscreet.
 Disynwyredd, *s. m.* (*disynwyr*) Senselessness.
 Ditiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (*did*) An uttering; a saying, or speaking; expression.
 Ditian, *v. a.* (*did*) To speak, to say, to question.
 Ditiawl, *a.* (*ditian*) Utterant, speaking.
 Ditiannu, *v. a.* (*ditian*) To say, to question.

Da i gwn wiw gystlwn enw
 Ditiann' nad wyt un enw
 A Meigen Rys.—

Well I know the proper congenial name, I will assert that thou art not of the same name with Rhys Meigen.

D. ab Gwilym.

Ditiaw, *v. a.* (*did*) To utter, to express, to say.
 Ditiawl, *a.* (*did*) Utterant, speaking.
 Ditiwr, *s. m.—pl. ditwyr* (*did—gwr*) A speaker.

O bu ymannerch—
 Ae o bu gynt, tremynt tro,
 Bai ditiwr mawl, bid eto.

If there has been congratulation—and if there has been formerly for a moment's space, if he were a *speaker* of praise, let it be again.
D. ab Gwilym.

Diunnon, *a.* (*unon*) Undoubted, indubious.
 Diurddas, *a.* (*urddas*) Without dignity, or rank.
 Diurddasawl, *a.* (*diurddas*) Undignifying.
 Diurddasiad, *s. m.* (*diurddas*) A degrading.
 Diurddasu, *v. a.* (*diurddas*) To degrade.

Diurddaw, *v. a.* (*urddaw*) To degrade, to cashier
 Diurddawl, *a.* (*urddawl*) Undignifying, base.
 Diurddedig, *a.* (*urddedig*) Undignified, base.
 Diurddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (*urddiad*) Degradation
 Diurddiant, *a.* (*urddiant*) Void of dignity or rank.
 Diw, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (*iw*) Intireness, perfection, sum, totality. *a.* Total.

Diwad, *a.* (*gwad*) Without denial, undeniable.
 Diwadawl, *a.* (*diwad*) Not tending to deny.
 Diwadnaw, *a.* (*gwadnawl*) Undermining.
 Diwadniad, *s. m.* (*gwadniad*) An undermining.
 Diwadnu, *v. a.* (*gwadnu*) To undermine, to supplant, to trip up the heels.
 Diwadu, *v. n.* (*diwad*) To cease denying.
 Diwaddawd, *a.* (*gwaddawd*) Void of dregs or lees
 Diwaddawl, *a.* (*gwaddawl*) Unendowed, dowerless
 Diwaddodawl, *a.* (*diwaddawd*) Not feculent.
 Diwaddodedig, *a.* (*diwaddawd*) Defecated.
 Diwaddodi, *v. a.* (*diwaddawd*) To defecate, to cleanse of dregs; to pour off the lees.
 Diwaddodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (*diwaddawd*) Defecation; a divesting of feculence or lees.
 Diwaddoli, *v. a.* (*diwaddawl*) To disendow.
 Diwaddoliad, *s. m.* (*diwaddawl*) A disendowing.
 Diwaed, *a.* (*gwaed*) Void of blood, bloodless.
 Diwaedlyd, *a.* (*diwaed*) Not bloody, not fierce.
 Diwael, *a.* (*gwael*) Not low, base, or mean.
 Diwaelawd, *a.* (*diwael*) Bottomless, void of dregs.
 Diwaelodedig, *a.* (*diwaelawd*) Unbottomed.
 Diwaelodi, *v. a.* (*diwaelawd*) To clear of bottom; to clear of dregs, or lees.
 Diwaelodiad, *s. m.* (*diwaelawd*) A divesting of bottom, to clear off the lees.
 Diwag, *a.* (*gwag*) Not empty, or not void.
 Diwagedd, *a.* (*diwag*) Free from vanity.
 Diwahan, *a.* (*gwahan*) Unseparate, undivided, indiscriminate, indistinct, individual.
 Diwahanawl, *a.* (*diwahan*) Unseparating.
 Diwahanedig, *a.* (*diwahan*) Unseparated.
 Diwahaniad, *s. m.* (*diwahan*) Inseparation.
 Diwabaniaeth, *s. m.* (*diwahan*) Indiscriminateness, a state of inseparation.
 Diwahanu, *v. n.* (*diwahan*) To cease parting, separating, or discriminating.
 Diwahardd, *a.* (*gwahardd*) Unforbidden.
 Diwaharddawl, *a.* (*diwahardd*) Unforbidding.
 Diwaharddedig, *a.* (*diwahardd*) Unforbidden.
 Diwaharddiad, *s. m.* (*diwahardd*) The being unforbidden; a ceasing to forbid.
 Diwahawdd, *a.* (*gwahawdd*) Void of invitation.
 Diwahoddawl, *a.* (*diwahawdd*) Uninviting.
 Diwahoddedig, *a.* (*diwahawdd*) Unbidden.
 Diwahoddiad, *s. m.* (*diwahawdd*) Lack of bidding.
 Diwair, *a.* (*gwair*) Not using of energy; not producing, chaste, continent, faithful, loyal, pure, undefiled. *Y tri diwair deulu*, the three faithful clans.

Tair diwair ferch ynys Prydain: traul Difei ferch Llyngesawl llaw hael; Gwenfedon ferch Tudwal Tudglud; a Thgau Eurfron.

The three *chaste* women of the isle of Britain: Traul Divewyl, the daughter of Llyngesol with the liberal hand; Gwenfedon, the daughter of Tudwal Tudglyd; and Tegau Eurvron.

Trisedd.

Morganwg—

Lle daw pob man i'w hannerch;
 Lle dewr mab, lle diwair merch.

Glamorgan, the country that every place will come to greet; the place where the man is bold, the place where the woman is *chaste*.
D. ab Gwilym.

Diwaith, *a.* (*gwaith*) Without work, or toil.
 Diwala, *a.* (*gwala*) Unsatisfied, insatiate.
 Diwall, *a.* (*gwall*) Not lacking, or failing, wanting nothing; incessant.

Ydd oedd ffolineb yn ddiwall i'm cymhell i ym treigl, drwy ddywedyd, na ddyl y fath fwriad da hyny ei adael i fyned yn ofer.

Folly was incessantly impelling me on in my course, by saying, that such a good intention as that ought not to be suffered to go to nought.

Marchawg Crwydrad.

Diwallawg, *a.* (diwall) Diligent.

Diwalledig, *a.* (diwall) Not abortive, satisfied.

Diwalledigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (diwalledig) The act of divesting of want; satiation.

Diwallgof, *a.* (gwallgof) Not lacking memory, not crackbrained, or heedless.

Diwalliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (diwall) A divesting of want; a satisfying, or satiating.

Y corff a gynnelir gan ail achosion; megis ymborth, awyr, ac y cyffelyb; yr hyn sydd iddo ef yn ddiwalliad digonawl.

The body is supported by second causes; such as food, air, and the like: the which are to it a sufficient relief from want.

Jer. Owain.

Diwallrwydd, *s. m.* (diwall) Satiety, fulness, sufficiency; competency.

Diwallt, *a.* (gwallt) Hairless, depilous.

Diwalltawl, *a.* (diwallt) Depilatory.

Diwalltiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (diwallt) Depilation.

Diwalltu, *v. a.* (diwallt) To pull off the hair.

Diwallu, *v. a.* (diwall) To divest of want; to satisfy, to fill; to provide for.

Y trulliad a ddylly ddiwallu y feddgell, ac a fo ynddi.

The butler ought to supply the lack of the mead cellar, and what may be in it.

Welsh Laws.

Diwallus, *a.* (diwall) Not lacking, infallible.

Diwarafun, *a.* (gwarafun) Unbegrudged.

Oddid da diwarafun.

Seldom is there a benefit unenvied.

Adage.

Diwarafunaw, *v. n.* (diwarafun) To cease from grudging, or envying.

Diwarafuniaeth, *s. m.* (diwarafun) Exemption from envy, or grudge.

Diwàrawg, *a.* (gwàrawg) Without a yoke.

Diware, *a.* (gware) Void of play, not playful.

Diwareus, *a.* (diware) Unplayful, dejected.

Diwarnod, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (diw—arnod) A day.

Diwarnodawl, *a.* (diwarnod) Diurnal.

Diwarogaeth, *s. m.* (diwarawg) Emancipation; a state of emancipation.

Diwarogawl, *a.* (diwàrawg) Emancipatory.

Diwarogi, *v. a.* (diwàrawg) To emancipate.

Diwarogiad, *s. m.* (diwàrawg) Emancipation; a divesting of homage.

Diwart, *a.* (gwart) Without a guard, or keep.

Diwarth, *a.* (gwarth) Uncovered, reproachless.

A Deheubarth, ddiwarth ddydd,
A dyn dan dy adenydd.

And South Wales, of reproachless day, will draw under thy wings.

Dafydd Emllyn.

Diwarthâad, *s. m.* (diwarth) A developing.

Diwarthâawl, *a.* (diwarth) Tending to lay open.

Diwarthaf, *a.* (gwarthaf) Having nothing upon, not ridden; with a superior.

Llawr mawr Mebwyniawn dawn diwarthaf,
Llewych-dud meinlir yw'r ti tecaf.

The extensive ground of Mebwynion of unsuppressed virtue, a region illumed by the slender beauty is the fairest land.

Ll. P. Moch.

Diwarthâu, *v. n.* (diwarth) To be uncovered.

Diwarthâus, *a.* (diwarth) Not apt to become covered, not tending to disgrace.

Diwarthrudd, *a.* (gwarthrudd) Reproachless.

Diwarthruddiad, *s. m.* (diwarthrudd) A divesting of shamefacedness; a becoming reproachless.

Diwarthruddiaw, *v. a.* (diwarthrudd) To divest of shame of face; to divest of reproach.

Diwarthruddiawl, *a.* (diwarthrudd) Not apt to be shamefaced; irreproachable.

Diwarthrwydd, *s. m.* (diwarth) Reproachlessness.

Diwarthu, *v. a.* (diwarth) To make open; to divest of shame, or reproach.

Diwarthus, *a.* (diwarth) Unreproachful.

Diwasanaeth, *a.* (gwasanaeth) Void of service.

Diwasanaethawl, *a.* (diwasanaeth) Unserviceable.

Diwasanaethgar, *a.* (diwasanaeth) Unserviceable.

Diwasanaethu, *v. n.* (diwasanaeth) To cease serving; to become unserviceable.

Diwasgar, *a.* (gwasgar) Undispersed.

Diwasgarawl, *a.* (diwasgar) Not apt to scatter.

Diwasgariad, *s. m.* (diwasgar) A being unscattered; a ceasing to disperse.

Diwasgaru, *v. n.* (diwasgar) To cease scattering.

Diwasgawd, *a.* (gwasgawd) Void of shelter.

Diwasgodawl, *a.* (diwasgawd) Unsheltering.

Diwasgodfa, *a.* (diwasgawd) Void of shelter.

Diwasgodi, *v. a.* (diwasgawd) To unshelter.

Diwasgodiad, *s. m.* (diwasgawd) A divesting of shelter, or covering, a becoming unsheltered.

Diwatwar, *a.* (gwatwar) Void of mockery.

Diwatwarawl, *a.* (diwatwar) Not apt to mock.

Diwatwariad, *s. m.* (diwatwar) A ceasing to mock, freedom from mockery.

Diwatwaru, *v. n.* (diwatwar) To cease mocking.

Diwecry, *a.* (gwecry) Not feeble, or flagging.

Diwedydd, *s. m.* (diwedd—dydd) The evening.

Diwedd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (diw) Perfection; completion, end, or conclusion.

Cyn dechreu gwel y diwedd.

Before the beginning see the end.

Adage.

Rhyfedd diwedd blodeŷyn,

A rhyfedd diwedd dyn:

Dyn bob groun a grina;

Mal y dyn blodeŷyn,da.

Wonderful is the end of a flower, and wonderful the end of man: man by little and little fades away; and like the man is the goodly flower.

L. G. Cothi.

Diweddaf, *s. m.* (diwedd) The last, hindmost, or utmost, the latest. *Y tro diweddaf, y tro olaf,* the last turn, the last time.

Diweddar, *a.* (diwedd) Tardy, slow, late.

Diweddarâad, *s. m.* (diweddar) A growing late.

Diweddarâawl, *a.* (diweddar) Apt to be late.

Diweddarâu, *v. a.* (diweddar) To become late; to make slow, to retard, to become late.

Diweddaru, *v. n.* (diweddar) To become late.

Diweddarwch, *s. m.* (diweddar) Slowness, lateness.

Diweddawl, *a.* (diwedd) Conclusiveness; ending.

Diweddedig, *a.* (diwedd) Ended, or concluded.

Diweddglo, *s. m.* (diwedd) A conclusion.

Diweddgllwm, *s. m.* (diwedd—clwm) A finale.

Diweddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (diwedd) A conclusion, termination, or accomplishment.

Diweddu, *v. a.* (diwedd) To end, to conclude.

Diweddwyr, *s. m.*—*pl.* diweddwyr (diwedd—gwr) a finisher; also the last man.

Diwegi, *a.* (gwegi) Void of vanity; serious.

Diwehilion, *a.* (gwehilion) Void of refuse.

Diweirdawd, *s. m.* (diwair) Continence.

Diweirdeb, *s. m.* (diwair) Continence, chastity.

Diweirddyn, *s. c.*—*pl. t.* ion (diwair—dyn) A chaste, or continent person.

Diweiredd, *s. m.* (diwair) Continence, chastity.

Diweirfoes, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (diwair—moes) A chaste demeanour, or deportment.

O Dduw, erfai ddiweirfoes,
A ddaw i mi ddoe i'm hoest?

O God, what avails the chaste demeanour, shall I experience another yesterday in my life?

D. ab Gwilym.

Diweirin, *a.* (diwair) Of a continent nature.

Dogn dwfn diweirin
Dillyngain Elfin.

Pure and profound the spell to liberate Elphin. Taliesin.

- Diweithedd, s. m.** (diwaith) Inactivity.
Diweithred, a. (gweithred) Deedless. *Amcanion diweithred ni ryngant fodd*, Intentions void of deeds will not avail.
Diwelu, v. a. (gwal) To dislodge; to empty. *Diwel y drôl*, to raise the box of a cart so as to empty it. *Dyfed*.
Diwellâad, s. m. (gwellâad) A being unmended.
Diwellâawl, a. (gwellâawl) Not apt to mend.
Diwellâu, v. n. (gwellâu) To cease mending.
Diwellig, a. (diwall) Not apt to fail.

I Fangor rhagor Celliwig;
 Llys llw al dengys dawn goledig gwyrdd;
 Lle diwallwyd myrdd llaw diwellig.

To Bangor belongs pre-eminence over Celliwig; a court pointed at by a host, green ominous of gifts; a place where a myriad has been satisfied by a never failing hand. *Goronwy Gyriawg*.

Caru Duw diwellig ymddiried.

Loving good with unfailing confidence. *Gwalchmai*.

- Diwellt, a.** (gwellt) Void of grass or straw.
Diwelltiad, s. m. (diwellt) A divesting of grass.
Diwelltu, v. a. (diwellt) To divest of grass. *Diwelltu y ddaiar*, to bare the earth.
Diwen, a. (gwen) Not smiling; not laughing.
Diweniaith, a. (gweniaith) Void of flattery.

Gweniaith y mae'n ei gynnal;
 Diweniaith wyf, dawn ei thal.

He keeps up flattery, I am free from flattery, thou whose reward is grace. *D. ab Gwilym*.

- Diweneithu, v. n.** (diweniaith) To cease flattering; to cease wheedling.
Diweneithus, a. (diweniaith) Unflattering.
Diwenwyn, a. (gwenwyn) Void of venom.
Diwenwynaw, v. a. (diwenwyn) To expel poison; to divest of inflammation.
Diwenwynawl, a. (diwenwyn) Unvenomous.
Diwenwyniad, s. m. (diwenwyn) A divesting of venom; the expelling of poison.
Diwersyll, a. (gwersyll) Having no camp.
Diwersyllawg, a. (diwersyll) Unencamped.
Diwersylliad, s. m. (diwersyll) A breaking up of a camp; a ceasing to encamp.
Diwersyllu, v. a. (diwersyll) To break up a camp; to cease encamping.
Diwerth, a. (gwerth) Void of price or value

Er daed fo'r gair diwerth
 Ni bydd gwir heb addaw gwerth.

Howsoever precious the unpurchased word may be, there will be no truth obtained without promising a value. *Ior. Fynglwyd*.

- Diwerthawl, a.** (diwerth) Unsaleable.
Diwerthiad, s. m. (diwerth) A ceasing to sell.
Diwerthu, v. n. (diwerth) To cease selling.
Diwes, a. (gwes) Immediate; proximate.
Diwes, v. a. (gwes) To make without intervention; to close, or come up with.

Pan el y gwas—
 Ar hon i ddiwes y byd,
 Ni wna—ond siglaw ei phen.

When the youth shall go upon this one to overtake the world, she will but shake her head. *R. ab Dafydd Llwyd*.

- Diwesawg, a.** (diwes) Having no distance.
Diwesawl, a. (diwes) Tending to be immediate.
Diwest, a. (gwest) Without a visitation.
Diwestl, a. (gwestl) Void of raging, dispersion, or scattering; unconfused.

Ner trymder trom gad diwestl,
 Neu'n gwnair fegys Gwair fab Gwestl.

Lord, the heaviness of the sad conflict void of raging, doth it not make us like Gwair the son of Gwestl. *Ll. P. Meck, m. H. ab Gr. ab Gynan*.

- Diwestlawg, a.** (diwestl) Void of raging.
Diwestliad, s. m. (diwestl) A ceasing to rage; a becoming undispersed.

- Diwestlu, v. n.** (diwestl) To cease raging.
Diwesu, v. a. (diwes) To make void of intervention; to approximate.
Diwethl, s. m. (gwethl) The pimpernel.
Diwg, a. (gwg) Not glancing, or looking aside; not frowning; not angry.
Diwir, a. (gwir) Void of truth, untrue.
Diwiriad, s. m. (diwir) A divesting of veracity.
Diwiriaw, v. a. (diwir) To divest of veracity.
Diwiriawl, a. (diwir) Tending to be false.
Diwisg, a. (gwisg) Without dress, or clothes.
Diwisgaw, v. a. (diwisg) To strip, to undress.
Diwladaidd, a. (gwladaidd) Not rustic.
Diwladeiddiad, s. m. (diwladaidd) A divesting of rusticity, or homeliness.
Diwladeiddiaw, v. a. (diwladaidd) To divest of rusticity, or homeliness.
Diwladeiddiawl, a. (diwladaidd) Tending to divest of rusticity, or boorishness.
Diwlith, a. (gwlith) Without dew. *Y ddiwlith*, true maidenhair, also called *diwlydd*.
Diwlithaw, v. a. (diwlith) To dry up dew.
Diwlithawl, a. (diwlith) Not apt to be dewy.
Diwlithiad, s. m. (diwlith) A drying up of dew.
Diwlydd, a. (gwlydd) Void of vegetation; bare.

Dir gwen gwynt, gwyn gae
 Godre gwydd, diwlydd bre:
 Eiddil hen, hwyr yd re.

Piercing the din of the wind, white the hue of the skirts of the wood, bare of vegetation is the hill; slender is the old, and slowly he moves along. *Llywarch Hen*.

- Diwni, a.** (gwni) Seamless, having no seam.
Diwniad, s. m. (diwni) A divesting of seam.
Diwniaw, v. a. (diwni) To unsew, to rip.
Diwobrwy, a. (gwobrwy) Void of reward.
Diwobrwyad, s. m. (diwobrwy) A ceasing to reward, or requite; a being unrecompensed.
Diwobrwyaw, v. n. (diwobrwy) To cease rewarding, or requiting; to divest of reward.
Diwobrwyawl, a. (diwobrwy) Unrewarding.
Diwobrwyedig, a. (diwobrwy) Unrequited.
Diwosgo, a. (gwasgo) Void of flinching aside.

Byddwch ddyun ddiwosgo pan ddel gwyr Rhufain i'r glyn atoch' eb Arthur.

Be you unanimous and unintimidated when the men of Rome come to the valley against you, said Arthur. *Gr. ab Arthur*.

- Diwosgoad, s. m.** (diwosgo) A ceasing to go aside.
Diwosgöawl, a. (diwosgo) Not going aside.
Diwosgöi, v. n. (diwosgo) To cease going aside.
Diwosgryn, a. (gwasgryn) Void of trembling.
Diwr, a. (gwr) Without a husband; single.
Diwraidd, a. (gwraidd) Unmanly, enervated.
Diwraidd, a. (gwraidd) Rootless, void of root.
Diwraig, a. (gwraig) Without a wife; single.
Diwredd, s. m. (gwredd) Want of manliness.
Diwregys, a. (gwegys) Without a girdle.
Diwregysawl, a. (diwregys) Ungirdled.
Diwregysiad, s. m. (diwregys) An ungirdling.
Diwregysu, v. a. (diwregys) To ungirt.
Diwreiddiad, s. m. (diwraidd) Emasculation.
Diwreiddiad, s. m. (diwraidd) Eradication.
Diwreiddiaw, v. a. (diwraidd) To emasculate.
Diwreiddiaw, v. a. (diwraidd) To root up, to take off the roots; to grub up; to displant.

Dalant y brenhinedd, ac eu cymbell hwyntau i warthau, ac iweddu iddynt; a chyn pen y flwyddyn y ceurydd ac y dinasoedd, ac y cestyll cedeirn a ddiwreiddynt.

They laid hold of the kings, and compelled them also to submit and do homage to them; and before the end of the year they rooted up the walls, and the cities, and the strong castles. *Gr. ab Arthur*.

- Dirwreiddiawl, a.** (diwraidd) Eradicative.
Diwreiddiedig, a. (diwraidd) Rooted, grubbed up.

Diwres, a. (gwres) Void of heat, or ardour.

Mis Ionawr myglyd dyffryn,
Gwag buches, diwres ody.

The month of January smoky is the dale, empty the dairy, and
void of heat the kiln.

Diwresawg, a. (diwres) Not hot; not wanton.

Diwresiad, s. m. (diwres) A divesting of heat.

Diwresogi, v. (diwresawg) To become cold.

Diwresogiad, s. m. (diwresawg) A divesting of heat, or ardency; a becoming void of heat.

Diwresogrwydd, s. m. (diwresawg) Want of heat.

Diwresu, v. a. (diwres) To divest of heat.

Diwriawg, a. (diwr) Husbandless; single.

Diwrnod, s. m.—pl. t. au (diwarnod) A day.

Diwrnod o waith, a day's work.

Nid y bore y mae canmawl diwrnod teg.

It is not in the morning that the fine day is to be praised.

Adage.

Diwrnodawl, a. (diwrnod) Diurnal, daily.

Diwrnodiaw, v. a. (diwrnod) To do a day's work, to do journey work.

Diwrnodwr, s. m.—pl. diwrnodwyr (diwrnod—gwr) A day man, a journeyman.

Diwrtai, a. (gwrtaith) Unameliorated; void of manure; uncultivated.

Diwrtai, s. m. (diwrtai) A rendering unameliorated; a ceasing to cultivate.

Diwrtaiaw, v. n. (diwrtai) To cease ameliorating, or enriching.

Diwrtaiawl, a. (diwrtai) Unameliorating.

Diwrth, a. (gwrth) Void of contract, or opposition.

Diwrthdro, a. (gwrthdro) Void of reversion.

Diwrthdroawl, a. (diwrthdro) Irreversible.

Diwrthdroi, v. (diwrthdro) To cease reverting.

Diwrthdyn, a. (gwrthdyn) Void of contention.

Diwrthdynawl, a. (diwrthdyn) Uncontending.

Diwrthdyniad, s. m. (diwrthdyn) A ceasing to contend, or controvert.

Diwrthdynu, v. (diwrthdyn) To cease contending.

Diwrthddadl, a. (gwrthddadl) Void of contradiction, controversy, or exception.

Hawl diwrthddadl, an undisputed claim.

Diwrthddadlawl, a. (diwrthddadl) Incontrovertible, indisputable, uncontradictory.

Diwrthddadledd, s. m. (diwrthddadl) Incontrovertibleness, an undisputed state.

Diwrthddadliad, s. m. (diwrthddadl) A ceasing to controvert, or contradict.

Diwrthddadlu, v. n. (diwrthddadl) To cease controverting, or contradicting.

Diwrtheb, a. (gwrtheb) Void of contradiction.

Diwrthebawl, a. (diwrtheb) Uncontradictory.

Diwrthladd, a. (gwrthladd) Void of opposition.

Diwrthladdawl, a. (diwrthladd) Unopposing.

Diwrthlam, a. (gwrthlam) Without recurrence; not to be repassed; irremeable.

Diwrthol, a. (gwrthol) Void of recurrence.

Diwrthryn, a. (gwrthryn) Void of resistance.

Diwrthrynadwy, a. (diwrthryn) Irresistible.

Diwrthrynawl, a. (diwrthryn) Unresisting.

Diwrthrynedig, a. (diwrthryn) Unresisted.

Diwrthrynedd, s. m. (diwrthryn) Nonresistance.

Diwrthryniad, s. m. (diwrthryn) Nonresistance.

Diwrthrynu, v. n. (diwrthryn) To cease resisting.

Diwrthwyneb, a. (gwrthwyneb) Void of opposition, or resistance.

Diwrthwynebawl, a. (gwrthwyneb) Unopposing.

Diwrthwynebiad, s. m. (diwrthwyneb) A ceasing to oppose, or to resist.

Diwrthwynebu, v. n. (diwrthwyneb) To cease resisting, or opposing.

Diwrthymdrech, a. (gwrthymdrech) Irresistible.

Diwryg, a. (gwryg) Infirm, weak, feeble.

Llen diwryg ffrom, llawn drwg ffrwyth,
Llen oedawg yn llawn adwyth.

An infirm and haughty clerical full of evil fruit; an aged one full of disease.

Huw Dwn.

Diwrygiad, s. m. (diwryg) Enervation.

Diwrygiaw, v. n. (diwryg) To grow infirm.

Diwrygiawl, a. (diwryg) Tending to enervate.

Diwrym, a. (gwrym) Seamless, void of seams.

Diwybod, a. (gwybod) Unknowing, ignorant.

Nid santiaid ond diwybod;
Nid diwybod ond diwybwr.

No one is sanctified but the *unknowing*; no one is *unknowing* but the void of sense.

Adage.

Diwyd, s. m. (gwyd) Adherence, an using diligence; a toiling; an adherent.

Diwyd dy dad wyd a dart;
Dy dad yw diwyd Edward.

Thou art thy father's *adherent* with a dart; thy father is the *adherent* of Edward.

H. Gethin.

Blin dro—
A'th ddiwydion i'th adaw.

Distressing the event, and thy *disciples* leaving thee.

R. Lelaf, i Grist.

Dyw Gwener gwelais y diwyd mawr
Ar fyddinawr beddyd.

On Friday I saw the awful toil of the camp of infantry.

Llywarch Hen.

Diwyd, a. (gwyd) Without departure from; diligence, industrious, toiling.

Diwyd, i felddan
El genad el hunan.

His own messenger is *most diligent* for the little wolf.

Adage.

A glwweisti a gant Credellad,
Ferch Ludd, rian wastad:
Digawn da diwyd genad.

Hast thou heard what Credellad sang, the daughter of Ludd, a precise lady: a messenger is good enough that is *diligent*.

Engl. y Clywed.

Diwydiaeth, s. m. (diwyd) Assiduity, diligence.

Diwydiaw, v. a. (diwyd) To use assiduity, to toil.

Diwydiawl, a. (diwyd) Of diligent disposition.

Diwydiwr, s. m.—pl. diwydwyr (diwyd—gwr) One who adheres, a diligent person.

Diwydrwydd, s. m. (diwyd) Assiduity, diligence.

Diwydwraig, s. f. (diwyd—gwraig) A midwife.

Diwyg, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwyg) Freedom from degeneracy, completeness, form, state, fashion, habit, attire.

Diwyg, a. (gwyg) Void of depravity, unvitiated, undepraved, not fallen off, or degenerated.

Diwygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diwyg) A rendering unvitiated, a fashioning, reformation, expiation.

Diwygiadus, a. (diwygiad) Emendatory.

Diwygiadwy, a. (diwygiad) That may be amended; reformable, reclaimable, corrigible.

Diwygiaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (diwyg) Correction.

Diwygiaw, v. a. (diwyg) To correct, amend, redress, or reform, to make amends, to satisfy.

Y gyflafan a wnel dyn o'i anfodd diwygied o'i fodd.

The crime which a man commits against his will *let him redress* it willingly.

Welsh Laws.

Diwygiawl, a. (diwyg) Corrective, expiatory.

Diwygiedig, a. (diwygiad) Corrected, repaired, reformed, or amended.

Diwygiedigawl, a. (diwygiedig) Reparative.

Diwygiedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (diwygiad) Emendator, redresser, or reformer.

Diwygiwr, s. m.—pl. diwygwyr (diwyg—gwr) A reformer, redresser, or emendator.

Diwygus, a. (diwyg) Complete, in good plight.

Diwyl, a. (gwyl) Unbashful, not diffident.

Diwyl yw anged,
Diwylach a edeu.

Death is impudent, more impudent him that he should spare.
Adage.

Llas dan gymynawg—
Einlawn wyl olud roddiad
Einlawn diwyl, dioln cad.

Two hewers with the blade have been cut off: Einion the diffident giver of wealth; Einion the impudent and fearless in the conflict.
Cynddelw, m. Teulu Owain.

Diwyledd, s. m. (diwyl) Want of bashfulness.

Diwyll, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwyl) The act of divesting of obscurity, clearance, accomplishment a cultivated state; worship. *Diwyll Duw*, the worship of God.

Diwyll, v. a. (gwyl) To render inobscure; to clear; to cultivate; to worship.

Diwylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diwyll) A rendering clear; cultivation; a worshipping.

Diwylliadwy, a. (diwylliad) That may be cultivated; capable of being cleared.

Diwylliaeth, s. m. (diwyll) Cultivation.

Diwylliant, s. m. (diwyll) Cultivation; worship.

Diwylliaw, v. a. (diwyll) To render inobscure; to toil towards improvement; to cultivate; to husband; to worship. *Diwylliaw Duw*, to worship God.

Diwylliawd, s. m. (diwyll) The act of clearing; cultivation.

Diwylliawdr, s. m.—pl. diwylliodron (diwylliawd) One who cleareth; a cultivator, a husbandman; a worshipper.

Diwylliawg, a. (diwyll) That is cultivated.

Diwylliedig, a. (diwyll) Cultivated; cleared.

Diwylliodraeth, s. m. (diwylliawdr) Cultivation.

Diwylliwr, s. m.—pl. diwyllwyr (diwyll—gwr) A cultivator; a husbandman; a worshipper. *Diwylliwr Duw*, a worshipper of God.

Diwyllu, v. a. (diwyll) to clear, to cultivate.

Diwyllus, a. (diwyll) In a cultivated state.

Diwylludd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (diwyll) A cultivator.

Diwyllyniawg, a. (diwyll) Cultivated, cleared.

Diwyn, a. (gwyn) Not white, fair, or clean.

Diwynadwy, a. (diwyn) That may be soiled.

Diwynaw, v. a. (diwyn) To sully, to dirty; to defile, pollute, or contaminate.

Diwynawl, a. (diwyn) Tending to sully.

Diwynedig, a. (diwyn) Sullied; polluted.

Diwynfyd, a. (gwynfyd) Void of happiness.

Colli cyrchfa honaid, udfa hyd neud adfyn;
Cartref digeirdd, daeth i wau-feirdd daith diwynfyd.

Losing the place of public resort, there is wailing since there will not return the unrestrained home, there is come to the miserable bards a course void of happiness.
Rhisiardyn.

Diwyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diwyn) A dirtying.

Diwynwr, s. m.—pl. diwynwyr (diwyn—gwr) One who dirtieth; a defiler.

Diwyr, a. (gwyr) Not oblique; straight.

Diwyraw, v. a. (diwyr) To divest of obliquity.

Diwyredd, s. m. (diwyr) Freedom from obliquity.

Diwynri, s. m. (diwyr) Freedom from obliquity.

Diwyth, a. (gwyth) Void of wrath; placid.

Ni byddai diwyth i lwyth oswydd.

He would not be without ire to the hostile tribe.
Meilyr.

Diwythaw, v. n. (diwyth) To cease from ire.

Diwythawl, a. (diwyth) Unwrathful; mild.

Diwythiad, s. m. (diwyth) A ceasing from ire.

Diwywiant, a. (gwywiant) Not faded.

Diygawl, a. (diwg) Not glancing; unfrowning.

Diygad, s. m. (diwg) A ceasing to frown.

Diugu, v. n. (diwg) To cease frowning.

Diymadferth, a. (ymadferth) Helpless, inactive.

Diymadferthrwydd, s. m. (diymadferth) Helplessness, listlessness, or inactivity.

Diymadferthwch, s. m. (diymadferth) Helplessness.

Diymanerch, a. (ymanerch) Void of greeting.

Ni choelia i na ddallasai y fan yma finau oni buasai i'm cyfall yn ddiymanerch fy nghiplaw ymaith.

I do not think but this place would have blinded me, if my friend had not without ceremony snatched me away.
Elis Wyn, B. Cwsg.

Diymaraws, a. (ymaraws) Without staying.

Dirmarbed, v. n. (ymarbed) To cease abstaining.

Diymarbed, a. (ymarbed) Unabstemious.

Diymarbod, a. (ymarbod) Unprepared.

Diymarddelw, v. a. (ymarddel) To disclaim.

Diymarddelw, a. (ymarddelw) Unclaiming.

Diymarfer, a. (ymarfer) Inexperienced.

Diymattal, a. (ymattal) Unrestrained.

Diymbaid, a. (ymbaid) Incessant, continual.

Diymchwiliad, a. (ymchwilliad) Uninquisitive.

Diymdaraw, a. (ymdaraw) Helpless.

Diymdawr, a. (ymdawr) Careless, indifferent.

Diymdawredd, s. m. (diymdawr) Indifference.

Diymdro, a. (ymdro) Inflexible; direct.

Nid gweddus i mi fod yn llwyr ddiymdro yn y cynghaws hwnnw.
It is not seemly for me to be quite inflexible in that matter.
Y parch. E. Evans

Diymddiffyn, a. (ymddiffyn) Defenceless.

Diymddiffynawl, a. (diymddiffyn) Undefending.

Diymddiffynrwydd, s. m. (diymddiffyn) Unguardedness, undefencibleness.

Diymddiried, a. (ymddiried) Void of confidence.

Diymddiriedawg, a. (diymddiried) Unconfiding.

Diymddiriedawl, a. (diymddiried) Unconfiding.

Diymddiriedus, a. (diymddiried) Unconfiding.

Diymddyddan, a. (ymddyddan) Inconvertible.

Diymeiriach, a. (ymeiriach) Void of dispute.

Diymenydd, a. (ymenydd) Void of brains.

Diymgaïs, a. (ymgaïs) Unambitious; easy.

Diymgel, a. (ymgel) Unsecluding; unhidden.

Gnawd lledrad yn ddiymgel.

Theft will be made manifest.

Adage.

Yr eryr iaith ddiymgel,
Allai neb drwy ryfel
Yn fyw eilwaith dy gaffel.

Thou eagle of unambiguous speech, could any one through war get thee a second time alive.
Ymdd. Arthur ac Ebleod.

Diymgeledd, a. (ymgeledd) Destitute of aid.

Diymgudd, a. (ymgudd) Unsecluding; open.

Diymgyrch, a. (ymgyrch) Unfrequented; not to be approached. *Goleuni diymgyrch*, light not to be approached.

Diymmod, a. (ymmod) Void of motion.

Byddwch ddiwed, ac yn ddiymmod yn eich ffydd, ac yn eich bwriad o'ch hunain ar Dduw.

Be without backwardness, and immoveable in your faith, and in the reposing of yourselves upon God.
S. Trefredyn.

Diymmodadwy, a. (diymmod) Immoveable.

Diymmodawl, a. (diymmod) Not apt to move.

Diymmodedig, a. (diymmod) Unmoved.

Diymmodi, v. n. (diymmod) To cease moving.

Dymmodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (diymmod) A ceasing to move; immobility.

Diymmodrwydd, s. m. (diymmod) Immoveableness, immobility; confirmedness; constancy.

Diymogel, a. (ymogel) Unguarded; bold.

Diymogelu, v. n. (diymogel) To be unguarded.

Diymogelwch, s. m. (diymogel) Unguardedness.

Diymoralw, a. (ymoralw) Uninquisitive.

Diymosgryn, a. (ymosgryn) Listless, inactive.

Feth aned—

Yn ddiymosgryn, nid yn iach
Yn iwin bach digyntedd.

Thou wert born without the power of moving, and not in health as hapless tiny fribble.
S. S. Hywel.

Diymröad, *a.* (ymröad) Irresolute, fluctuant.
 Diymryson, *a.* (ymryson) Void of contention.
 Diymrysonawl, *a.* (diymryson) Uncontentious.
 Diymrysonedd, *s. m.* (diymryson) Freedom from contention, or dispute.
 Diymrysoni, *v. n.* (diymryson) To cease from contention, or dispute.
 Diymrysoniad, *s. m.* (diymryson) A ceasing from contention, or disputation.
 Diymsang, *a.* (ymsang) Void of depression.
 Diymsathr, *a.* (ymsathr) Void of treading.
 Diymsyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ymsyniad) A ceasing from thinking, or reasoning. *a.* Void of ratiocination; irrational. *Anifeiliaid diymsyniad*, animals void of reason.
 Diymsyniaw, *v. n.* (ymsyniaw) To cease from thinking, or reasoning.
 Diymsyniawl, *a.* (ymsyniawl) Not apt to reason; irrational.
 Diymwad, *a.* (ymwad) Undeniable, certain.
 Diymwadawl, *a.* (diymwad) Undenying.
 Diymwadiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diymwad) A ceasing to deny, or refrain from.
 Diymwadrwydd, *s. m.* (diymwad) Undeniableness.
 Diymwadu, *v. n.* (diymwad) To cease denying.
 Diymwan, *a.* (ymwan) Void of defence.
 Diymwared, *a.* (ymwared) Irremediable.
 Diymwaredawl, *a.* (diymwared) Unredeeming.
 Diymwarediad, *s. m.* (diymwared) Non-redemption, a being without deliverance.
 Diymwaredu, *v. n.* (diymwared) To cease redeeming; to cease delivering.
 Diymwasg, *a.* (ymwasg) Uncompressed.
 Diymwasgawl, *a.* (diymwasg) Uncompressing.
 Diymwasgiad, *s. m.* (diymwasg) A ceasing to compress, or press together, a being unpressed.
 Diymwasgu, *v. n.* (diymwasg) To cease compressing; to cease pressing upon.
 Diymwel, *a.* (ymwel) Unvisiting, solitary.
 Diymweliad, *s. m.* (diymwel) Void of visits.
 Diymwosgryn, *a.* (ymwosgryn) Listless, dull.
 Diymwosgrynawl, *a.* (diymwosgryn) Apt to be listless, or inactive.
 Diymwosgrynnedd, *s. m.* (diymwosgryn) Listlessness, reachlessness, inactivity.
 Diymwrthladd, *a.* (ymwrthladd) Unopposing.
 Diymwrthryn, *a.* (ymwrthryn) Unresisting.
 Diymyr, *a.* (ymyr) Void of officiousness.
 Diymyrawl, *a.* (diymyr) Unofficious.
 Diymyrgar, *a.* (diymyr) Unofficious.
 Diymyriad, *s. m.* (diymyr) A ceasing to drive after, or meddle with.
 Diymyru, *v. n.* (diymyr) To cease meddling.
 Diynfyd, *a.* (ynfyd) Not foolish, not mad.
 Diynni, *a.* (ynni) Void of vigour, feeble.
 Diysbryd, *a.* (ysbryd) Spiritless, lifeless.
 Diysbrydawl, *a.* (diysbryd) Dispirited.
 Diysbrydedd, *s. m.* (diysbryd) Dispiritedness.
 Diysbwrial, *a.* (ysbwrial) Void of rubbish.
 Diysbwrialu, *v. a.* (diysbwrial) To clear rubbish.
 Diysgithyr, *a.* (ysgithyr) Void of tusks or fangs.
 Diysglawringaw, *v. a.* (ysglawringaw) To deglutinate; to become unglued.
 Diysig, *a.* (ysig) Not frail, or wasting away.
 Maen, *a.* Madawg, *a.* Medel, dewrwyr diysig frodyr.
 Maen, and Madawg, and Medel, daring men, and steady brothers.
 Diysgog, *a.* (ysgog) Immoveable, or unshaken.
 Owain rudd-lain rodd edmyg,
 Ged ysgain, gad ddiysgog.
 Owain with the ruddy blade honouring the gift, scattering treasure, and unshaken in conflict.
 Prydydd Bychan.

Diysgogawl, *a.* (diysgog) Not apt to shake.
 Diysgogedd, *s. m.* (diysgog) Immoveableness.
 Diysgogi, *v. n.* (diysgog) To become steadfast.
 Diysgogiad, *s. m.* (diysgog) A making, or becoming immoveable.
 Diysgogrwydd, *s. m.* (diysgog) Immoveableness.
 Diysmudawl, *a.* (ysmudawl) Unmoving.
 Diysmudedig, *a.* (ysmudedig) Unmoved.
 Diysmudiad, *s. m.* (ysmudiad) Immobility.
 Diyspydd, *a.* (yspydd) Inexhaustible, unvoided.
 Diyspyddadwy, *a.* (diyspydd) Inexhaustible.
 Diyspyddawl, *a.* (diyspydd) Not apt to empty.
 Diyspyddiad, *s. m.* (diyspydd) A ceasing to void.
 Diyspyddu, *v. n.* (diyspydd) To cease voiding.
 Diystryw, *a.* (ystryw) Void of tricks or wiles.
 Diystwng, *a.* (gystwng) Unobeying, free.

—Trigant draig diystwng,
 Yn nheg addef nef nawdd orddillwng.

The dwelling of the unsubjected chief is in the fair mansions of heaven showered over with protection. *E. ab M. Rhahawd.*

Diystyr, *a.* (ystyr) Inconsiderate, unimportant, contemptible, despicable.
 Diystyradwy, *a.* (diystyr) Contemptible.
 Diystyredig, *a.* (diystyr) Contemned, despised.
 Diystyredd, *s. m.* (diystyr) Contemptibleness.
 Diystyriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diystyr) A contemning, or despising.
 Diystyriaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (diystyr) Inconsiderateness, contemptibleness.
 Diystyriaw, *v. n.* (diystyr) To disregard.
 Diystyriawl, *a.* (diystyr) Not apt to consider.
 Diystyried, *v. n.* (diystyr) To disregard, to despise.
 Diystyru, *v. a.* (diystyr) To disregard, to despise.
 Diystyrwch, *s. m.* (diystyr) Inconsiderateness; disregard, disesteem, contempt.
 Diystyrwr, *s. m.*—*pl. diystyrwyr* (diystyr—gwr) A contemner, or disregarder.
 Dlyed, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (dyled) Obligation, duty.
 Dlyedus, *a.* (dlyed) Obligatory, obliged, due.
 Do, *adv.* (o) Done, it is done; yes, yea. *A fu hi yno? Na ddo*, Has she been there? No not.
A roed peth i ti? Na ddo ddim, Was there some given to thee? Not done any.

Dy dad a gerais, do, do,
 Do'n foddus, Duw nef lldo!

Thy father I loved, yes, yes, yes affectionately, God of heaven be his portion.
Llywelyn o Langewydd.

Dobrwy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (gobrwy) A bribe; a fee.
 Dobrwyad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dobrwy) A bribing.
 Dobrwyaw, *v. a.* (dobrwy) To bribe; to fee.
 Dobrwyawl, *a.* (dobrwy) Tending to fee.
 Dobry, *adv.* (obry) Below, or underneath.
 Doco, *adv.* (oco) Yonder, lo yonder, lo there.

Doco wen fynwen yn fanol decaf;
 Doco fy hudol.

Fonder is the elegantly formed fair one delicate and most beautiful; yonder is my charmer.
E. Dafydd.

Dodawl, *a.* (dawd) Relating to placing.
 Dodi, *v. a.* (dawd) To put, lay, set, or place to; to appoint; to give. *Doda i mi*, give to me;
dodi ar, to place, or fix upon; *dodi ar y gyfraith*, to leave, to assign or appeal to the law.

Dod dy law ar dy galon.

Lay thy hand on thy heart.

Adage.

Cyfarwydd llaw lle y dda.

The hand is familiar where it lays.

Adage.

Bedd Arawn mab Dewinfa yn nhir Gweunle;

Ni ddodai law ar ladron,

Ni roddai wir i alon.

The grave of Arawn the son of Dewinfa in the land of Gweunle; he would not lay a hand on thieves, he would not grant quarter to the foes.

Taliesin.

Dodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dawd) A placing.

Dodiadawl, a. (dodiad) Positional, belonging to place; having respect to placing.

Dodrefn, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (dyodrefn) Furniture, or household stuff.

Dodrefnawl, a. (dodrefn) Belonging to furniture.

Dodrefniad, s. m. (dodrefn) A furnishing.

Dodrefnu, v. a. (dodrefn) To furnish.

Mae y ddull hon yn weddus—i ddodrefnu ymddyddanion mwynfoes.

This form is proper to *embellish* discourses in polite manners.
H. Perri.

Dodrefnwr, s. m.—pl. dodrefnwyr (dodrefn—gwr) A furnisher, one who puts in order.

Dodrefnyn, s. m. dim. (dodrefn) A piece of furniture, or any household utensil.

Dodw, s. m. (dawd) That has been laid.

Dodwi, v. a. (dodw) To lay, or to deposit.

Cyw iar gwedy y dodwo, neu y cano, ceiniawg a dal.—Gwerth cyw a dydd dimai, neu ysgub laidd; a hyny yw ei gwerth yn i ddodwo y gywen; ac yn i gocyw y ceillawg.

A chick after *it lays*, or that it crows, a penny is its value.—The value of a gosling is a half-penny, or a sheaf of barley; and that is the price until the hen *lays*, and until that the gander treads.
Welsh Laws.

Hwch Dallwair Dalben a al—hyd Riw y Gyferthwch yn Eryri, ac yna dodwes ar geneu blaidd.

The sow of Dallwair Dalben went as far as Rhiw y Gyferthwch in Eryri; and there she *laid* a wolf's cub.
Triodd.

Dodwy, v. a. (dodw) To have deposited.

Dodwyawg, a. (dodwy) Used to lay. *Iar ddodwyawg*, a laying hen.

Doddi, v. a. (daw) To come. *Doddoedd hi yma*, she had come here; *doddyw*, he is come; *doddywy*, I am come; *a'm doddyw rhodd*, I am come to a gift.

Ni doddynt tros for etwaeth.

They will not come over sea again.
Meilyr.

A'i wisgoedd ym doddodd dawn.

And his garments caused honour to come to me.
Bleddyn Fardd.

Doe, s. m. (do) Yesterday. *adv. yesterday.*

Doe i rhoddwyd wr haeddol.
A'i ddwyn a wnaed heddyw'n ol.

Yesterday the meritorious man was given, and to day he has been taken away again.
Rice Jones.

Doedawl, a. (goedawl) Enunciative, speaking.

Doediad, s. m.—pl. doediaid (goediad) A sayer.

Eirchliad a doediad ydwyf
Hwn yma a rydd—

A demander and a teller am I this one will give.
T. Aled.

Doedyd, v. a. (goedyd) To say, or to speak.

Doeth, s. m.—pl. t. ion (oeth) A sage, a wise person; a wizard; a philosopher.

Doeth, a. (oeth) Sage, wise, prudent, eloquent.

Araeth doeth a drud ni ddygymmydd.

The speech of the *wise* and the bold will not agree.
Adage.

Ymryson a doeth ti a fyddi doethach.

Dispute with the *wise* thou wilt be *wiser*.
Adage.

A fo doeth efe a dau:
Annoeth ni reol enau.

That is *wise*, he will be silent; the unwise will not govern his lips.
G. ab Ieuan Hen.

Doethaidd, a. (doeth) Of a wise disposition.

Doethawl, a. (doeth) Tending to wisdom.

Doethawr, s. m.—pl. doethorion (doeth) A doctor

Doethbrudd, a. (doeth—prudd) Wisely serious.

Synwyrâu y cyngorau doethbrudd a ddangosir ar fyrder i'r neb a'u deallio yn y diarhebion.

The meanings of the *wisely serious* counsels that will be shortly shewn, to such as understand them, in the proverbs.
L. G. Cothi.

Doethbwyll, s. m. (doeth—pwyll) A sagacious understanding. *a. Wisely prudent.*

Doethder, s. m. (doeth) Sagacity, wisdom.

Doethedig, a. (doeth) Endued with wisdom.

Doethfawr, a. (doeth—mawr) Wisely-great.

Doethgar, a. (doeth) Philosophic; sage.

Doethi, v. a. (doeth) To shew wisdom or sagacity; to prattle pertly.

Doethineb, s. m. (doeth) Wisdom, discretion.

Cas brenin heb ddoethineb.

Odious is a king without *wisdom*.
Adage.

Tri cynghorion doethineb: ufyddiad i ddeddfau Duw; ymgais er lles dyn; a dyoddef yn lew bob dygwydd bywyd.

The three councils of *wisdom*: submission to the ordinances of God; exertion for the good of man; and magnanimously to suffer every event of life.
Barddas.

Doethus, a. (doeth) Of a sage disposition.

Doethwr, s. m.—pl. doethwyr (doeth—gwr) A wise man, a sage.

Doethyn, s. m. dim. (doeth) A wiseacre.

Dof, s. m.—pl. t. od (of) What is useful, utensil.

Dof, a. (of) Trained up; tame, gentle.

Dofadwy, a. (dof) That may be tamed.

Dofaeth, s. m. (dof) The state of being trained, or regulated; tameness.

Caeth gweinyddawl ydyw y caeth a fo yn nhy mab uchelwr, nid el nag i raw nag i freuan: a chaeth dofaeth yw dyn a drico o ganiad heb ei brynu gyda mab uchelwr; a gwerth hwnw yw dau cymaint a gwerth caeth a bryner.

A ministering slave is the slave that shall be in the house of the freeholder, who goes neither to the spade nor the mill; and a slave of *domesticity* is a man that shall dwell by permission, without being bought, with the freeholder; and the value of such a one is twice as much as the value of a slave that is bought.
Welsh Laws.

Dofaidd, a. (dof) Of a gentle disposition.

Dofawd, s. m. (dof) The act of training.

Dofawd, s. m.—pl. dofodion (dawf) That is adventurous; luck.

Teyrnion Twrf Blifant, o achaws y dofawd a gawsai, a ymorandawai am y chwedl.

Teyrnion Twrf Blivant, in consequence of the *luck* he had obtained, gave attention to the rumour.
Mabinogi Pwyll.

Dofawl, a. (dof) Tending to make tame.

Dofedig, a. (dof) Trained, tamed, broken in.

Dofi, v. a. (dof) To tame; to train, to break in.

Dofiad, s. m. (dof) A training, a taming.

Dofr, s. m.—pl. dofrau (dof) Domesticity.

Dofraeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dofr) The state of being habituated to; custom, tribute; lodging, or entertainment; quarters.

Myned ar ddofraeth ar daiogau y brenin.

To go into *quarters* on the king's vassals.
Welsh Laws.

Gosawd alltudion yn ddofraeth ar ei feibion eillion.

Placing foreigners in *quarters* on his free tenants.
Welsh Laws.

Dofrawl, a. (dofr) Tending to domiciliate.

Dofredig, a. (dofr) Domiciliated, quartered.

Dofreithiad, s. m. (dofraeth) Domiciliation.

Dofreithiaw, v. a. (dofraeth) To domiciliate.

Dofreithiwr, s. m.—pl. dofreithwyr (dofraeth—gwr) One who is in quarters, or lodged.

Bethbynag a ddangosir i'r dofreithwyr gan y taiogau y delont i eu tai, hwynt a'i talant i'r talawg y delont i'w dŷ o'r collir, eithr cleddyfau, a chyllill, a llodrau.

Whatsoever shall be shewn to the *domicils* by the villains to whose houses they shall come, they shall pay for them to the villain to whose house they shall come if they shall be lost, except swords, and knives, and trowsers.
Welsh Laws.

Dofri, v. a. (dofr) To domiciliate, to lodge.

Dofriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dofr) Domiciliation.

Dofwr, s. m.—pl. dofwyr (dof—gwr) A tamer; a breaker in, or a trainer.

Dofydiad, s. m.—pl. dofydiad (dofawd) A former, an inventor; one who puts into order.

Glan oll yw goleuni l'en
i'r byd a wnaeth dofydiad,
Y Sulgwyn i roi yn rad.

All pure is the light of learning, which the *Creator* for the world hath made, at Whitsuntide to be given freely.
D. ab Edmont.

Dofydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dof) One who formeth,

or traineth up; a tamer; also an eplthet for the Deity; the regulator, the lord. *Duw Dofydd*, God the Lord; *rheg Dofydd*, neu *rheg Ofydd*, the gift of the Lord.

Ni bu, nid oes oes ysbryd
Heb i Dofydd, ni bydd byd.

There was not, there is not the being of spirit without the Lord,
nor will there be a world. *Gr. Ll. ab D. ab Ein. Llygliw.*

Dofyddiad, s. m.—pl. dofyddiaid (dofydd) One who forms, or regulates; an organizer.

A Duw meiddiad,
Duw dofyddiad,
Dewin trugar,
Mawr enwerus.

And God the possessor, God the regulator, the merciful prophet,
great and wonderful. *Taliesin.*

Dog, s. m. (og) A share, dividend, or piece.

Dogn, s. m.—pl. t. au (dog) A due quantity, share, or proportion; an allowance; sufficiency, enough.

Mae dogn ar bob peth.

There is *measure* for every thing. *Adage.*

Nid oes dogn ar gardawd.

There is no *measure* for charity. *Adage.*

Dogn dydd yn ei ddydd.

A day's *allowance* in its day. *Exodus v. 13.*

Dognawl, a. (dogn) Proportional; sufficient.

Dognedig, a. (dogn) Proportioned, measured.

Dognedd, s. m. (dogn) Quantity, or proportion.

Ymgynnullaw i gyd a orug gwyr Tro, a chadarnau cestyll Asaracus, ac eu llenwi o wyr ac arfau, a dognedd o swyd a diawd.

The men of Troy assembled together, and strengthened the castles of Asaracus, filling them with men and arms, with a *sufficiency* of meat and drink. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Dognfynag, s. m. (dogn—mynag) A competent declaration, which in the Laws, implies an information upon oath before the priest by an eye witness, as to a crime committed.

Credadwy fydd mynegwr a wnel dognfynag.

An informer that shall make a *certitude of discovery* shall be credited. *Welsh Laws.*

Dognfynag cyfreithiawl yw llw crefyddwr a dyngo weled y lleidr liw dydd goleu ag y lledrad ganddo.

A lawful *certitude of disclosure* is the oath of a religious man that shall swear seeing the thief in full day-light with the thing stolen in his possession. *Welsh Laws.*

Dogni, v. a. (dogn) To settle a quantity; to share, to proportion; to allow.

Dogna dy gyflog arnaf, a mi a'i rhoddaf.

Fix the amount of thy wages to me, and I will give it. *Genesis xxx. 28.*

Dogniad, s. m. (dogn) A sharing; an allowing.

Dognwad, s. m. (dogn—gwad) A sufficient denial; a plea of denial.

Dol, s. f.—pl. t. ydd (ol) A wind, bow, or turn; a meander; a dale, or mead through which a river runs; also the band, or collar wherewith a beast is fastened to a yoke, or post; a cup handle; the ring of scissors, and the like.

Caraf i morfa, a'i mynyddedd,
A'i chaer ger i choed, a'i chain diredd,
A'i dolydd, a'i dwfr, a'i dyffrynedd,
A'i gwylain gwynion, a'i gwmp wragedd.

I love its sea coast, and its mountains, and its city by the side of its wood, and its pleasant lawns, and its *dales*, and its waters, and its vales, and its white sea mews, and its beauteous women. *Hywel ab Owain Gwynedd.*

Dòl, a. (f. of dwl) Dull, blunt, or stupid.

Dolawg, a. (dol) Having curves; meandrous.

Doldir, s. m. (dol—tir) Meadow-land.

Dolef, s. f.—pl. t. au (golef) A shout, or outcry.

O'r naw helwriaeth, tair helfa ddolef y sydd: llwynawg, ysgyfarnawg, ac iwrch.

Of the nine hunts, three pursuits with *shout* there are: a fox, a hare, and a roebuck. *Welsh Laws.*

Y Bedo, efo a fyn
Ganu dolef gan delyn.

The Bedo, he is determined to have to sing a *strain* with the harp. *L. G. Cothi.*

Dolefain, v. a. (dolef) To shout or halloo often.

Udgorn nef yn dolefain.

The trump of heaven *resounding*. *Goronwy Owain.*

Dolen, s. m.—pl. t. au (dol) A curve; bow, or bend; a winding, a turn; a loop; the ring of a yoke. *Dolen gwellaif*, the ring of a scissors; *dolen cawg*, the handle of a cup; *bach a dolen*, hook and eye; *cwlwm dolen*, a bow knot.

Dolènaidd, a. (dolen) Tending to curve.

Dolènawg, a. (dolen) Having curves, or bows.

Dolènawl, a. (dolen) Curving, or bowing.

Dolèniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dolen) Curvature.

Dolènnu, v. a. (dolen) To curve, to bend, or bow; to wind round; to meander: to form into a loop.

Dolff, s. m. (dol) A curve, wind, or twirl.

Dolffyn, s. m.—pl. t. iaid (dolff) A dolphin.

Yno mae dolffyniaid, moelrhoniaid, a lloi y mor.

In there are *dolphins*, porpoises, and sea calves. *Hanesion.*

Doli, v. a. (dol) To curve, to bow, to bend.

Doliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dol) A curvation.

Doloch, s. m. (goloch) Lamentation, moan.

Y gwr egniol ddoloch—
Ynfyd ych o'r anfad waith.

The man of vehement *groan*, you are silly from the naughty deed. *D. Llwyd, Gorlech.*

Dolur, s. m.—pl. t. au (golor) Anguish; ache, pain, sore; sickness; grief. *Y dolur gwaethaf*, the leprosy.

Er dy gur a'th ddolurion,
A'th friw a gefaist i'th fron—
Gwarded fi!

By thy sorrow and thy *pains*, and thy wound that thou hadst in thy breast, deliver me! *D. ab Rhys.*

Doluriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dolor) An aching, or smarting; a making sore, a wounding.

Doluriaw, v. a. (dolor) To ache; to smart; to be in pain; to cause anguish, or pain; to make sore; to strike with illness.

Dwy ael aur a'm dolurioedd,
Melynion, melion ym oedd.

Thy two golden eyebrows have *wounded* me, yellow ones and small that seemed to me. *H. ab Rhys ab Gweilym.*

Dolwch, s. m. (golwch) Adoration, worship.

Man nid oes dolwch byth wedi yma.

Where there is never *prayer* after the present. *Taliesin.*

Dolwg, s. m. (golwg) The act of beseeching.

Dolystain, s. m.—pl. dolysteiniau (ystain) A sharp trembling noise; a quaver.

Dolysteiniaid, s. m.—pl. t. au (dolystain) A making a tremulating noise; a quavering.

Dolysteiniaw, v. a. (dolystain) To quaver.

Dolysteiniawl, a. (dolystain) Quivering.

Dolystum, s. m.—pl. t. iau (dol—ystum) A curvature, a bending form.

Dolystumiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dolystum) A making into a curving form.

Dolystumiaw, v. a. (dolystum) To curve.

Dolystumiawg, a. (dolystum) Curving.

Dolystumiawl, a. (dolystum) Curving.

Dollwng, v. n. (gollwng) To be letting loose.

Dollwng gwaed dan draed a drig,
Dewis gwydd dew osgelldig.

Let blood that under foot shall continue, choose a fat and portly goose. *I. Gethin ab I. ab Lleision, i'r Llwynawg.*

Dollyngawl, a. (dollwng) Tending to let loose.

Dollyngedig, a. (dollwng) In a lapsed state.

Dollyngiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dollwng) Elapsing.

Don, s. m. (on) What is distinct, outward, or uppermost; what spreads about or over.

Dondiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (don) A keeping under

Dondiauw, v. a. (don) To twit; to threaten.

Dondiawl, a. (don) Apt to keep in awe.

Dondiwr, s. m.—pl. dondwyr (don—gwr) One who keeps in awe; a threatener.

Doniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dawn) An endowing, or conferring; a donation.

Doniaeth, s. m. (dawn) Endowment; grace.

Hawdd yw'ch dwyn, hydd iach doniaeth,
I Feli Mawr.—

It is easy to trace you, the vigorous stag of endowment, to Beli the Great.
Meiryg Dofydd.

Doniaw, v. a. (dawn) To gift, or to endow; to bestow, to confer, or to present.

A minnau o'm rhadau rym anant
Yn rhudd-eur, yn rhwydd ardduniant,
O bob rhif ym rhwyf ym doniant.

And I also from my gifts of the power of the muses in ruddy gold of liberal honour of every variety; for my chief they endow me.
Lt. P. Moch i L. ab Iorwerth.

Mwyalcheni'n bedwen ber,
A'n doniai a'i chan dyner.

The thrush in our sweet birch grove would compliment us with her tender song.
G. ab Gwilym.

Tra i'm donwy Duw dawn ardderchawg—canaf.
Whilst God shall gift me with the noble talent, I will sing.
Gwalchmai.

Doniawg, a. (dawn) Gifted, endowed, of good parts; free of gift, bountiful.

Doniawl, a. (dawn) Tending to gift.

Doniedig, a. (dawn) Gifted, or endowed.

Doniwr, s. m.—pl. doniwyr (dawn—gwr) A gifter, or endower; a donor.

Donw, a. (dawn) Confering virtue or grace.

Donwy, a. (dawn) Confering virtue or grace.

Dor, s. m.—pl. t. au (or) What encloses, or limits; a cover, a covering; a guard, or a door.

Cas traws trablaudd cawdd cywiad;
Cadau dor car cor cyrchiad.

Odious is the turbulent wrangler, the disgrace of the country; the shield of battles loves the resort of the circle.
Cynddelw, i Wenwynwyn.

A'th folant feirddion, derwyddon dor,
O bedair-iaith dyfyn o bedair-or.

Bards will praise thee, and druids of the circle, of four languages from four regions that will come.
Cynddelw, i Owain Gwynedd.

O cafodd dan dorau dysg,
Dai gwedd wrth oed ac addysg.

If two have obtained the coverings of learning, goodly do they seem in the meeting, and in teaching.
W. Cyneat.

Gwelaf ddydd drwy gil y ddor.

I see the day through the door a-jar. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Ar y rhai'n—
Na phorthor na dor nid oes.

On these nor porter nor door there are. *L. G. Cothi.*

Cur y ddor, pâr agori,
Cyn y dydd, i'm cenad i.

Knock the door, command to open, ere the day appears, for my messenger.
D. ab Gwilym.

Dorai, s. m. (dawr) An object of commiseration; a forlorn one.

Dorfod, v. n. (dawr—bod) To be concerned.

Er gwaith Arderydd ni'm dorbi.

For the action of Arderydd I shall not be concerned.
Myrddin.

Dorglwyd, s. m.—pl. t. i (dor—clwyd) A covering hurdle; a hurdle to cover a door-way.

Ysgynial Cuneddaf cyn cwys a thudwed;
Ei wyneb a gadwed ganwaith cyn bu llaith;
Dorglwyd dychludent wys Brynaich yn mhlymuwyd.

Exalted was Cuneddaf before the furrow and the earthly home; a hundred times was his honour preserved ere his dissolution came; a covering hurdle is borne by the youths of Brynaich in the scene of conflict.
Taliesin.

Dori, v. n. (dawr) To be concerned, to care.

Ni ddoraf ynghwydd eirian
Na chog nag eaws a'i chan!

I notice not in the pleasant grove, nor cuckoo, nor the nightingale with her song!
G. ab Gwilym.

Doriad, s. m. (dawr) A being concerned.

Dorlawd, s. m. (dawr—llawd) A fondling.

Dorlodawl, a. (dorlawd) Apt to fondle.

Dorlota, v. a. (dorlawd) To fondle, to cherish.

Dorth, s. m. (dor) A covering; a limit.

Dos, s. m.—pl. t. au (os) A drop, a particle.

Bum dos y'nghawad.

I have been a drop in a shower.

Taliesin.

Gogwn—
Ped paladr y'ngbad;
Ped dos y'nghawad.

I have perception, though I should be a shaft in the conflict; though I should be a drop in a shower.
Taliesin.

Breuddwydlaw er bun balch liw arien dos,
Ys odidawg nos neu i'm hebgyr.

To dream of the nymph of the bright hue of the drop of rime, excellent the night that shall dispense to me.
Gwalchmai.

Dos, v. imper. (os) Drop thou away; go thou.
Dos ato, go to him.

Dewis gyfraith, dos, gofyn
O enau doeth yr un dyn.

Choose law, go, ask from the wise lips of the same person.
Sir T. Jones, i Sir W. Herbert.

Dosawg, a. (dos) Consisting of drops; speckled.

Dos heb argyswrw ar llwrw i'r lle
Dosawg hyddolawg hawdd ei belre.

Go without dread onward to the place full of drops apt to whirl in eddies, and easily agitated.
Lt. P. Moch, i Wentliant.

Dosawl, a. (dos) Tending to trickle or drop.

Dosbarth, s. m.—pl. t. au (gosbarth) Analysis, distribution, separation, partition, division; determination, or conclusion; system.

Dosbarthadwy, a. (dosbarth) Distinguishable.

Dosparthawl, a. (dosbarth) Discretive, distributive; analytical.

Dosbarthedig, a. (dosbarth) Distinguished.

Dosbarthedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dosbarthedig) Distribution, the act of analysing.

Dosbarthedigawl, a. (dosbarthedig) Discretive.

Dosbarthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dosbarth) A separating, or distinguishing; distribution.

Dosbarthu, v. a. (dosbarth) To distribute, to separate, to divide, to distinguish; to analyse; to investigate. **Dosbarthu cynhenau**, to determine disputes.

Dosbarthus, a. (dosbarth) Discretive; discreet.

Dosbarthwr, s. m.—pl. dosbarthwyr (dosbarth—gwr) An analyser, one who separates.

Dosben, s. m.—pl. t. au (gosben) A particular.

Dosbenawl, a. (dosben) Characteristic.

Dosbeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dosben) A characterising, or particularising.

Dosbenu, v. a. (dosben) To characterise; to particularise.

Dosbenu anian pob peth—a wna.

He will characterise the nature of every thing. *H. Perri.*

Dosranawl, a. (gosranawl) Analytical.

Dosraniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gosraniad) An analysing, or separating into classes.

Dosranu, v. a. (gosranu) to analyse; to separate.

O fedru dosranu yn gywraint—y ceir addysg.

From being able to investigate accurately instruction will be obtained.
H. Perri.

Dotiad, s. m. (gotiad) A being confused; a mistaking or erring.

Dotian, v. n. (gotian) To become confused.

Dotianu, v. n. (dotian) To become confused.

Dy liw a'th lun heb un bai,
Odidd dyn na's dotianai.

Thy complexion and thy form without one fault, there is hardly
a man but would be confused thereat. *R. Ddu.*

Dotiaw, v. a. (gotiaw) To put out, to cause to mistake; to err; to dote.

Ni chaf un awr och ffinau,
Nes dotiaw wers wastatau!

Ah me! I get not a single hour to be at rest awhile, without
being confused. *S. Ceri.*

Dotiawl, a. (gotiawl) Tending to confuse.

Dra, s. m. (rha) A produce; essence. It is an affix in the formation of nouns, signifying the essence of a thing; and is equivalent to *ness* in English; as *gwyndra*, whiteness.

Drain, s. m.—pl. drain (dra) A prickle, a thorn.

Draen y coed, an urchin; *ni rown i ddraen am dano*, I would not give a pin for him; *drain ysbuddad*, hawthorns; *cor-ddrain gwynion*, the dwarf hawthorns.

Diriaid a gaiff ddraen yn ei uwd.

The unlucky will get a thorn in his crowdy. *Adage.*

Cadach sidan a phin draen
A thwll yn mlaen yr esgid.

A silk kerchief with a pin of thorn, and a hole in the point of
the shoe. *Adage.*

Draenawg, a. (draen) Full of prickles, prickly,
s. m.—pl. draenogod. A hedgehog. *Draenawg y mor*, the sea urchin.

Draenblu, s. pl. (draen—plu) Down feathers.

Draened, s. m.—pl. t. au (draen) An urchin.

Draenen, s. f.—pl. t. au (draen) A thorn bush.

Draenen wen, a white thorn, or hawthorn;
draenen ddu, a black thorn.

Draeneta, v. a. (draened) To hunt hedgehogs.

Draenglwyd, s. f.—pl. t. i (draen—clwyd) A hurdle of thorns.

Tra rheto'r og y rhed y ddraenglwyd.

As long as the harrow goes the thorn hurdle will go. *Adage.*

Draenllwyn, s. m.—pl. t. i (draen—llwyn) A grove of thorns, a thorn brake.

Drag, s. m.—pl. t. iau (dra) A piece from.

Dragiad, s. m. (drag) A tearing in pieces.

Dragiaw, v. a. (drag) To pull, or rend in pieces.

Drwy goed ydd a, dragied ddur.

Through woods he will go, let him mangle the steel.
D. Llwyd Gorlech.

Dragiawg, a. (drag) Having rents, jagged.

Llun draig o feillion dragiawg.

The form of a dragon, of jagged trefoils. *T. Aled, i walch.*

Dragon, s. m.—pl. t. au (drag) A leader. *Pen dragon*, a generalissimo.

Gwr oedd Eidol goryw reol gorddethol daith,
Gwyddbyll ddragon gosbarth Brython.

Eidol was a man that accomplished an excellent order of march,
the deep manoeuvring leader and guide of the Brython.
Twyll y cyllill hirion.

Arthur a fu deirnos y'ngaer Oeth ac Anoeth, a theirnos y gan
Wen ben dragon, a theirnos y'ng harchar cudd dan y llech.

Arthur was three nights in the fortress of Oeth ac Anoeth, and
three nights with Gwen the supreme leader, and three nights in
the secret prison under the flat stone. *Trioedd.*

Dragonawl, a. (dragon) Supreme; leading, foremost. *Udd dragonawl*, a supreme chief.

Ef—

Dragonawl feidrawl fadiai yn elfydd.

He graciously leading, and effectuating in the elements.
Gwalchmai.

Dragoni, v. a. (dragon) To act as a leader.

Dragwm, s. m. (drag) The scaly coat of animals.

Iar ddragwm, a friezeland hen.

Draig, s. f.—pl. dreigiau (dra) A generating prin-

ciple, or procreator; a fiery serpent, a dragon; the supreme. *Dreigiau*, silent lightnings. In the mythology of the primitive world the serpent is universally the symbol for the sun under various appellations, but of the same import as the *Draig*, *Adon*, *Addon*, *Bel*, and *Bal*, amongst the *Cymmry*.

Draig Prydain, *prydaf i ti.*

Sovereign of Britain, I will sing to thee. *Gwalchmai.*

Lladdai draig er dragon drylwyn,
Tryllw goch trylew droch drachwyn.

For the quick moving leader the dragon would slaughter, the
thrice dyed red one altogether expert, furious and swiftly turning.
Cynddew, i'r argl. Rhys.

Drain, s. pl. aggr. (draen) Thorns; prickles.

Oiana parchellan, neud blodau drain;
Gorlas can fynydd elfydd neud cain!

Hearken little pig, are not the thorns in bloom: of clear blue
the elements on the mountain edge, and is it not beautiful?
Myrddin.

Draw, adv. (traw) Yonder, at a distance.

Ni ad draw, o anwyd drwg,
Ei wylan awr o'i olwg.

Yonder he will not leave, from a bad disposition, his fair nymph
for one hour out of his sight. *D. ab Edmund.*

Dref, s. f.—pl. t. au (rhef) A bundle, a tie.

Drefa, s. f.—pl. t. au (dref) A collection in number twenty four. *Drefa o yd*, twenty-four sheaves of corn, or a thrave.

Drefa'n ddugiaid a rifwyd.

Two dozens of dukes have been counted. *L. G. Cothi.*

Saith ddrefa o geirch un-rhwym yn ebran—a ddyly.

Seven thraves of once tied oats for provender belongs to him.
Welsh Laws.

Drefu, v. a. (dref) To bundle or tie together.

Dreigiaidd, a. (draig) Like a dragon.

Dreigiaw, v. (draig) To lighten without thunder.

Dreigiawl, a. (draig) Like a dragon.

Dreiniach, s. pl. aggr. (drain) Small prickles; the prickles of plants.

Dreiniawg, a. (draen) Spiniferous; thorny. *Y ddreiniawg*, the siskin, a bird so called.

Dreiniawl, a. (drain) Spinous; acanthaceous.

Dreiniogrwydd, s. m. (dreiniawg) Prickliness.

Dreinllyd, a. (drain) Spinous, or thorny.

Dreinllydrwydd, s. m. (dreinllyd) Prickliness.

Dreinos, s. pl. aggr. (drain) Little prickles.

Drèl, s. m.—pl. t. iau (rhel) A clown, a cuff.

Rhyfedd—

Na wyl ddrel er a helio,
Fyred a'i drwydded a'i dro!

It is wonderful that the churl, after all his scraping together,
doth not see how short his career and his turn.

D. ab Dafydd Llwyd.

Drelaidd, a. (drèl) Churlish, boorish.

Dreleiddrwydd, s. m. (drelaidd) Churlishness.

Drelgi, s. m. (drèl—ci) A churlish dog.

Dreliad, s. m. (drèl) A scolding, a jawing.

Dreliaw, v. a. (drèl) To scold, to abuse.

Drelyn, s. m. dim. (drèl) A churlish fellow.

Drem, s. f.—pl. t. iau (rhem) The sight, look, aspect, or visage; a glance of the eye.

Dy ddrem fal duedd yr ael.

Thy sight like the blackness of the brow. *D. ab Edmund.*

O roi fy nrem ar fy nrych—Hyll y gwelwn.

From setting my visage on my glass frightful I perceived it.
Gr. ab D. Fychan.

Dremiad, s. m.—pl. t. an (drèm) A viewing.

Dremiaw, v. a. (drem) To observe, to look.

Dremiawl, a. (drèm) Observant, looking.

Dreng, a. (rheng) Morose, peevish, surly.

Drengu, v. n. (dreng) To be peevish, or surly.

Drengyn, s. m. dim. (dreng) A surly chap.

Drew, s. m.—pl. t. ion (rheuw) A stink, a stench.

Drewchwa, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* oedd (drew—chwa) *Mephitis*.

Drewchwâawl, *a.* (drewchwa) *Mephitical*.

Drewedig, *a.* (drew) *Fœtid*, or stinking.

Drewg, *s. f.* (drew) *Darnel*; also called *drewlys*.

Drewgi, *s. m.*—*pl.* drewgwn (drew—ci) A stinking dog; a filthy fellow.

Drewgoed, *s. pl. aggr.* (drew—coed) The stinking bean trefoil.

Drewi, *s. m.* (drew) A foetid smell, a stink.

Drewi, *v. n.* (drew) To savour ill; to stink.

Drewiant, *s. m.* (drew) A stink, a stench.

Drewsawr, *s. m.* (drew—sawr) A bad smell.

Drinc, *s. m.* (rhinc) A climb. *a.* Climbing.

Llafn Faredudd llyw drinc,
Llew ni ad Lloegr yn wnc.

The blade of Meredudd the climbing leader, the lion that will not let England to be near. *Bedo Brwynllys.*

Dring, *s. m.* (drinc) A climb; a flight of steps.

Dringadwy, *a.* (dring) Ascendable, that may be climbed.

Dringaw, *v. a.* (dring) To climb, to ascend.

Haws dringaw no disgyn.

It is easier to climb than to descend. *Adage.*

Dringodd frig, o genfigen,
Y goedwig wyrdd i gadw gwen.

Out of envy he climbed to the top of the green grove to watch the nymph. *D. ab Edmond, i ciddig.*

Dringawl, *a.* (dring) Tending to climb. *Y ddringawl*, sorrel.

Dringediad, *s. m.* (dring) A climbing; escalade.

Dringfa, *s. f. pl.* dringfeydd (dring—ma) A place to climb, a flight of steps.

Dringiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dring) A climbing.

Dringiedydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (dringiad) A climber; also the plant called traveller's joy.

Dringiedydd yw pob peth a ddringo i frig pren i'w amddiffyn ei hun.

A climber is every thing that climbs to the top of a tree to defend itself. *Welsh Laws.*

Dringl, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dring) What has a tendency to climb.

Dringlyn, *s. m. dim.* (dringl) A pendulum.

Dringwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* dringwyr (dring—gwr) A climber; one who ascends.

Drud, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (rhud) A furious one, a daring one; a bravado; a hero.

Cyrchiad cynnifiad cerdd arial drudion,
Clwyf ehofn cleddyfal;
Nid cyrdd, nid cardd anwadad,
Cain awen cenawon ial.

To the resort of the combatant the vigorous heroes will repair; not uncertain the songs nor the journey of the splendid muse from the youths of Ial. *Cynddelw, m. teulu Owain.*

Sefyw drud dyn ynfyd.

Namely a rapid one is an insane man. *Welsh Laws.*

Drud, *a.* (rhud) Rapid; raging; bold, daring; courageous; dear, costly.

Bid drud glew.

Let the enterprising be bold. *Adage.*

Drudaniaeth, *s. m.* (drud) Rapidness; boldness; scarcity; dearness.

Drudfalch, *a.* (drudbalch) Daringly proud.

Drudfar, *s. m.* (drud—bar) Rapid wrath.

Drudfawr, *a.* (drud—mawr) Boldly great.

Drudfraisg, *a.* (drud—braisg) Boldly ample.

Drud frwysg ri drudfraisg i haelder,
Drud fanlar drudfar drudfalch ner.

A bold and towering prince boldly ample his generosity, bold his banner of rapid wrath, and boldly pompous lord. *Cynddelw, i O. Cyfeiliawg.*

Drudiant, *s. m.* (drud) Rapidness; madness; daringness, or boldness.

Pa ddruddiant, pa ddireiddi,
Pa fethiant na fgnant fi.

What madness, what mischief, what failing be there that they will not have me! *D. ab Gwilym, i'r merched.*

Drudlew, *a.* (drud—glew) Boldly venturing.

Drudwen, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* od (drud) A starling.

Drudws, *s. pl. aggr.* (drud) The starlings.

Drudwst, *s. m.* (drud) A chattering, as birds.

Drudwy, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* od (drud) A chattering; a starling, or stare.

Dal dadl drudwy.

To hold the dispute of a starling. *Iolo Goch, i'r tafawd.*

Drwg, *s. m.*—*pl.* drygau (rhwg) Evil; wickedness.

Gwell i ddyn y drwg a wyr no'r drwg ni's gwyr.

Better for a man the evil that he knows than the evil he doth not know. *Adage.*

A glyweisti â gant gwr call,
Yn cynghori gwas anghall,
A wnel drwg aroed y llall?

Hast thou heard what a discreet man has sung, in advising an imprudent youth, he that commits evil let him expect another. *Engl. y clywed.*

Drwg, *a.* (rhwg) Evil; naughty, bad, wicked.

A ddwg dda ddrwg gynghor?

Will evil counsel produce good? *Adage.*

Arofyn ddrwg fugail.

The resolution of a bad shepherd. *Adage.*

Drws, *s. m.*—*pl.* drysau (rhws) A passage, pass, or opening; a doorway, a door. Hence the names of many passes between mountains; as, *Drws y Coed*, *Drws y Nant*, *Drws Ardudwy*, and the like.

Dry, *a.* (rhy) Forward, foremost, conspicuous.

Drychin, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (drwg—hin) Foul weather; a storm, or tempest.

Cyfred awel a dryc-hin;
Gwaith culwydd yw celu rhin.

The gale and the tempest keep equal pace; it is a friendly business to conceal a secret. *Llywarch Hen.*

Drych, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dry) A sight, or aspect, a form, or state; a mirror. *Drych ymwisgo*, a dressing glass, *Drych meirionig*, *neu drych dimai*, *ac wyneb dimai*, a pale face; *drych gwener*, corn bell-flower.

Drych i bawb ei gymmydawg.

Every one's mirror is his neighbour. *Adage.*

Yn Lloegr drychion rhyedrychant unbun.

In Lloegr spectators will gaze on a prince. *Aneurin.*

Nid hyn oes dyn nog oes drych.

The life of man is not more durable than a glass. *Gr. ab Gwrtenau.*

Drychawl, *a.* (drych) Relating to aspect or form.

Drychedd, *s. m.* (drych) Portraiture, formedness

Drychiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (drych) A portraying.

Drychiaden, *s. f.* (drychiad) A mould, a type.

Drychiannawg, *a.* (drychiant) Slightly, comely.

Oiana parchellan—
Un ysym a rown mpyydd maon,
I edrych drychiannawg drych serchoglon.

Attend little pig, one I have that I would set on the hill of the people to view the slightly form of loving ones. *Myrddin.*

Drychiannawl, *a.* (drychiant) Prospective.

Drychiant, *s. m.* (drych) A prospect, a sight.

Drychiolaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (drychawl) An apparition, spectre, or phantom.

Drychiolaethus, *a.* (drychiolaeth) Tending to make apparent; relating to appearance.

Drychioli, *v.* (drychawl) To make apparent.

Drychu, *v. a.* (drych) To make apparent.

Drychynawg, *a.* (drych) Slightly, comely.

Dryd, *s. m.* (rhyd) Economy, skill, *a.* Thrifty, economical, skilful.

Drydawl, *a.* (dryd) Economical, thrifty, skilled.

Drygair, s. m. (drwg—gair) Ill report.

Gwae a gaffo ddrygair yn ieuanc.

Woe to him that shall get a *bad report* in his youth. *Adage.*

Drygamynedd, s. m. (amynedd) Impatience.

Nid ef a ddiwyg dyn ei ddrygamynedd.

A person will not reform his *impatience*. *Adage.*

Dryganadl, s. f. (drwg—anadl) A bad breath.

O dri achaws ni chyll gwraig ei hegweddi, cyd adawo ei gwr: o glafri, ac o eisia cyd, ac o ddryganadl.

There are three causes from which a wife loses not her portion should she leave her husband; from a scrophula, and from the want of connection, and from *stinking breath*. *Welsh Laws.*

Dryganedd, s. m. (drwg—anedd) Evil disposition.

Dryganiaeth, s. m. (aniaeth) A bad disposition; maliciousness; mischievousness.

Pwybynnag â chweunychant ddifuddiaw tystiolaeth dynion o ran dryganiaeth eu hewyllys, mae yn rhaid iddynt ddangaws rhyw gyfelybrwydd o anewyllysgarwch y cyfryw dystion i ddywedyd y gwir.

Whoever shall wish to render ineffectual the testimony of persons because of the *maliciousness* of their intention; it is necessary for them to shew some semblance of the unwillingness of such witnesses to speak the truth. *E. Samuel.*

Dryganian, s. f. (anian) Ill nature, malignancy.

Byr ddryganian a wna hir ofal.

A short season of *intemperateness* will cause long anxiety. *Adage.*

Tri pheth a gynneil hirddireidi ar ddyn: drygioni, dryganian, a glythineb.

Three things that will continue long mischief on a person: *per- verseness, ill-nature, and greediness*. *Trioedd Moes.*

Drygianawl, a. (dryganian) Malignant.

Drygiananu, v. n. (dryganian) To be ill-natured; to be in a passion.

A drygiananu a orug wrth y cenadau.

And he *flew into a passion* at the messengers. *H. Dared—Mabinogion.*

Drygianianus, a. (dryganian) Ill-natured.

Bid diriaid drygianianus.

Let the mischievous be *ill-natured*. *Adage.*

Dryganwyd, s. m.—pl. t. au (drwg—anwyd) A bad temper; a passionate disposition.

Dryganwydaw, v. n. (dryganwyd) To become of bad temper; to be passionate.

Dryganwydawg, a. (dryganwyd) Intemperate.

Dryganwydawl, a. (dryganwyd) Tending to in- temperateness.

Dryganwydus, a. (dryganwyd) Intemperate.

Drygangraifft, s. f.—pl. drygangreiffiau (drwg— angrafft) A bad example.

Tri pheth a wna gynnefawd: gorthrymder, ac angheugant fonedd, a drygangraifft.

Three things that weaken a constitution: *oppression, doubtful origin, and bad example*. *Welsh Laws.*

Drygarfer, s. f.—pl. t. ion (drwg—arfer) A bad custom, or usage; a bad course. Mae efe yn dilyn drygarferion, he follows evil courses.

Drygarferawl, a. (drygarfer) Badly habituated.

Drygarferiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (drygarfer) A using bad habits.

Drygarferu, v. a. (drygarfer) To use bad habits.

Drygargoel, s. f.—pl. t. ion (drwg—argoel) A bad omen, an inauspicious sign.

Drygargoelus, a. (drygargoel) Inauspicious.

Drygbwyll, s.—m.—pl. t. ion (drwg—pwyll) Bad sense. a. Irrational, indiscreet.

Maelwyr—

Drwy feddwl byrbwyll a fawr dwyllant.

Tradesmen through *imprudent* thought do greatly cheat.

Taliesin.

Drygbwyllus, a. (drygbwyll) Imprudent.

Drygchwant, s. m.—pl. t. au (drwg—chwant) Evil desire, concupiscence, lust.

Ni a ddelem i'r llys o rancboddiaeth bydawl—yno gwaelder, neu ddrygchwant, a'm harweinia i i neuadd fawrddrychafaid.

We came to the court of worldly enjoyment: there *vileness* of lust led me into a magnificent hall. *Marchawg Crwydrad.*

Drygchwantu, v. a. (drygchwant) To desire, or wish badly; to lust.

Drygdyb, s. m.—pl. t. ion (drwg—tyb) Distrust.

Drygdybiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (drygdyb) A dis- trusting; the having a bad opinion.

Drygdybiaw, v. a. (drygdyb) To think evil of.

Drygdybiawl, a. (drygdyb) Distrustful.

Drygdybus, a. (drygdyb) Apt to think evil.

Drygddamwain, s. f.—pl. drygddamweinion (drwg —damwain) Mischance, misfortune.

Drygddamweiniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (drygddam- wain) A happening unfortunately.

Drygddamweiniaw, v. n. (drygddamwain) To happen badly, or unfortunately.

Drygddamweiniawl, a. (drygddamwain) Badly happening, unfortunately taking place.

Drygddeddf, s. f.—pl. t. au (drwg—ddeddf) A bad institute.

Drygdddefawd, s. f.—pl. drygdddefodau (drwg— defawd) A bad custom, an evil habit.

Deg mlynedd y bu Arthal yn gwledychu; a pheidiaw a wna i a'r drygdddefodau a fuesynt arno gynt.

The time that Arthal reigned was ten years; and he left off the *bad customs* which he had been guilty of before. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Drygdddefodawl, a. (drygdddefawd) Of bad habit.

Drygdddefodi, v. a. (drygdddefawd) To use bad custom, or habit.

Drygdddefodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (drygdddefawd) A using bad custom, or habit.

Drygddyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (drwg—dyn) A wick- ed person, a mischievous man.

Na drygddyn ys gwell ei da.

Than a *bad person* better is a good dog. *Adage.*

Drygddywedyd, v. a. (drwg—dywedyd) To speak evil, to use a bad expression.

Gwell tewi no drygddywedyd.

Better to be silent than to *speak badly*. *Adage.*

Drygedd, s. m. (drwg) Malignancy, mischief.

Drygenw, s. m.—pl. t. au (drwg—enw) A bad name, or ill-report.

Drygenwi, v. a. (drygenw) To call bad names.

Drygewyllys, s. m. (drwg—ewyllys) Malevolence.

Drygewyllysiad, s. m. (drygewyllys) A wishing ill; a being malevolent.

Drygewyllysiaw, v. a. (drygewyllys) To wish evil; to be malevolent.

Drygewyllysiawl, a. (drygewyllys) Malevolent.

Drygfab, s. m.—pl. drygfeibion (drwg—mab) A naughty child, a bad boy.

Esgud drygfab yn nhy arall.

A *bad boy* is brisk in another's house. *Adage.*

Rhybued drygfab ei fam.

The will of a *naughty boy* is his mother. *Adage.*

Drygfarn, s. f. (drwg—barn) A bad, or unjust sentence, an unjust judgment.

Drygfeddwl, s. m.—pl. drygfeddyliau (drwg— meddwl) An evil thought.

Drygfoes, s. f.—pl. t. au (drwg—moes) Bad be- haviour, or ill-manners.

Tri pheth ni wna afes i neb: celu ei ddrygfoes, rheoli ei ddryg- anwydau, a chadw ei ddrygfeddyliau.

Three things that will not hurt any body; to conceal his *ill- manners*, govern his bad temper, and keep his evil thoughts. *Trioedd Moes.*

Drygfoesawg, a. (drygfoes) Ill-mannered.

Anafus pob drygfoesawg.

Every ill-behaved person is *blemished*. *Adage.*

Drygfoneddig, s. m. (drwg—boneddig) An affected gentleman, an upstart.

Mal drygfoneddig a'i faich.

Like the *fine gentleman* under his load. *Adage.*

Drygfri, s. m. (drwg—bri) A bad pre-eminence.

Drygfryd, s. m. (drwg—bryd) Evil design.

Drygfrydig, a. (drygfryd) Evil designing.

Drygfuchedd, s. f.—pl. t. au (drwg—buchedd) An evil course of life.

Drygfucheddawl, a. (drygfuchedd) Of a bad life.

Drygfucheddu, v. a. (drygfuchedd) To live badly

Drygfwriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (drwg—bwriad) An evil intention, or a bad purpose.

Drygfwriadawl, a. (drygfwriad) Evil minded.

Drygfwriadu, v. a. (drygfwriad) To design, or intend wickedly, to have bad intention.

Drygfwriadus, a. (drygfwriad) Evil-minded.

Drygfyd, s. m. (drwg—byd) Adversity, affliction.

Dryghin, s. m. (drwg—hin) Bad weather.

Dryghinawl, a. (dryghin) Tempestuous.

Dryginedd, s. m. (dryghin) Tempestuousness.

Dryghinllyd, a. (dryghin) Tempestuous.

Drygiawn, a. (drwg—iawn) Badly inclined.

Drygioni, s. m. (drygiawn) Badness, naughtiness, viciousness, wickedness.

A wreiddio mewn drygioni

Anlawdd fydd ei gynghori.

He that is rooted in *wickedness*, difficult it will be to advise him. *Adage.*

Drygionus, a. (drygiawn) Vicious, wicked.

Drygionusrwydd, s. m. (drygionus) Viciousness.

Dryglais, s. m.—pl. drygleisiau (drwg—llais) A disagreeable, or hoarse noise.

Dryglam, s. m. (drwg—llam) A mischance.

Drygleisiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dryglais) A screaming, a making a frightful noise.

Drygleisiawl, a. (dryglais) Hoarsely screaming.

Drygliw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (drwg—lliw) Discolour.

Drygliwiad, s. m. (drygliw) A discolouring.

Drygliwiaw, v. a. (drygliw) To discolour.

Drygliwiawg, a. (drygliw) Of a bad colour.

Dryglywodraeth, s. f.—pl. t. au (drwg—llywodraeth) Mal-administration.

Dryglywodraethawl, a. (dryglywodraeth) Badly governing; badly conducting.

Dryglywodraethiad, s. m. (dryglywodraeth) A governing badly; a badly conducting.

Drwglywodraethu, v. a. (dryglywodraeth) To govern badly.

Dryglywodraethwr, s. m.—pl. dryglywodraethwyr (dryglywodraeth—gwr) A bad governor.

Drygnaws, s. f.—pl. t. iau (drwg—naws) A bad disposition; peevishness, frowardness; a bad habit of body, or indisposition.

Drygnawsus, a. (drygnaws) Of a bad disposition; peevish, froward; indisposed.

Drygsawr, s. m. (drwg—sawr) A bad stench.

Nis clyw madyn ei ddrygsawr ei hun.

Reynard doth not smell his own stench. *Adage.*

Drygsawriad, s. m. (drygsawr) A smelling badly.

Drygsawriaw, v. n. (drygsawr) To smell badly.

Drygsawrus, a. (drygsawr) Of a bad smell.

Drygsawrusrwydd, s. m. (drygsawrus) Badness of smell or scent.

Drygu, v. a. (drwg) To make bad; to hurt, to damage, to mar, or to harm.

Drwg i'r corff drwy gwrw i caid!

Drwg o ran drygu'r enaid.

Harm for the body, by ale it is obtained; it is a bad portion to hurt the soul. *E. Morus.*

Drygus, a. (drwg) Tending to evil, or harm.

Drygwaith, s. m. (drwg—gwaith) A bad action.

Drygwaith dwywaith y gwnair.

A bad act is twice committed.

Adage.

Drygwas, s. m.—pl. drygweision (drwg—gwas) A bad servant.

Drwg drygwas, gwaeth bod hebdo.

A bad servant is bad, it is worse to be without him. *Adage.*

Drygweithred, s. f.—pl. t. oedd (drygwaith) A bad action, an evil deed.

Drygweithredawl, a. (drygweithred) Tending to evil-doing, or transgression.

Drygweithrediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (drygweithred) The doing an evil act, transgression.

Drygweithredu, v. a. (drygweithred) To work evil or iniquity; to do a bad act.

Drygweithredwr, s. m.—pl. drygweithredwyr (drygweithred—gwr) An evil-doer.

Drygwr, s. m.—pl. drygwyr (drwg—gwr) A bad man; one who makes bad; a spoiler.

Gollwng drygwr i ysgubor gwrda.

To let a *spoiler* into an honest man's barn. *Adage.*

Drygwraig, s. f. (drwg—gwraig) A bad wife.

Gwae wr a gaffo ddrygwraig.

Woe to the man that shall get a *bad wife*. *Adage.*

Drygwyllys, s. m. (drwg—ewyllys) Ill-will.

Ffolineb a drygwyllys a baroddynt i'r marchawg ddillad, seirch, a march.

Folly and *malice* prepared for the knight garments, accoutrements, and a horse. *Marchawg Cwyddad.*

Drygwynt, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (drwg—gwynt) A noisome air; a bad smell.

Drygwyllysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (drygwyllys) A wishing evil; a bearing malice.

Drygwyllysiaw, v. n. (drygwyllys) To wish evil.

Drygwyllysiawl, a. (drygwyllys) Malevolent.

Drygyrferth, s. m.—pl. t. au (gyrferth) A wailing, or mourning; lamentation.

Griddfan darogan, drygyrferth a'm clwyf, Clodfan rwyf, rwydd-ged nerth.

Groaning a prediction, *sorrow* wounds me for the high-famed leader the strength of liberality. *Cydddw.*

Taw a'th ddrygyrferth.

Adone with thy wailing.

H. Peredur—Mabinogion.

Drygyrferth, v. a. (gyrferth) To moan, to wail.

Pan welas ef hyny llefafn a drygyrferth a orag.

When he saw that to cry out and *bemoan* was what he did.

H. Peredur—Mabinogion.

Drygyrferthawl, a. (drygyrferth) Moaning.

Drygyrferthiad, s. m. (drygyrferth) A bewailing.

Drygyrferthu, v. a. (drygyrferth) To bewail.

Oedd y forwyn yn wylaw ac yn drygyrferthu.

The maid was weeping and *bewailing*.

H. Peredur—Mabinogion.

Drygyrferthwr, s. m.—pl. drygyrferthwyr (drygyrferth—gwr) A bewailer, or mourner.

Dryll, s. m.—pl. t. iau (rhyll) A piece, a fragment, a part. *Dryll adara*, a fowling piece; *tori yn gan-dryll*, to break in a hundred pieces.

Drylliach, s. pl. aggr. (dryll) Dribblets, snaps.

Drylliad, s. m. (dryll) A breaking into pieces, a wrecking.

Drylliaw, v. a. (dryll) To break in pieces.

Esgud-fab Gruffudd barod-rudd bar, Ysgwn y drylliwyd ysgwyd esgar.

The nimble son of Gruffudd with the ready ruddy spear; uplifted the shield of the foe was *broken to pieces*.

Bleddyn Fydd, m. D. ab Gruffudd.

Drylliawg, a. (dryll) In pieces, shattered.

Drylliwr, s. m.—pl. dryllwyr (dryll—gwr) One who pulls to pieces; a spoiler.

Dryllyn, s. m. dim. (dryll) A small piece.

Dryllyniach, s. pl. aggr. (dryllyn) Small pieces, dribblets, or scraps.

Dryon, s. m. (dry) The foremost or exalted one.

Owain hebawg cynfreinion,
Diarswyd ysgwyd ysgyrion y'ngnif,
Ysgwthir lli lliid dryon.

Owain the hawk of the nobility, dauntless with a shattered shield in the conflict, like the burst of the torrent the wrath of the supreme one.
H. Foel ab Grifri.

Drysawr, s. m.—pl. drysorion (drws) A door-keeper.

Y drysawr, ei nawdd yw dwyn y dyn a wnel y cam hyd ar y porthawr, ac yntau hyd yn ddiogel.

The door-keeper, his protection is to bring the person who shall commit the crime to the porter, who then shall send him until secure.
Welsh Laws.

Drysawr ystafell a geiff ei dir yu rhydd, a march bidwoseb a roddir iddo.

The chamber door-keeper shall have his land free, and a visiting horse shall be given to him.
Welsh Laws.

Drysedd, s. m. (drws) A deliverance, escape.

Drysores, s. f.—pl. t. au (drysawr) A female door-keeper.

Drysu, v. a. (drws) To deliver, to let out.

Dryw, s. m.—pl. t. od (dry) A druid, a wren.

Dryw yr helyg, the willow wren.

Wyf syw, wyf dryw.

I am a scientific one, I am a druid.

Taliesin.

Ni bydd y dryw heb ei lyw.

The wren will not be without his rudder.

Adage.

Nid sionc onid y dryw.

None so brisk as the wren.

Adage.

Neb a dyno nyth y dryw

Ni cheiff iechyd yn ei fyw.

He that pulls the wren's nest will enjoy no health while he lives.
Adage.

Drywawl, a. (dryw) Druidical, or druidic.

DŪ, s. m. r.—pl. on. A black, or sable; ink.

Du yr efail, smithy black, lamp black.

Ysgrifenu â du'n deg.

Writing with ink fairly.

D. Nanmor.

Du, a. Black, sable, dark, gloomy. **Y mis du,** the black month, November.

Nid gwrawl ond celllawg du.

None so gallant as the black cock.

Adage.

Pawb a wel heb ei gelu,
Am y flydd y bydd dydd du.

All see without its being concealed, that for our profession there will be a black day.
H. Pennant.

Duad, s. m. (du) A blackening; blacking; a bay in a house. **Ty o dri duad,** a house of three bays; also the length of ploughed land.

Duaw, v. a. (du) To blacken, to darken; to become black; to become dark.

Duawg, a. (du) Blackish, dusky, inky.

Duawl, a. (du) Tending to blacken.

Duch, s. m. (uch) A sigh, or a groan.

Duchan, s. f.—pl. t. au (duch) A lampoon.

Diachaws oedd y duchan,
Er hyn o lid mae rhai'n lan;
Rhyfedd medd a'i rhifai
O bu fyw neb heb ei fai.

Unprovoked was the libel, notwithstanding this malice there are some that are clear; wonderful, says he that notices it, if any has lived without his fault.
Syr D. Trejor.

Duchanawl, a. (duchan) Apt to lampoon.

Duchaniad, s. m. (duchan) A lampooning, a satirizing, abusing, inveighing, or libelling.

Duchanllyd, a. (duchan) Apt to complain.

Duchanu, v. a. (duchan) To lampoon; to jeer.

Duchanus, a. (duchan) Satirical, invective.

Duchanwr, s. m.—pl. duchanwyr (duchan—gwr) A complainer; a lampooner.

Duchlaw, adv. (uch—llaw) Above, or over.

Ducho, adv. (ucho) Above, over, upward.

Duder, s. m. (du) Blackness, gloominess.

Dudew, a. (du—tew) Of a dark thickness.

Duddraenen, s. f. (du—draenen) Black thorn.

Duedd, s. m. (du) Blackness, gloominess.

Dueg, s. f. (du) The bile; the melancholy. **Duegredynen,** spleenwort.

Duegwst, s. f. (dueg—gwst) The melancholy.

Dug, s. m. (ug) That is over, or covering; a duke.

Duges, s. f.—pl. t. au (dug) A duchess.

Dugiad, s. m. (dug) A making supreme.

Dugiaeth, s. m. (dug) A dukedom.

Arglwyddiaeth a dugiaeth deg
A seiliwyd yn Maesaleg.

A lordship and a dukedom fair have been founded in Maesaleg.
D. ab Gwilym.

Dugiawl, a. (dug) Relating to a duke, ducal.

Duglais, s. m.—pl. dogleisiau (du—clais) Black and blue spot or weal.

Duglwyd, s. f. (du—clwyd) Restharrow, or cammock; called also, *Eithin yr ieir, cas gan arddwr, hwp yr ychain, crach-eithin.*

Dugoesawg, s. m. (du—coes) Black maidenhair.

Dŵl, s. m.—pl. t. iau (ul) A stroke, a slap.

Dulas, s. m. (du—glas) A blackish blue; black and blue, raven gray. *a.* Black and blue; livid. It is the appellative of many rivers in Wales and other parts of Britain.

Duliad, s. m. (dŵl) A thumping, a beating.

Duliaw, v. a. (dŵl) To beat, to thump, to bang.

Duloyw, a. (du—gloyw) Black shining.

Dulwyd, s. m. (du—llwyd) A blackish grey, a dusky colour; a dark brown. *a.* Dusky, dun.

Dulychlyn, s. m. (du—llweh—llyn) Scandinavia.

Dulychlynig, a. (dulychlyn) Belonging to Llochllyn or Scandinavia.

Dulychlynwr, s. m.—pl. dulychlynwyr (dulychlyn—gwr) A man of Scandinavia.

Dulyn, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (du—llyn) Black water, melancholy. Also the name of Dublin.

Dulys, s. pl. aggr. (du—llys) Alexanders, a herb.

Dull, s. m.—pl. t. iau (ull) Figure, shape, form, scheme, pattern; manner, gesture, carriage.

Bod o un dull, to be of one scheme, or opinion.

Dylant gadarnau eu dull drwy dwng.

They ought to support their verdict by an oath. *Welsh Laws.*

Rhaid i'r brenin—roddi barn herwydd dull ei ganonwyr.

It is necessary for the magistrate to give judgment according to the concurrence of his lawyers.
Welsh Laws.

Dulladwy, a. (dull) Modifiable, fashionable.

Dullator, ger. (dull) That is in forming.

Dullest, s. f. (dull) That is finely formed.

Dyllwg carcharawr dullest folaid.

The song of accurate construction will liberate the prisoner.
O. Cyfeiliawg.

Dulliaw, v. a. (dull) To form, to modify.

Dulliedig, a. (dull) Formed, or modified.

Dullnewid, v. a. (dull—newid) To transform.

Dullnewidiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dullnewid) Transfiguration, a changing of manner.

Dun, a. (dyun) United, or accordant.

Dunaw, v. a. (dun) To agree, to unite.

Clyw f'achwyn a'm cwyn ameanus; Duw mawr,
Dy ymwared i'r rheidus—
Duna mi lor daionus.

Hear my complaint, and my earnest cry; great God, grant thy deliverance to the necessitous; be pacified with me, good Lord.
H. D. ab Ifan.

Dunawl, a. (dun) Accordant, united.

Dundeb, s. m. (dun) Accordance, unity.

Duniad, *s. m.* (dun) A uniting, or agreeing.
 Dur, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* oedd (ur) What is hardened by fire into metal; steel.
 Duraidd, *a.* (dur) That is the nature of steel.
 Duraw, *v. a.* (dur) To steel, to harden.
 Durawd, *s. m.* (dur) The act of steeling.
 Durawg, *a.* (dur) Abounding with steel, steely.

Rhag byddin Emrais, drais drahawg,
 Cadau didudydd cleddyf durawg.

Before the host of Emrais, of haughty oppression, there are depopulating conflicts of the *steely* sword. *Meilyr.*

Durawl, *a.* (dur) Relating to steel, steely.
 Durdeb, *s. m.* (dur) Steeliness, solidity.
 Durdorch, *s. f.*—*pl.* durdyrch (dur—torch) A steel ring; the ring of an habergeon.

Pwy a wnaï frieg pan fai raid
 Peislau durdyrch?—

Who would make a track when there should be occasion for the coats of *steel rings*. *O. ab Llywelyn Moel.*

Duredig, *a.* (dur) Steeled, hardened, dense.
 Duren, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (dur) A steel to strike fire.
 Durew, *s. m.* (du—rhew) A black frost.
 Durf, *s. m.* (dur) What is hard, or dense.
 Durfin, *a.* (dur) Close, dense, hard.
 Durfing, *a.* (dur) Close, hard, solid, austere.
 Durfingder, *s. m.* (dur) Solidity, density, hardness, austerity.
 Durfingdra, *s. m.* (dur) Density.
 Durfingrwydd, *s. m.* (dur) Denseness.

Och awyr, am wyr diwaradwydd;
 Och fawr a fwrir ar ddurfingrwydd!

Oh heavens, for the men void of reproach; a deep sigh will be uttered on the *calamity*! *D. Benfras.*

Durgaen, *s. f.* (dur—caen) Steel coating.
 Duriad, *s. m.* (dur) A steeling; a hardening.
 Duriaw, *v. a.* (dur) To steel, to set an edge.
 Duriawg, *a.* (dur) Having the quality of steel.
 Duriawl, *a.* (dur) Of the nature of steel.
 Durus, *a.* (dur) Of the nature of steel.
 Durn, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dur) A beak, or bill; a snout; a proboscis.

Aderyn hardd durn hir.

The comely bird with the long *beak*.

D. ab Gwilym, i'r Cyffylawg.

Perchyll bychain o'r pan ymchweloent fiseilwyl ag eu durn un gyfraith ynt a'u mam am lwgr yd.

Little pigs from the time they turn up the clod with their *snout* are under the same regulation as their mother for damaging corn. *Welsh Laws.*

Durnaid, *a.* (durn) Like a beak, or bill.
 Durnawg, *a.* (durn) Having a beak.
 Duw, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* iau (du) That is beyond the state of blackness or darkness; that is, light. God. *Duw a wnel y doi yma!* May God accomplish that thou shalt come here! *A gaf gan Dduw!* May God grant me!

O dri anghenod y mae Duw: sef y mwyaf parth bywyd; y mwyaf parth gwybod; a'r mwyaf parth nerth: ac nis gellir namyn un o'r mwyaf ar un peth.

God consists necessarily of three things: the greatest of life; the greatest of knowledge; and the greatest of power; and of what is the greatest there can be no more than one of any thing. *Barddas.*

Tri banogion Duw: bywyd cyfoll, gwybodaeth cyfoll, a chad-eruid cyfoll.

The three grand attributes of God: infinite plentitude of life, infinite knowledge, and infinite power. *Barddas.*

Duwdawd, *s. m.* (duw) Godhead, divinity.
 Duwdeb, *s. m.* (duw) Godship, divinity.
 Duwddid, *s. m.* (duw) Godhead, divinity.
 Duwelw, *a.* (du—gwelw) Livid, blackish.
 Duwgar, *a.* (duw) Loving God, pious.
 Duwgarweb, *s. m.* (duwgar) Love of God, piety.
 Duwiaeth, *s. m.* (duw) Godhead, divinity.
 Duwawl, *a.* (duw) Godly, pious, divine.

Duwies, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (duw) A goddess.
 Duwin, *a.* (duw) Of a divine nature.
 Duwindeb, *s. m.* (duwin) Divine nature.
 Duwindeb, *s. m.* (duwin) Theology, divinity.
 Duwinydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (duwin) A theologian.
 Duwinyddiaeth, *s. m.* (duwinydd) Theology.
 Duwiolaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (duwawl) Theocracy.
 Duwiolaidd, *a.* (duwawl) Divine-like.

Da iawn draw rhwng dwylaw dyn,
 A duwiolaidd yw'r delyn.

Very charming there is the harp in the hands of man, and *divine*. *T. Pryt.*

Duwioldeb, *s. m.* (duwawl) Godliness.
 Duwiolfryd, *a.* (duwawl—bryd) Piously-disposed.
 Duwiolfrydded, *s. m.* (duwiolfryd) Piety.
 Duwioli, *v. a.* (duwawl) To deify, to make divine, to make like a god.
 Duwoliad, *s. m.* (duwawl) Deification.
 Düwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* düwyr (du—gwr) A blackener.
 Duwyrdd, *s. m.* (du—gwyrd) Dark green.
 Dwb, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (wb) Mortar, cement.
 Dwbiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dwb) A daubing.
 Dwbiaw, *v. a.* (dwb) To plaster; to daub.
 Dwbin, *s. m.* (dwb) What is plastered.
 Dwbiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* dwbwyr (dwb—gwr) A plasterer; a dauber.
 Dwf, *s. m.*—*pl.* dyfydd (wf) What glides, or moves forward. Birds are sometimes called *dyfydd*, or gliders.
 Dwfn, *s. m.* (dwf) The origin; the deep.

Gwypwn—llawer o ddysg—
 Ac isder dyfnder pob dwfn,
 Hyd arfyd enyd annwfa.

I knew much of learning, and the basis and profundity of every *deep*, to the vast boundary region of the abyss. *I. ab R. ab Ieuan Llwyd.*

Dwfn, *a.* (dwf) Deep, or profound.

Pan yw dien gwlith—
 A dwfn dwfr echwydd
 Ei llyf dawn Dofydd.

When the dew is clear and the swelling water *deep*, its stream the gift of God. *Taliesin.*

Dwfr, *s. m.*—*pl.* dyfroedd (dwf) Water. *Dwfr siwyn*, holy water.

Bwrw dwfr am ben gwr marw.
 To throw *water* over a dead man. *Adage.*

Dwg, *s. m.* (wg) That is full, or perfect; a bearing, or carrying.
 Dwgan, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* od (dwg) A trull, a drab.
 Dwl, *s. m.* (wl) The action of the mind; reason, judgment.
 Dwlw, *s. m.* (dwl) Inaction of the mind.
 Dwll, *s. m.* (wll) What covers over, envelopes, or overwhelms; a flood in a river.
 Dwn, *s. m.* (wn) A murmur; bass in music.
 Dwn, *a.* (wn) Dun, dusky, swarthy.

A meirch mai mein-grwn dwn a dosawg.

And war steeds slenderly round, *dun* and dappled. *Ll. P. Mach.*

Dwnad, *s. m.* (dwn) A report, a rumour; a saying, or expression; a grammar. *Llyfr dwnad*, a book of tradition; *dwnad y wlad*, common report.

Llaw Dduw fu'n lladd awen:
 Lladd enaid holl ddwnad hen.

The hand of God has been cutting off the muse; killing the soul of all ancient *lore*. *D. ab Edmund.*

Dwndraw, *v. a.* (dwndwr) To prattle much.
 Dwndriad, *s. m.* (dwndwr) A talking much.
 Dwndrwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* dwndrwr (dwndwr—gwr) A prattler, or tattler.
 Dwndwr, *s. m.* (dwn—twr) Tattle, chit-chat.
 Dwned, *v. a.* (dwn) To express, or to speak.

Dwnedwr, s. m. (dwned—gwr) A grammarian.

Dwnedwr diwan ydoedd,
A dawn a dysg dwned oedd.

A grammarian not mean in power was he, and the perfection
and law of grammar. *G. Hafren.*

Dwr, s. m. (wr) A stream, a fluid; water.

Dwrđ, s. m. (dwr) A chide, a threat.

Dwrđiad, s. m. (dwrđ) A chiding; a threatening.

Dwrđiaw, v. a. (dwrđ) To chide, to threaten.

A hwy a'i dwrđiasant ef yn dost.

And they chided him severely. *Judges viii. 8.*

Dwrđiawl, a. (dwrđ) Chiding, threatening.

Dwrđiedig, a. (dwrđ) That is threatened.

Dwrđiwr, s. m.—pl. dwrđwyr (dwrđ—gwr) A chider; a threatener.

Dwrđus, a. (dwrđ) Chiding, threatening.

Dwrđyn, s. m. (dwrđ) A threatener. *Dwrđyn dai*, a play like Jack is alive and alight.

Dwrđđ, s. m.—pl. dyrđđau (dwr) A confused noise, a murmur, a stir; a crash.

Dwrđđ gan deulu.

A bustle in a family.

Adage.

Pan glybu y meirch y dwrđđ ysgodigaw a wnēynt.

When the horses heard the noise they started aside.

H. Car. Mag.—Mabinogion.

Dwrn, s. m.—pl. dyrnau (gwrn) A fist. *Dwrn tra dwrn*, fist to fist.

Goreu arf dwrn moel.

The best weapon is the naked fist.

Adage.

Dws, s. m. (ws) A drop, or what oozes out; saccharine juice. *a. Sweet.*

Dwsel, s. m.—pl. t. au (dws) A tap, or fawcet of a cask.

Gan feddwd a'r dwsel.

As drunk as the fawcet.

S. Tudur.

Dwsmel, s. f.—pl. t. au (dws—mel) Dulcimer.

Llawer dwsmel a thelyn.

Many a dulcimer and harp.

L. G. Cothi.

Dwthwn, s. m. (dy—twn) A juncture of time, a season; a day.

Darostyngal Daw, y dwthwn hwnw, iabin brenin Canaan o flaen meibion Israel.

God humbled, on that day, Jabin king of Canaan before the children of Israel.

Judges iv. 23.

Dwy, s. m.—pl. t. on (wy) That is; origination, cause; rule, or order. It is an appellative for several rivers; as *Dwy fawr* and *Dwy fach*, in Arfon.

Dwy, s. f. (wy) Two females. *a. Two.*

Dewis o'r ddwy fach-ddu hwch.

Choose of the two little black sows.

Adage.

Dwyadeiniawg, a. (dwy—adeiniawg) Bipennated

Dwyar, s. pl. (dwy—ar) Stirrups.

Dwyar, s. m. (dwy) Efficient cause. *a. Divine.*

Dwyasgellawg, a. (dwy—asgellawg) Bipennated.

Dwydon, s. m.—pl. t. au (dwy—ton) A diphthong.

Dwyddalen, s. f. (dwy—dalen) The common twayblade.

Dwyddalenawg, a. (dwyddalen) Bipetalous.

Dwyeg, s. f. (dwy) The milt. It is also called *cleddyf bleddyn*, and *cleddyf biswal*.

Yn yr ysgyfaint y bydd yr anadl,
Yn y ddwyeg y bydd y llawenydd.

In the lungs the breath exists, in the spleen the spirits be.

Adage.

Dwyen, s. f. pl. (dwy—gen) The gills.

Dwyf, s. m. (wyf) The I am; the Self-existent.

Dwyfan, s. f.—pl. t. on (dwyf) A goddess.

Dwyfasglawg, a. (dwy—masglawg) Bivalvovous.

Dwyfaw, v. n. (dwyf) To be deified.

Dwyfawg, a. (dwyf) Having divine nature; betony

Dwyfawl, a. (dwyf) Divine, or godly.

Dwyfed, s. f. (dwy) A second. *a. Second.*

Dwyflwyddawl, a. (dwy—blwyddawl) Biennial.

Dwyfolaeth, s. m. (dwyfawl) Deification.

Dwyfolder, s. m. (dwyfawl) Godliness.

Dwyfoli, v. a. (dwyfawl) To make godly, or divine; to sanctify, to consecrate.

Dwyfoliad, s. m. (dwyfawl) A rendering divine; sanctification.

Dwyfron, s. f. pl. (dwy—bron) The breasts.

Cledr y ddwyfron, the chest.

Dwyn yr wyd wen dan aur wsg,
Dwyfron fal gwyn-luwch difrisg.

Thou dost bear, fair maid, under thy golden attire two breasts
like the trackless white drift. *W. Cynwal.*

Dwyfroneg, s. f. (dwyfron) Breast plate; also a breast-cloth.

Dwyffroen, s. f. pl. (dwy—ffroen) The nostrils.

Dwygeiniawg, s. f. (dwy—ceiniawg) Twopence.

Y ddwygeiniawg, the herb twopenny.

Dwygragenawg, a. (dwy—cragenawg) Bivalvovous.

Dwyllaw, s. pl. (dwy—llaw) The two hands.

Dwyliw, s. f. pl. (dwy—lliw) The two female parties, the respective females.

Rhag briw y ddwyliw, ar ddeulin archaf orchest ac amddiffyn.

From the harm of each party, on my knees I crave deliverance,
and defence. *H. D. ab Ifan, Civil War.*

Y ddwyliw brif athrofa, Rhydychain a Chaergrawnt.

The two chief academies, Oxford and Cambridge. *Hanesion.*

Dwylofaid, s. f. (dwyllaw) The two hands-full.

Dwylofi, v. a. (dwyllaw) To stroke with the hands.

Dwylofiad, s. m. (dwyllaw) A stroking, or patting with the hands.

Dwyn, a. (gwyn) Bearing with; condescending.

Dwyn, v. a. (gwyn) To bear, bring, carry, or take away; to steal. *Dwyn mab*, to bear a child; *dwyn i'r dygn*, to carry to the extremity, to take an oath; *dwyn mechni*, to assert a suretiship; *dwyn arfau*, to bear arms; *dwyn achau*, to trace pedigrees; *dwyn trais*, to commit a rape; *dwyn gofid*, to bear pain.

Dynladon dēon dylly am i ddwyn
Dolur ewyn a'i cyfry!

Poor men that are sojourners ought for his being taken away to
utter a groan that will rise him up.

Ein. Wan, i L. ab Iorwerth.

Oer ddialedd ar ei ddolef,
Am y 'nwyn yma o nef!

A double curse be on his clatter, for bringing me here from a
heaven! *D. ab Gwilym, i'r orlais.*

Dyn arall, myn dwyn arian,
Dwyn ei glod a fyn dyn glan.

Another man will be anxious to take money, a gallant man would
have his fame carried about. *L. G. Cothi.*

Dwynawl, a. (dwyn) Of a pleasant tendency.

Dwyndeb, s. m. (dwyn) Pleasantness; bliss.

Dwynig, a. (dwyn) Of a pleasant nature.

Dwynwen, s. f. (dwyn—gwen) The smile of bliss; the Venus of the Britons; a woman's name, the daughter of Brychan Brycheiniog.

Dwyoedd, s. f. pl. (dwy) Two females, twain.

Hwy a aynt allan ill dwyoedd.

They went out both of them. *Judith xiii. 10.*

Dwyonglawg, a. (dwy—onglawg) Biangulated.

Dwyr, s. m. (gwyr) The dawning of light; orient.

Dwyrain, a. (dwyr) Abounding with dawns of light; orient; east. *s. m. The east.*

Dwyran, s. f. pl. (dwy—rhan) Two shares.

Dwyre, s. m. (dwyr) The act of appearing; or bursting forth; the appearance of light by the rising of a planet, or star.

Dwyre, v. a. (dwyre) To appear, to become apparent, to rise up into view.

Dwyre wyneb dirion-wawr.

Shine forth thou countenance of placid beams.

Supyn Cyfeiliawg.

Dewr egin dwyrëodd yn ddas.

The vigorous shoot it rose up to be a rick. Ll. P. Moch.

Ser bore a ddwyreänt

Y llŷ i gydganu gynt.

The morning stars uprose a host of yore to sing together.

Goronwy Owain.

Dwyrëad, s. m. (dwyre) A rising into view.

Dwyrëain, v. a. (dwyre) To appear, to rise.

Dwyrëawg, a. (dwyre) Appearing, surgent.

Dwyrëawl, a. (dwyre) Apt to appear; ortive.

Dwyrëawr, s. m. (dwyre) He that appeareth.

Dwyrëdig, a. (dwyre) Arisen into view.

Dwyrëiniawl, a. (dwyrain) Oriental, easterly:

Dwyrëinwynt, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (dwyrain—gwynt) The east wind.

Dwys, a. (gwys) Close, dense; hard; grave.

Naws carennydd ni's crina;

Cywir a dwys fydd car da.

The shoot of friendship will not wither; faithful and sincere will be the good friend. Gw. Tew.

Dwysadwy, a. (dwys) That may be pressed.

Dwysaidd, a. (dwys) Of a condensing nature.

Dwysaw, v. a. (dwys) To close, to press, to condense, to harden.

Dwysawg, a. (dwys) Having density; pressing.

Dwysawl, a. (dwys) Tending to be close.

Dwysbwyll, s. m. (dwys—pwyll) Sober judgment, or gravity. *a. Grave, sedate.*

Dwysder, s. m. (dwys) Closeness; weightiness.

Dwysedig, a. (dwys) Close, condensed, pressed.

Y ddyledswydd o weddiaw dros weinidogion—dyledswydd o bwys dwysedig ydyw.

The duty of praying for ministers—it is a duty of serious moment. Ier. Owain.

Dwysgall, a. (dwys—call) Very discreet.

Dwysgur, s. m. (dwys—cûr) Heavy pain.

Dwysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dwys) A closing, or pressing; condensation.

Dwysill, s. f. (dwy—sill) A disyllable. *a. Of two syllables.*

Dwysillawg, a. (dwysill) Having two syllables.

Dwysogaeth, s. m. (dwysawg) The act of closing together; condensation; fixation. *Dwysogaeth serch, a settling of love.*

Dwyw, s. m.—pl. t. au (dwy) That produces; efficient cause; God.

Dwywaith, s. f. (dwy—gwaith) Two times, twice. *a. Twice.*

Dwyawl, a. (dwyw) Godly, or divine.

Dwyweddawg, a. (dwy—gweddawg) Bigamic.

Dwywes, s. f.—pl. t. au (dwyw) A goddess.

Dwywoldeb, s. m. (dwywawl) Godliness.

Dwywolder, s. m. (dwywawl) Divinity; piety.

Dwywoli, v. a. (dwywawl) To make divine.

DY, s. m. r.—pl. t. on, Iteration, or augment.

When prefixed to words it gives them a frequentative, or iterative force, and it is generally the sign of the middle voice in verbs.

Dy, article, and preposition. The; to. It was seldom used, even by the ancients, for *y* and *yr*.

Dy, pron. (mutation of ty) Thy, thine.

Cynllyfan a orug Cai

O farf Dillus fab Erfai;

Pei iach dy angu fyddai.

Cai did make a leash of the beard of Dillus the son of Erfai; if he were well he would be thy death. H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.

Dyad, s. m. (dy) Maxim; advice, counsel.

Pei mau pybl ddiau ddyad Taliesin.

If mine were the unerring advice of Taliesin. Gwil. Ddu.

Dyadel, v. n. (gadel) To leave, or to suffer.

*Pob llwfr llemitior arno,
Pob ffer dyater helbio.*

Every coward will be trampled upon, every strong one will be suffered to pass. Lleford.

Am ddyadel gwaed pedair ceiniawg.

For letting blood four pence.

Welsh Laws.

Dyall, s. m.—pl. t. au (gall) The understanding.

Anghall o ddyall ydd ym ynddo;

Anghwbl fu ein pwyll am ein twyllo.

Indiscreet is the knowledge that we are in; imperfect was our reason for being deceived. Bleddyn Fardd.

Dyall, v. a. (gall) To understand, perceive, or know; to apprehend; to draw a similitude.

I gastell y dyellir

A'i gaer dew 'nghylch gwyr i dir.

To a castle he is compared with his thick wall surrounding the men of his land. L. G. Cuthi.

Dyalladwy, a. (dyall) Comprehensible.

Dyallator, ger. (dyall) Incomprehending.

Dyalledig, a. (dyall) Apprehended; discerned.

Dyalledigaeth, s. m. (dyalledig) Discernment.

Dyallgar, a. (dyall) Intelligent, discreet.

Dyallgarwch, s. m. (dyallgar) Knowingness, understanding, intelligence, discreetness.

Dyalliad, s. m. (dyall) An understanding.

Dyallt, s. m. (gallt) The understanding.

Dyalltadwy, a. (dyallt) Comprehensible.

Dyalltedig, a. (dyallt) Apprehended.

Dyalltus, a. (dyallt) Quick of apprehension, discerning, or knowing.

Dyalltwr, s. m.—pl. dyalltwyr (dyallt—gwr) A comprehender, a knower.

Dyalltwri, s. m. (dyalltwr) Understanding.

Dyalltwriaeth, s. m. (dyalltwr) Understanding.

Dyallu, v. a. (dyall) To understand, to know.

Dyallus, a. (dyall) Discreet, or discerning.

Dyallwr, s. m.—pl. dyallwyr (dyall—gwr) A comprehender, or discerner.

Dyallwriaeth, s. m. (dyallwr) Discernment.

Dyanerch, v. a. (anerch) To dedicate, to greet.

Dyanerchawl, a. (dyanerch) Complimentary.

Dyanerchiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyanerch) A dedicating, or complimenting; dedication.

Dyanerchu, v. a. (dyanerch) To dedicate.

Dyar, s. m. (ar) A sound, noise, or din.

Dyar, v. a. (ar) To sound, to make a din.

Dyaraws, v. n. (araws) To be tarrying; to stay.

Dyarchiad, s. m. (archiad) A demanding.

Dyarfor, s. m. (arfor) A sea coast, a strand.

Gwyddfeirch dyarfor.

The wild steeds of the strand.

Taliesin.

Dyarosawl, a. (dyaraws) Dilatory, staying.

Dyarosiad, s. m. (dyaraws) A delaying.

Dyag, v. a. (asg) To strip, or to uncover.

O chaf i, moes i dyag;

Ei dwyn i hwn ydyw 'nhasg.

If I shall have it let me unsheath it: to carry it to him is my task. Ieuan Tew Ieuanf, i gleddyf.

Dyban, s. m.—pl. t. od (pan) An ant, or emmet.

Dybanan, s. c. (dyban) A mechanic, an artist.

Dybanan celfydd am gelfydd talau,

Am ddedwydd dian.

An ingenious artist for the ingenious would pay, for the prudent certainly. Taliesin.

Dybanon, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyban) An artist.

Dybarth, s. m.—pl. t. au (parth) A separation.

Dybarthawl, a. (dybarth) Tending to divide.

Dybarthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dybarth) A separating, or dividing; separation.

Dybarthu, v. a. (dybarth) To separate, to divide.

Dybel, s. f.—pl. t. au (pel) A sphere, or ball.

Dybeliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dybel) A forming into a sphere, or ball.

Dybelu, *v. a.* (dybel) To make spherical.

Dyben, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (pen) Conclusion, termination, or end; intent, purpose.

Tri dyben gwybodaeth; dyled, budd, a phrydferthwch.

The three ends of knowledge: duty, profit, and beauty of appearance.

Dybenawl, *a.* (dyben) Concludent, decisive.

Dybendawd, *s. m.* (dyben) Accomplishment.

Dybenedig, *a.* (dyben) Accomplished; ended.

Dybeniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dyben) Conclusion, termination; decision; accomplishment.

Dybenrwydd, *s. m.* (dyben) Conclusiveness.

Dybennu, *v. a.* (dyben) To conclude, bring to an end, to end; to determine.

Dybenus, *a.* (dyben) Conclusive; decisive.

Dybi, *v.* (*3. p. indic. of dyfod*) It will be. *Dybi i ti hyny*, be it so to thee; *ie dybi*, yes to be sure. *Sil.*

Dybid i'n dyddiau diboen,
A dihaunt henaint a hoen.

Let there come to us painless days, and unailing age, and joy.
Goronwy Owain.

Dybleidiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (pleidiad) An espousing a party; confederation.

Dybleidiaw, *v. a.* (pleidiaw) To espouse a party, to take a part; to confederate.

Dybleidiawl, *a.* (pleidiawl) Confederating.

Dyblisgaw, *v. a.* (plisgaw) To take off the shell.

Dyblisgawl, *a.* (plisgawl) Tending to peel off.

Dyblisgiad, *s. m.* (plisgiad) A peeling off.

Dyblyg, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (plyg) A fold, a plait.

Dyblyg, *a.* (plyg) Double; folded, or plaited.

Celdw nhwy; a mawr obrwya
Bellchion a dyblygion bla.

He will keep them; and awfully he will reward the proud ones with manifold plagues.
W. Middleton.

Dyblygawl, *a.* (dyblyg) Duplicative; doubled.

Dyblygedig, *a.* (dyblyg) Doubled, or folded.

Dyblygedd, *s. m.* (dyblyg) Duplicature.

Dyblygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dyblyg) A doubling.

Dyblygrwydd, *s. m.* (dyblyg) Doubleness.

Dyblygu, *v. a.* (dyblyg) To double, to plait, to fold, to wrap together.

Dyboeri, *v. a.* (poeri) To spit about, to bespawl.

Dyboeriad, *s. m.* (poeriad) A bespawling.

Dybori, *v. a.* (pori) To feed often, to be grazing.

Dyboriad, *s. m.* (poriad) A grazing, a feeding.

Dyborth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (porth) Support.

Dyborthadwy, *a.* (dyborth) Supportable.

Dyborthedig, *a.* (dyborth) Sustained; carried.

Dyborthi, *v. a.* (dyborth) To sustain; to bear, to carry.

Dybyrth chwechoes byd rhag pyd poenau.

He will keep the six ages of the world against the danger of torments.
Ein. ab Gwalchmai.

Pob llysiell yn a ddybortho had.

Every plant that shall bear seed.

A thwllwg oedd ar wyneb yr eigion; ac Ysbryd yr Arglwydd a ddyborthid ar y dyfroedd.

And darkness was on the face of the ocean; and the Spirit of the Lord was borne upon the waters.
Ancient Paraphrase of Genesis.

Dyborthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dyborth) Deportation; supportation; a carrying, a conveyance.

Dyborthwr, *s. m.*—*pl. dyborthwyr* (dyborth—*gwr*) A sustainer, a bearer, a carrier.

Dybreiddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (preiddiad) A taking away of herds; depredation.

Dybreiddiaw, *v. a.* (preiddiaw) To depredate.

Dybreiddiawl, *a.* (preiddiawl) Depredatory.

Dybreiddiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. dybreiddwyr* (preiddiwr) A depredator, a ravager.

Dybry, *s. f.*—*pl. t. od* (pry) The sea-hen.

Dybryan, *s. f.*—*pl. t. od* (dybry) The sea-hen.

Dybrych, *s. f.*—*pl. t. od* (dybry) The sea-hen.

Dybryd, *a.* (dybr) Sad, melancholy; ugly. *Cyflafan ddybryd*, a horrid deed.

Dybryder, *s. m.* (pryder) Pensiveness, sadness.

Dybryderawl, *a.* (dybryder) Pensive, sad.

Dybryderu, *v. a.* (dybryder) To be musing.

Nid arweddawg i folawd;
Dyphryderas i wasgawd.

His praise is not celebrated; I have sadly remembered his shrouding.
Taliesin.

Dybrydiad, *s. m.* (prydiad) A fixing a time.

Dybrydiaw, *v. a.* (prydiaw) To observe, or fix a time.

Dybryn, *s. m.* (pryn) A purchase; merit.

Dybrynawg, *a.* (dybryn) Meritorious.

Pan ddel gofyn arnam ni rybyddwn ofnawg
Rhag gormes cedeirn cad dybrynawg.

When a call shall come upon us, we will not be timid because of the molestation of the mighty ones meritorious in the battle.
Gw. Brycheiniawg.

Dybrynawl, *a.* (dybryn) Meritorious.

Dybryniad, *s. m.* (dybryn) An obtaining, or purchasing; a meriting.

Dybrynu, *v. a.* (dybryn) To get esteem.

Tri pheth a ddybryn lwyddiant: priodawl ymgais, hywaith ymgais, ac anghyffredin ymgais.

Three things that will obtain success: appropriate exertion, feasible exertion, and uncommon exertion.
Barddas.

Dybrynwr, *s. m.*—*pl. dybrynwyr* (dybryn—*gwr*)

One who acquires; a purchaser.

Dyburaw, *v. a.* (puraw) To purify, to purge.

Dadwyrain o fain, o fedd a'n dybudd
I an dyburaw o an camwedd.

He will rise again from the tomb, from the grave he will bring us to purge us from our iniquity.
Gr. ab Gwrganau.

Dyburawl, *a.* (purawl) Purifying, clearing.

Dyburdawd, *s. m.* (purdawd) A purgation.

Dyburedd, *s. m.* (puredd) Purenness, purity.

Dyburriad, *s. m.* (puriad) A purifying, a clearing.

Dybwyllaw, *v. a.* (pwyllaw) To exert the rational faculty; to persuade; to conduct.

Nad i'n gelyn—
Ein dybwyllaw
Na'n godwyllaw
Er cyrbwyllaw
I'r corbyllau.

Suffer not our foe to lead us, nor to deceive us by any intimations into the sloughs.
I. ab Rh. ab Ieuan Llwyd.

Dybwyth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (pwyth) A thrust, a throw forward, or into; a stitch.

Dybwythaw, *v. a.* (dybwyth) To thrust to; or to project; to set in; to stitch.

Dybwyth Duw cain
Yn arfed Mair ei heisorawd.

The glorious God sets in the lap of Mary the object of her care.
Taliesin.

Dybwythawl, *a.* (dybwyth) Thrusting; stitched.

Dybwythiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dybwyth) A thrusting, or throwing forward; a stitching.

Dybyr, *a.* (pyr) Depressed, or sad; melancholy.

Dybyrdawd, *s. m.* (dybyr) A melancholy, lowness of spirits, or disheartedness.

Dybyriad, *s. m.* (dybyr) A depression.

Dybyriaw, *v. a.* (dybyr) To depress, to sadden.

Dybyriawl, *a.* (dybyr) Melancholic, sad.

Dych, *s. m.* (ych) A groan, a sigh.

Dychan, *s. m.* (dych) An invective; a groan.

Dychaniad, *s. m.* (dychan) A lamenting for.

Dychanu, *v. a.* (dychan) To wail; to inveigh.

Dychanwr, s. m.—pl. dychanwyr (dychan—gwr)

A complainer, a satirist; a lampooner.

Dychiad, s. m. (dych) A sighing, a wailing.

Dychian, v. a. (dych) To sigh; to lament.

Dychianu, v. a. (dychian) To sigh, to wail.

Dychiant, s. m. (dych) A sighing, a wailing.

Dychiaw, v. a. (dych) To sigh, to lament.

Dychiawl, a. (dych) Sighing, complaining.

Dychiawr, v. a. (dych) To utter sighs.

Dychiorawl, a. (dychiawr) Sighing, wailing.

Dychiori, v. a. (dychiawr) To utter sighs.

Cynon a Chattraeth a chathlau a gadwant;
A minnau o'm crau dychiorant.

Cynon and Cattraeth with songs they will commemorate; and I
from my blood they will bewail. *Aneurin.*

—Carant

Tra phen Iesu dychiorant.

Relatives utter sighs round the head of Jesus. *Taliesin.*

Dychlaig, s. m.—pl. dychleigion (claig) A drooping, or sinking.

Dychlais, s. m.—pl. dychleisiau (clais) A breaking, or appearing through; an imperfect tint, or trace; a dawn.

Gwelais yn ael dychlais dydd
Freuddwyd—

I saw in the verge of the dawn of day, a dream. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Dychlam, s. m.—pl. t. au (dych—llam) A leap, flutter, throb, or bound.

Dychlamawl, a. (dychlam) Fluttering; leaping.

Dychlamgar, a. (dychlam) Apt to flutter.

Dychlamiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dychlam) A fluttering, a springing, or leaping.

Dychlamu, v. a. (dychlam) To flutter, to leap; to throb, to beat, or to pant.

Rhwng ofni a gobeithio, mae'n rhaid anturio'n awr,
A'r enaid tan ddyglamu, tros y cyffiniau mawr.

Between fearing and hoping, it is necessary to venture now, the
soul fluttering, over the awful bounds. *L. Hopcin.*

Dychleigiad, s. m. (dychlaig) A sinking in.

Dychleigiaw, v. a. (dychlaig) To sink in; to droop.

Eiry mynydd brith bron craig,
Crin calaf, alaf dychlaig;
Gwae wr a gaffo ddryg-wraig!

Snowy mountain, variegated is the side of the cliff, dried the
stalk, the water lily droops; woe to the man who gets a bad wife.
Llywarch Hen.

Dychleigiawl, a. (dychlaig) Apt to sink in.

Dychleisiad, s. m. (dychlais) A making to appear through; a marking with weals.

Dychleisiaw, v. a. (dychlais) To make to appear through, to mark; to blacken by bruising.

Dychleisiawl, a. (dychlais) Apt to mark, or stain through, black from a bruise.

Dychlud, s. m. (clud) What is carried; a heap.

Dychludaw, v. a. (dychlud) To convey, to carry.

Dychluded teyrnedd teyrnedd iddaw,
Gwledig Aberffraw a gwlad Ynyr.

Let princes convey tribute to him, the sovereign of Aberffraw
and the country of Ynyr. *Gwalchmai.*

Dychludawl, a. (dychlud) Relating to carriage.

Dychludedd, s. m. (dychlud) A conveyance.

Dychludiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dychlud) A conveying; or carrying; a heaping together.

Dychludd, a. (cludd) Hemmed in, enclosed.

Dychluddaw, v. a. (dychludd) To hem in.

Dychyrch tir tremud, dychludd anaw.

Silence will assail the land, it will eclipse the muse.
Gwalchmai.

Dychluddawl, a. (dychludd) Tending to close.

Dychluddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dychludd) A hemming in, or enclosing.

Dychrain, s. m. (crain) A crawl, or creep.

Dychre, s. f.—pl. t. au (cre) A croak; a cawing.

Dychrëad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dychre) A croaking.

Dychrëawl, a. (dychre) Croaking; craving.

Dychreiniad, s. m. (dychrain) A creeping along.

Dychreiniaw, v. a. (dychrain) To creep along.

Echrys—

Y dychran gwyr y'ng hreulan.

Frightfully men do wallow in the bloody plain. *LL. P. Moek.*

Dychrëu, v. a. (dychre) To croak; to crave.

Rhag gelyn Brynaich branes dychre.

Before the foe of Brynaich the flock of ravens croaks. *LL. P. Moek.*

Dychrymawl, a. (crymawl) Apt to bow down.

Dychrymiad, s. m. (crymiad) A bowing.

Dychrymu, v. a. (crymu) To bow; to decline.

Dychrymynt fy nghlod y'ng hlyd fandëdd.

They bowed to my praise under the warm fine-worked roofs.
Gwalchmai.

Dychryn, s. m. (cryn) A trembling; terror, dread, horror or consternation.

Pan wnel Duw dangaws ei faran,
Dyddwyre dy daerad arnan;
Dychryn twrf torfoedd yn eban.

When God revealeth his countenance, the house of earth will
uplift itself over us; a panic of the noise of legions in the fight.
Casnodyn.

Dychrynadwy, a. (dychryn) Terrible; fearful.

Dychrynawl, a. (dychryn) Trembling, quaking.

Dychryndawd, s. m. (dychryn) A trembling.

Dychrynedig, a. (dychryn) Terrified; frightened.

Dychrynedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dychrynedig)
The act of terrifying; a fearful thing.

Dychrynf, s. f.—pl. t. au (dychryn) A quake.

Dychryniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dychryn) Tremulation; a quaking; a frightening.

Dychrynlyd, a. (dychryn) Apt to tremble; timorous, fearful; awful.

Dychrynu, v. a. (dychryn) To make to tremble; to frighten; to tremble, to quake, to be in fear, to be amazed.

Dychrynwr, s. m.—pl. dychrynwyr (dychryn—gwr) A trembler; a frightener.

Dychrys, s. m. (crys) Haste, speed, or hurry.

Dychrysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dychrys) Hurrying.

Dychrysiaw, v. a. (dychrys) To hasten; to march.

Dychrysiawl, a. (dychrys) Hastening, hurrying.

Dychuriaw, v. n. (curiaw) To be afflicted.

Maon dychuriant eu hoed bu hir.

The populace will be afflicted with their longing that long hath
been. *Aneurin.*

Dychwaen, s. f. (chwaen) A chance, or event.

Dychwaeth, s. m.—pl. dychweithiau (chwaeth) A relish, or taste.

Da'i ochel rhag cael dychwaeth
O'i ffig llwyr.—

It is good to avoid him for fear of getting a relish of his deep
hypocrisy. *T. Llywelyn.*

Dychwant, s. m.—pl. t. au (chwant) An appetite.

A'i dychwant hi, a'i dichell,
Man da gael myned i gell.

With her craving, and her cunning, it is a good place to get in-
to a chamber. *Rhys ab Harri.*

Dychwantawl, a. (dychwant) Apt to cause desire.

Dychwantu, v. a. (dychwant) To long.

Dychwardd, s. m. (chwardd) A laughter.

Addfryn dyddaw dyfr dychwardd gwyrdd wrth echwydd,
Ogfanw, a Cegin, a Chlywedawg drydydd.

Charmingly the fresh smiling water glides by at eve, Ogfanw,
and Cegin, and thirdly Clywedawg. *Gwalchmai.*

Dychwarddawl, a. (dychwardd) Laughing.

Dychwedl, s. m.—pl. dychwedlau (chwedl) A rumour, a tale, or story; a narrative.

Dychwedliad, s. m. (dychwedl) A discoursing.

Dychwedlu, v. a. (dychwedl) To discourse.

- Dychweiniaw, *v. a.* (dychwaen) To come to pass.
 Dychweiniawl, *a.* (dychwaen) Accidental.
 Dychwel, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (chwel) A turn, a course.
 Dychweladwy, *a.* (dychwel) Convertible.
 Dychweledig, *a.* (dychwel) Converted, reversed.
 Dychweledigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dychweledig)
 Conversion, the act of turning, or returning.
 Dychwelfa, *s. f.* (dychwel) A recurrence, a turn.
 Dychweliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dychwel) A turning,
 a recurring; a returning; conversion.
 Dychwelwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dychwel) A turning,
 a recurring; a returning; conversion.
 Dychwelyd, *v. a.* (dychwel) To turn; to turn
 back, or to return; to convert.
 Dychwerthin, *v. a.* (chwerthin) To keep up a
 laugh; to laugh.
 Dychwydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (chwydd) A swell.
 Dychwyddaw, *v. a.* (dychwydd) To heave up.
 Dychwyddawl, *a.* (dychwydd) Apt to heave up.
 Dychwyddiad, *s. m.* (dychwydd) A heaving up.
 Dychwyl, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (chwyl) A revolve.
 Dychwylaw, *v. a.* (dychwyl) To revolve, to turn.
 Dychwylad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dychwyl) A revolving;
 a revolution; a declension.
 Dychwysawl, *a.* (chwysawl) Exudatory.
 Dychwysiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (chwysiad) Exudation.
 Dychwysu, *v. a.* (chwysu) To exude, to sweat.
 Dychyfaer, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfaer) A rencounter,
 a combating hand to hand.
 Dychyfaerawd, *s. m.* (dychyfaer) A rencounter.
 Dychyfaeru, *v. a.* (dychyfaer) To rencounter.

O bob adfer
 I dorf froder
 Dychyfaerodd.

From every return his host of brothers he rencountered.
Taliesin.

- Dychyfal, *a.* (cyfal) Agreeing in form.
 Dychyfalau, *v. n.* (dychyfal) To assimilate.

Dychyfal, dychyfun dyfnfais;
 Dyfn-glais dychyfun.

He will be accommodated, he will agree with deep or shallow;
 a deep cutting he will agree to. *Taliesin.*

- Dychyfarfod, *v. a.* (cyfarfod) To come in con-
 tact, to meet together.

Hir ddychyferfyddain' o Brydain gofain.

Long they will experience the gratitude of Britain. *Taliesin.*

- Dychyfeiriad, *s. m.* (dychyfaer) A coming in
 contact; a rencountering.
 Dychyfeiriaw, *v. a.* (dychyfaer) To meet in con-
 tact; to rencounter.
 Dychyfeiriawl, *a.* (dychyfaer) Apt to come in
 contact, or in opposition.
 Dychyfiad, *s. m.* (cyfiad) Equalization.
 Dychyfiaw, *v. a.* (cyfiaw) To equalize.

Golud byd eidd, dyddaw,
 Cyd ymgymysgir o honaw;
 Dychysyd aneu dychyfiaw;
 Dybydd hinon gwedy gwlaw.

The wealth of the world let it go, it will come, as long as there
 shall be a dealing with it; the sleepy equalizes himself with
 death; there will be fair weather after rain. *Llefoed.*

- Dychyfiawl, *a.* (cyfiawl) Tending to equalize.
 Dychyfyng, *a.* (cyfyng) Straitened, perplexed.
 Dychyfun, *a.* (cyfun) Accordant, agreeing.
 Dychyfunaw, *v. a.* (dychyfun) To accord.
 Dychyffraw, *s. m.* (cyffraw) Agitation, motion.
 Dychyffroad, *s. m.* (dychyffraw) A putting in
 motion, or disturbing; agitation.
 Dychyffrowl, *a.* (dychyffraw) Tending to agitate.
 Dychyffroi, *v. a.* (dychyffraw) To agitate, to put
 in motion; to become agitated or troubled.

Dychyffry gwaew gwaedlin;
 Dychyferfydd trwch a thrin.

The spear the blood will cause to flow; the turbulent will be in
 the way of broths. *Llefoed.*

- Dychymhell, *v. a.* (cymhell) To compel, to press.
 Dychymmriw, *a.* (cymmriw) Broken to pieces.
 Dychymmriwaw, *v. a.* (dychymmriw) To break
 together, or one against another.
 Dychymmriwiad, *s. m.* (dychymmriw) A break-
 ing, or dashing against one another.
 Dychymyg, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (cymyg) Invention,
 or devise; a riddle, or intricate sentence; a
 difficult question.

Dychymyg, neu grebwyll, yw rhith a chynllun a wna y meddwl,
 ac y deall, ac y pwyll, ar bethau na fyddont yn dwyn arnynt eu
 hunain o ddir ac angen y cyfryw rith a chynllun.

Invention, or fancy, is a form, or prefiguration which is made
 by the mind, the understanding, and the reason, of things that
 may not have in themselves of truth and necessity such form and
 prefiguration. *Barddas.*

Nid oes dychymyg yn Môn
 Am wreidded gwyr eiddigion,
 Fy y mae mewn gwlad arall
 Am wreidded cyfannedd call.

There is no surmise in Môn with respect to the wives of jealous
 ones as there is in another country of domestic and discreet wives.
D. ab Gwilym.

- Dychymyg, *v. a.* (cymyg) To devise; to con-
 jecture, to conceive, to guess.
 Dychymygadwy, *a.* (dychymyg) Imaginable.
 Dychymygair, *s. m.* (dychymyg—gair) Onoma-
 topy, a figure in which the name or word is
 made to correspond with the thing expressed.
 Dychymygawl, *a.* (dychymyg) Imaginary; pro-
 blematical; enigmatical.
 Dychymygedig, *a.* (dychymyg) Imagined.
 Dychymygfod, *s. m.* (dychymyg—bod) An ima-
 ginary being.
 Dychymygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dychymyg) A
 devising, or imagining; excogitation.
 Dychymygiadawl, *a.* (dychymygiad) Imaginary,
 excogitative.
 Dychymygu, *v. a.* (dychymyg) To conjecture,
 to conceive, to invent, to devise, to guess.
 Dychymyguwr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dychymyguwr) A deviser;
 an enigmatist.

Gwell dychymyguwr no gorchwyliwr.

An inventor is better than he that executes. *Adage.*

- Dychymygydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (dychymyg) A
 deviser, or inventor; an enigmatist.
 Dychymysg, *s. m.* (cymysg) A commixion. *a.*
 Compounded, or blended together.
 Dychymysgedig, *a.* (dychymysg) Commixed.
 Dychymysgiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dychymysg) A
 commixion; a blending together.
 Dychymysgu, *v. a.* (dychymysg) To commix, or
 to compound together.
 Dychynaid, *s. m.* (cynaid) Growth, or height.

Dychynaid leuainc dychynnydd,
 Nid echwynid clod celwydd.

The height of the young will increase, lying praise would not
 be borrowed. *Llefoed.*

- Dychynawl, *a.* (cynawl) Tending to grow up.
 Dychyniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyniad) A growing
 in height, or elevation.
 Dychynneu, *v. a.* (cynneu) To kindle, to light;
 to be kindled, or lighted.
 Dychyrch, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyrch) A coming to-
 gether; an onset, or attack.
 Dychyrchawl, *a.* (dychyrch) Resorting, or com-
 ing together; apt to make an onset.
 Dychyrchiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dychyrch) A resort-
 ing to; making an onset.
 Dychyrchu, *v. a.* (dychyrch) To make frequent
 onsets; to be attacking, or coming on.

Dychysgogan, v. a. (cysgogan) To cause a quaking, or trembling; to intimidate.

Ac ar lles Owain hael haul dilyn
Dychysgogan Lloegr rhag fy llain.

And, for the service of generous Owain with the fine wrought band, Lloegr *will be made to tremble* before my blade.

Gwalchmai.

Dychyslyd, a. (cyslyd) Apt to be drowsy.

Dychystudd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (cystudd) Affliction

Dychystudd bru bro lid.

The affliction of a womb the enmity of a country. *Llefoed.*

Dyd, interj. (yd) Hold! avast! heighday! **Dyd, dyd!** Hold, hold!

Dyd was, rhyfedd yw dy glywed,
Onid wyd amgen no' th weled;
Ni ddalit di Gai ar dy ganfed.

Hold, young man, it is strange to hear thee, except thou art otherwise than thou seemest; thou wouldst not take Cai aided by a hundred in thy train. *Ymdd. Arthur a Gwenhwyfar.*

Dydach, s. m. (tach) A skulk, or a lurk.

Dydach, v. a. (tach) To lurk, to skulk; to avoid.

Nid wyf—
Na frostlwr, na bostlwr bach
Na diodwr fal'n dydach.

I am not either a bravado, nor a little boaster, nor a tippler that is used to lurk. *L. G. Cothi.*

Dydaniad, s. m. (taniad) Ignition, kindling.

Dydaniaw, v. n. (taniaw) To take fire, to ignify.

Dydardd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (tardd) A breaking out.

Dydarddawl, a. (dydardd) Apt to break out.

Dydarddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dydardd) Effusion.

Dydarddu, v. a. (dydardd) To appear, effuse, or burst through; to bud.

Dydawl, a. (tawl) Separated, or apart.

Dydechawl, a. (dydech) Lurking, or skulking.

Dydechiad, s. m. (dydech) A lurking, a skulking.

Dydechu, v. a. (dydach) To be lurking.

Dydechwr, s. m.—pl. dydechwyr (dydach—gwr) A lurker, a skulker.

Mi yn ddydechwr celliau
A drig a'i wal mewn dâr gau.

I am a lurker of the coverts who dwells with his couch in a hollow oak. *L. G. Cothi, ar berw.*

Dydi, pron. (mutation of tydi) Thou: thee.

Dod awch, dydi a'i dickyn
Ar gledd glas Argiwydd y Glyn.

Give an edge, for thou art able, on the blue blade of the Lord of the Glyn. *S. Tudur.*

Dydolawg, a. (dydawl) That is separated.

Dydoledig, a. (dydawl) Segregated, discrete.

Dydoledigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dydoledig) Segregation, separation; severance.

Dydoleg, s. f. (dydawl) A diæresis; a divider.

Dydoli, v. a. (dydawl) To segregate, to separate; to sever, to put asunder.

Llaw ddirlaid a ddydawl ei pherchen.
A wicked hand will sever its possessor. *Adage.*

Deled lle ni'n dydoli.

Let her come to the place where we shall not be separated. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Dydoliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dydawl) A separating, segregation, separation.

Dydoliaeth, s. m. (dydawl) A separation.

Dydoliant, s. m. (dydawl) A separation.

Dydolitor, sup. (dydawl) That is separating.

Dydolwr, s. m.—pl. dydolwyr (dydawl—gwr) A separator, or divider.

Dydolydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dydawl) A separator.

Dilys, Duw yw'n dydolydd,
Mawl lldo, a fydd fydd!

Of a truth, God is our separator, praise be to him, what he lists will be. *Goronwy Owain.*

Dydon, s. f.—pl. t. au (ton) A peel, a paring.

Dydonawl, a. (dydon) Peeled, or stripped.

Dyddoni, v. a. (dydon) To pare the surface.

Dyddorawl, a. (tôrawl) Tending to break.

Dyddoredig, a. (toredig) Refracted; broken.

Dyddori, v. a. (tôri) To be breaking.

Aml uwch gran—
Ym dydyr deigr am Dudur;
Aelau ynnof i alar,
Elyn gryd Alun gryfder.

Often over the eye-lash my tear breaks out for Tudur; heavy is the grief for him in me, the terror of the foe having the strength of Alun. *Gr. ab M. ab Dafydd.*

Dynion a ddyddoro o garchar y brenin dialer arnynt.

Persons that shall break from the king's prison let punishment be inflicted on them. *L. G. Cothi.—Deddf Rhuddlan.*

Dyddoriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (tôriad) A refraction.

Dyddorwr, s. m.—pl. dyddorwyr (tôrwr) A breaker

Dydreiddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (treiddiad) Penetration, pervasion, perforation.

Dydreiddiaw, v. a. (treiddiaw) To penetrate.

Dydreiddiawl, a. (treiddiawl) Penetrating.

Dydrëu, v. a. (trëu) To bore; to penetrate.

Dydrwynaw, v. a. (trwynaw) To follow scent.

Dydrwyniad, s. m. (trwyniad) A scenting.

Dydwyllaw, v. a. (twyllaw) To use deceit.

Dydwylliad, s. m. (twylliad) A deceiving.

Dydwythaw, v. a. (twythaw) To make elastic.

Dydwythawl, a. (twythawl) Tending to be elastic.

Dydwythiad, s. m. (twythiad) A making elastic; a becoming elastic.

Dydynawl, a. (tynawl) Attractive, drawing.

Dydyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (tyniad) Attraction.

Dydynu, v. a. (tynu) To attract, to draw.

Dydd, s. m.—pl. t. iau (ydd) A day. *Dydd gwyl*, a holiday; *dydd gwaith*, a work day; *dydd brawd*, doomsday; *dydd y farn*, the day of judgement; *dydd coll a chaffael*, a day of loss and attainment, or a day of adjudging causes at law; *dyddiau dyddon*, days on which no law proceedings are held: *o ddydd i ddydd*, from day to day; *o ddydd bwygilydd*, from one day to another; *er ys dyddiau*, since many days, or a good while.

Bid arnaf, od af i'r dydd,
Ladd dwyfil a ehledd Dafydd.

Let it be my task, if I go to the action, to kill two thousands with the sword of Dafydd. *L. G. Cothi.*

Dyddâad, s. m. (dydd) A becoming day.

Dyddâawl, a. (dydd) Becoming day, dawning

Dyddamwain, s. f.—pl. dyddamweiniau (damwain) A casualty, an event.

Dyddamweiniad, s. m. (dyddamwain) A coming to pass, or happening.

Dyddamweiniaw, v. a. (dyddamwain) To come to pass; to be happening.

Dyddamweiniawl, a. (dyddamwain) Tending to come to pass, or to be happening.

Dyddan, a. (dân) Alluring, charming, fascinating; amusing, diverting; agreeable, pleasant.

Dyddanadwy, a. (dyddan) Capable of being allured, amused, or diverted; consolable.

Dyddanaidd, a. (dyddan) Alluring; amusing.

Dyddanawl, a. (dyddan) Tending to allure, amuse, or divert; pleasing.

Dyddanedig, a. (dyddan) That is amused.

Dyddangar, a. (dyddan) Tending to allure; diverting, amusing; pleasant.

Dyddangarwch, s. m. (dyddan) Divertingness.

Dyddaniad, s. m. (dyddan) A diverting; a comforting, or consoling; recreation.

Dyddanu, v. a. (dyddan) To divert, to amuse, to delight, to solace, to comfort; to please.

Dyddanus, a. (dyddan) Diverting, or amusing; consolatory, comforting; tending to mirth.

Dyddanusrwydd, *s. m.* (dyddanus) Divertingness.

Dyddanwch, *s. m.* (dyddan) Diversion, amusement; pleasantness, comfort, consolation.

Dyddanwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* dyddanwyr (dyddan—gwr) A diverter, or amuser; a consoler, a comforter.

Dyddanydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (dyddan) A diverter, a consoler, a comforter.

Dyddarbod, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (darbod) Providence.

Dyddarbod, *v. n.* (darbod) To anticipate.

Dyddarbodawl, *a.* (dyddarbod) Provident.

Dyddarbodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dyddarbod) A providing before hand; anticipation.

Dyddarbodus, *a.* (dyddarbod) Provident.

Dyddarfod, *v. n.* (darfod) To be accomplished.

Dydderfi anghu i'r du gyweithydd.

Death has been accomplished to the black auxiliary. *Taliesin.*

A fyno Duw dydderfid.

What God wills let it come to pass.

Adage.

Pob darogan dydderfid.

Every prediction let it be fulfilled.

Adage.

Dyddarnawl, *a.* (darnawl) Cutting, carving.

Dyddarniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (darniad) A cutting in pieces, a carving, or cutting up.

Dyddarnu, *v. a.* (darnu) To cut in pieces.

Dyddâu, *v. n.* (dydd) To become day; to dawn.

Dyddawed, *v. a.* (dawed) To be coming.

Dyddoddyw y dydd, Dafydd dywyn-fri
Deddf hael, ym caffael neu ym colli.

Come is the day, Davydd of blessed pre-eminence in the law of generosity, for me to be obtained, or for me to be lost.

Lt. P. Moch, bygwth D. ab Owain.

Dyddawr, *s. m.* (dawr) A concern for.

Dyddawr, *v. a.* (dawr) To have a concern for.

Pwybynag a ddalio ysgrubl, ac a'i dyddawr hyd adref—dylly iawn.

Whosoever that shall find a beast, and that shall safely bring him home is entitled to reward.

Welsh Laws.

Dydeisyf, *v. a.* (deisyf) To be imploring.

Dydeisyfawl, *a.* (dydeisyf) Apt to be imploring.

Dydeisyfiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dydeisyf) A continual asking, or suing.

Dydeisyfu, *v. a.* (dydeisyf) To be craving.

Dyddelu, *v. n.* (delu) To come, to be coming.

Cyn mablan—

Cyd bwyl drwg, bid drugar dithau,
Herwydd da grefydd dagrau dadolwch,
Dyddelwynt yn hydr hyd fy nghruddiau!

Ere I come to the repose of men, though I be evil be thou then merciful, by the good devotion of the tears of repentance, they come trickling over my cheeks!

Lt. P. Moch.

Dyddelwad, *s. m.* (delwad) A giving form to, a making as an image; a becoming pale.

Dyddelwaidd, *a.* (delwaidd) Tending to become as a statue, or as an image.

Dyddelwi, *v. n.* (delwi) To become as an image; to grow pale; to be confounded.

Dydderawl, *a.* (denawl) Enticing, alluring.

Dyddeniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (deniad) A drawing after, alluring, or enticing.

Dyddenu, *v. a.* (denu) To be enticing or alluring.

Dyddenaunt ednaint adneu goedydd.

The woods of deposits allure the birds. *Dafydd y Coed.*

Dyddenwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* dyddenwyr (denwr) An enticer, or allurer; a seducer.

Dyddestlaidd, *a.* (destlaidd) Decorative, nice.

Dyddestliad, *s. m.* (destliad) A decoration.

Dyddestlu, *v. a.* (destlu) To decorate, to trim.

Dyddened, *v. a.* (deued) To come; to be coming.

Dyddenaunt ato a ddoter yn medd.

They will come to him that shall be laid in the grave.

Llywelyn Fardd.

Dyddfawl, *a.* (dyddyf) Tending to be pale.

Dyddfiad, *s. m.* (dyddyf) A becoming pale.

Dyddfiawg, *a.* (dyddyf) Having paleness.

Pa ryw anghyfnedd-dra ofnadwy a wnaeth efe ar y ddafar, pan yr anfonodd allan ei saethau; sef ei gleddyf niweidiawl, newyn dyddfiawg, ac yr haint dinystriawl!

What a fearful desolation has he caused on the earth, when he sent forth his arrows; namely his devastating sword, pale famine, and the destructive pestilence!

Ier. Owain.

Dyddfu, *v. a.* (dyddyf) To grow pale, or wan; to grow faint, to faint. *Dyddfu o newyn*, to faint from hunger.

Dyddgwaith, *s. m.* (dydd—gwaith) A day tide, a certain day. *Ar ddyddgwaith*, on a certain day.

Dyddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dydd) A becoming day;—a dating; a date;—arbitration.

Dyddiadur, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* on (dyddiad) A diary.

Dyddiant, *s. m.* (dydd) A settling a day; a date.

Am fonedd ym a fenaig,
Am ddyddiant, gwrygiant gwraig—
Ni's coellaf.

Of birth which he declares to me, of assignation, and the vigor of women, I believe him not.

Gr. Gryg.

Dyddiaw, *v. n.* (dydd) To become day;—to date; to settle by arbitration.

Dyddiawl, *a.* (dydd) Daily, diurnal, dated.

Dyddiedig, *a.* (dydd) Settled for a day; dated.

Dyddigiad, *s. m.* (digiad) A being disturbed, or displeased; a disturbing, or irritating.

Dyddigiaw, *v. a.* (digiaw) To irritate, to disturb, to displease; to become angry.

Dyddigiawl, *a.* (digiawl) Apt to irritate.

Dyddiwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* dyddwyr (dydd—gwr) A days-man, or arbitrator.

Dyddlyfr, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dydd—llyfr) A diary, an almanack, a calendar.

Dyddisgyn, *v. a.* (disgyn) To descend; to abase.

Dyddisgynawl, *a.* (dyddisgyn) Descending.

Dyddisgyniad, *s. m.* (dyddisgyn) A descending.

Dyddolwch, *s. m.* (dolwch) Worship, adoration.

Gwae hwynt y gethern—
Rhag nad oes dyddolwch,
Nag edifeirwch
Byth wedi yma.

Woe to the host of fiends, lest there is not prayer, nor repentance ever after the present.

Ion. Mynyo.

Dyddon, *s. m.* (dydd) Light, or white; a blank, a. Pale; blank.

Dyddiau dyddon yw y rhai ni ddylëir cyffroi hawl ynddynt.

Blank days are those when it is not proper to prosecute a suit in them.

Welsh Laws.

Hoedi Dafydd megis dydd dyddon.

The life of Davydd is like a blank day. *D. Benfras.*

Gwynfyd Elise pan weler teulu
A meibion dyddon wisg weinyddu.

The happiness of Elise will be when there will be seen the family and children serving the white garment.

Awdl y Coronawg Faban.

Dyddoniad, *s. m.* (doniad) An endowing.

Dyddoniaw, *v. a.* (doniaw) To endow, to gift.

Dyddoniawl, *a.* (doniawl) Tending to gift.

Dyddorawl, *a.* (dyddawr) Concerned, anxious.

Dyddordeb, *s. m.* (dyddawr) Concern.

Megis baedd coed y'mhlith torf o'r cwn, eselly y cerddws Hirlas trwy y gelyniawl fyddinoedd o ddisyfyd redeg y meirch hyd y lle y gwelaf ef arwydd brenin Midif; ac heb ddyddordeb, na meddyliaw pa beth a ddamweinia iddo hyd tra geisai ddial ei ewythr.

As a wild boar amongst a pack of dogs, so did Hirlas go through the hostile ranks by a sudden run of the horses to the place where he saw the banner of the king of Midif; and without concern, or thinking what might happen to him if he could but obtain revenge for his uncle.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Dyddori, *v. n.* (dyddawr) To be concerned, to be anxious, to take care for.

Ni ddyddawr newynawg pa yso.

The hungry cares not what he devours.

Adage.

Dyddoriad, s. m.—pl. t. an (dyddawr) A caring for, a being concerned; anxiety.

Dyddoriant, s. m. (dyddawr) A caring; anxiety.

Dyddorus, a. (dyddawr) Concerned, anxious.

Dyddosparth, s. m. (dosparth) Distinction.

Dyddosparthawl, a. (dyddosparth) Tending to separate; distinguishing; analytical.

Dyddosparthiad, s. m. (dyddosparth) A separating, or distinguishing; an analysing.

Dyddosparthu, v. a. (dyddosparth) To distinguish.

Dyddwyn, a. (dwyn) Condescending, placid.

Dyddwyn, ac addfwyn
Cedeirn y'ng hadwyn.

Condescending and mild are the mighty ones in the chain.
Meigant.

Dyddwyn, v. a. (dwyn) To sustain; to bear away, to carry, to convey.

Ac wedi dyddwyn yr haul y dydd arall rhag wyneb, Arthur a'i lu a esgynws pen y mynydd; ac eisioes yn yr esgynu hwnw llawer o'i wyr a golles.

And after bringing of the sun the next day forward, Arthur and his army ascended the top of the mountain; and moreover in that ascending many of his men did he lose. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Dyddwyrain, v. a. (dwyrain) To arise, to rise.

Dyddwyrail, v. a. (dwyrail) To arise, to rise.

Dyddwyrail, a. (dwyrail) Ascending.

Dyddwyre, v. a. (dwyre) To arise, to ascend.

Dyddwyre o Owain, Eingl didudydd,
Ennillodd llyw ystre lle igilydd;
Gwelant llyw Powys i bell oesydd.

Rising of Owain, the ravager of the Angles, the leader won the plain from one place to the other: they shall see the sovereign of Powys to distant ages. *Meilyr.*

Dyddwysaw, v. a. (dwysaw) To condensate.

Dyddwysawl, a. (dwysawl) Condensing.

Dyddwysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dwysiad) Condensation; a closing together.

Dydddyf, s. m. (dydd) A blank; paleness.

Dydddyfnawl, a. (dyfnawl) Absorbent. *Dydddyfnolion*, absorbents.

Dydddyfnedig, a. (dyfnedig) Absorbed, abstracted.

Dydddyfniad, s. m. (dyfniad) An absorbing.

Dydddyfnnu, v. a. (dyfnnu) To absorb, to abstract.

Dydddyfod, v. a. (dyfod) To be existing, to be.

Dydddyfod gwaneg ar frys dyfrys iddi,
A ddaw hynt y Werlas, o glas Ffichti.

There will be a course, on a sudden there will hasten into it that come the road of the west green island, from the land of the Fichti. *Taliesin.*

Dydddyfodawl, a. (dydddyfod) Tending to exist.

Dydddyfodiad, s. m. (dydddyfod) A coming into existence; a being in existence.

Dydddyfradwy, a. (dyfradwy) Irrigulous.

Dydddyfrawl, a. (dyfrawl) Irrigulous, humid.

Dydddyfriad, s. m. (dyfriad) Irrigation.

Dydddyfru, v. a. (dyfru) To irrigate; to water.

Dydddygawl, a. (dygawl) Bearing, carrying.

Dydddygiad, s. m. (dygiad) A bearing, a conveying; deportation.

Dydddygyd, v. a. (dygyd) To bear, to convey.

Dy duth dyddycawd
O ddyfnwedydd gwawd,
Neud anghar cyfundawd.

Thy pace that bears thee from the deep of panegyric, doth it not hate unanimity. *Taliesin.*

Dyddym, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dyn) A mere nothing.

Dyddymadwy, a. (dyddym) That may be annihilated, abrogated, or abolished.

Dyddymawl, a. (dyddym) Tending to annihilate, do away, or abolish.

Dyddymedig, a. (dyddym) Annihilated; abrogated, abolished, annulled.

Dyddymedigaeth, s. m. (dyddymedig) Annihilation; the act of doing away.

Dyddymgyrch, v. a. (dymgyrch) To be resorting.

Pryd mir ryferthwy ar war tonau:
Elyrch dyddymgyrch tam o glawr balchau;
Ef dibyn y terfyn o rwydd feraw.

Glorious the appearance of the torrent on the top of the waves; the swans resorting round the bait on the face of the surges: steep is the bound of free trickling drops. *Taliesin.*

Dyddymgyrchawl, a. (dyddymgyrch) Tending to be resorting to, or gathering round.

Dyddymgyrchiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyddymgyrch) A resorting to; a congregating.

Dyddymgyrchu, v. a. (dyddymgyrch) To congregate, to resort together.

Dyddymiant, s. m. (dyddym) Annihilation.

Ansawdd anghen ar fesur cerdd yw yr hyn ni's gellir ei hebgor arno herwydd hanfod ac anian—ac ni ddichoniant fod amgen nos y maent, heb golli y mesur o lwyd ddfod a dyddymiant.

A necessary property in a song metre is what cannot be dispensed with in it with respect to circumstance and nature; and they cannot be otherwise than as they are, without losing the metre through a perfect nullity and annihilation. *Barddas.*

Dyddymrwydd, s. m. (dyddym) A nothingness.

Dyddymu, v. a. (dyddym) To annihilate; to do away, to abrogate, to abolish.

Dyddyrchafawl, a. (dyrchafawl) Tending to exalt.

Dyddyrchafiad, s. m.—pl. t. (dyrchafiad) Ascension, exaltation.

Dyddyrchafu, v. a. (dyrchafu) To be elevating.

I gynniff Cadwaladr, clod lathr leu,
Dyddyrchafwy draig o barth deheu,
Gan was rhydd yd las yn nydd dyfieu.

To the combat of Cadwaladr, of splendidly read fame, there arose a chieftain from the south, by a free youth he was slain on a Thursday. *Taliesin.*

Dyddyrchawl, a. (dyrchawl) Surgent, rising.

Dyddyrchiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyrchiad) A rising.

Dyddyrchu, v. a. (dyrchu) To rise, to arise.

Dyeinig, a. (dyen) Full of vivacity; frank, profuse; generous.

Dewr a doeth benadur dawn,
A dyeinig waed Einlawn.

A gallant and wise chief of virtue, and of the generous blood of Einion. *Gr. Gryg.*

Dyeithr, s. m.—pl. dyeithrion (eithr) That is exterior; that is excepted; a stranger, an alien.

Dyeithr, a. (eithr) Outward, or external; excepted, strange, foreign. *adv.* Externally, without. *conj.* Unless, or except. *Dyeithr hyn*, moreover.

Nid edewis iddo ei hun dyeithr enw brenin.

He left to himself nothing but the name of a king. *Brut. y Saeson.*

Dyeithrad, s. m. (dyeithr) Exception, estrangement, alienation.

Dyeithradwy, a. (dyeithr) Exceptionable.

Dyeithraw, v. a. (dyeithr) To put outwardly; to except; to estrange; to become alienated, to withdraw from company, to keep a distance.

Pan ddyweda efe ddarfed darostwng pob peth iddo, y mae yn amlwg ei fod wedi ei ddyethraw a ddarostyngodd bob peth.

When he saith that all things are made subject to him, it is evident that he doth except him that subjected all things. *W. Salisbury.*

Dyeithrawl, a. (dyeithr) Tending to except; exceptive; tending to alienate, or to estrange, of a strange nature.

Dyeithreb, s. f. (dyeithr) A rule of exception.

Dyeithredig, a. (dyeithr) Excepted, estranged.

Dyeithriad, s. m.—pl. dyeithriaid (dyeithr) Strangers, foreigners, or aliens.

Dyelw, s. m. (elw) An appropriate, a right.

Dyeml, s. m. (eml) An edging, or shelving.

Dyen, a. (en) Brisk, active, mettlesome.

Dyenig, a. (dyen) Full of briskness; sudden; frank; profuse.

Yno y cawn, dawn dyenig,
Ddiawd o aur fragawd frig.

There we shall have, liberal the gift, of beverage with a top of gold bragget. *Iolo Goch.*

- Dyerbyn, v. a. (erbyn)** To receive; to oppose.
Dyerbyniad, s. m. (dyerbyn) Reception.
Dyerbyniaw, v. a. (dyerbyn) To receive; to come in contact, to oppose.
Dyerbyniawl, a. (dyerbyn) Recipient.
Dyerbynu, v. a. (dyerbyn) To receive; to come in contact; to go, or come against.
Dyerchafadwy, a. (archafadwy) That may be exalted, elevated, or lifted up.
Dyerchafael, v. a. (archafael) To elevate.
Dyerchafawl, a. (archafawl) Exalting, lifting.
Dyerchafiad, s. m. (archafiad) Exaltation.
Dyerchafiaeth, s. m. (archafiaeth) Exaltation.
Dyerchafu, v. a. (archafu) To exalt, to elevate.
Dyerchi, v. a. (erchi) To demand; to ask.

Can ebrwydded
 Cawn hir drwydded;
 Coeliwn rwydded
 Calon roddiad:
 Yn fynychaf,
 O ddyrchaf,
 Ef yw'r gwyhaf,
 Wyf argochiad.

So quickly I should have long welcome, we believe how liberal the giver from the heart; most frequently, if I do ask, I am a blusher; the most magnificent is he.
Sefwyn.

- Dyestyn, s. m. (estyn)** That is extended to, or conferred. *Tal dyestyn*, admission fine.
Dyethol, s. m.—pl. t. ion (ethol) Delegation.
Dyethol, v. a. (ethol) To delegate; to select.
Dyetholiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ethol) Delegation.
Dyeuraw, v. a. (euraw) To gild with gold.
Dyeurawl, a. (eurawl) Done with gold.
Dyeuriad, s. m. (euriad) A doing with gold.
Dyfachawl, a. (bachawl) Tending to grapple.
Dyfachiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bachiad) A grappling, a fastening with hooks.
Dyfachu, v. a. (bachu) To grapple, to hook.
Dyfaïs, s. f.—pl. dyfeision (mais) Device, contrivance, or invention.
Dyfal, s. m.—pl. t. on (mal) A simile; a parable; a riddle; a mock.
Dyfal, a. (bal) That proceeds, or goes on; unceasing; diligent, industrious, painful; tedious

Tri dyfal gyfangan Ynys Prydain; un oedd yn Ynys Afallon; yr ail y Nghaer Caradawg; a'r trydydd yn Mangor: Yn mhob un o'r tri lle hyn yr oedd 2400 o wyr crefyddawl; ac o'r rhai hyn 100 cyfnewidiawl bob awr o'r 24 yn y dydd a'r nos, yn parhau mewn gweddian a gwasanaeth i Dduw yn ddidranc ddiorthwys.

The three continual choral songs of the Isle of Britain; one was in the Isle of Afallon; the second was at Caer Caradog; and the third in Bangor: in each of those three places there were 2400 religious men; and of those a 100 changeable every hour of the 24 in the day and night, continuing in prayers and the service of God without end and without rest.
Triodd.

- Dyfalâad, s. m. (dyfal)** A continuing to go on.
Dyfalâawl, a. (dyfal) Tending to be assiduous.
Dyfalaid, a. (dyfal) Similitive; conjectural.
Dyfalau, v. n. (dyfal) To be assiduous.
Dyfalawd, s. m. (dyfal) Assiduity; unceasingness; continuity; tediousness.
Dyfalder, s. m. (dyfal) Continuedness; diligence.
Dyfaled, s. m. (dyfal) Continuedness; assiduity.
Dyfalgan, s. f. (dyfal—can) Descriptive song.
Dyfalgerdd, s. f.—pl. t. i (dyfal—cerdd) A song of description.

Dyfalgerdd yw can yn dyfalu rhyw beth hardd ac ardderchawg, neu ryfedd ac anghyffredin.

Descriptive poetry is a poem that describes something elegant and noble, or wonderful and uncommon.
Barddas.

- Dyfaliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyfal)** A comparing; a describing; a guessing.
Dyfalrwydd, s. m. (dyfal) Continuedness; assiduity, diligence.
Dyfalw, v. a. (dyfal) To make a simile; to compare, to liken; to describe; to conjecture, to guess; to mock.

Dwy Faelor a'i dyfelynt,
 I dwr o Gaer Droea gynt.

The two Maelors have compared him to a tower of ancient Troy,
L. G. Cothi.

Yr eden—
 A'i dyfal y dyfelynt
 Adail gwaith i biddlo gwynt.

The bird with his house as they describe a structure of art to sift the wind.
Gr. Hiraethawg.

Iaith yw yn medru dyfalu pob pwyll a chrybwyll, a phob amcan er â ddichon meddwl dyn ei selweddu.

Language is adequate to describe every motion, and fancy, and every idea that the mind of man is capable of conceiving.
Barddas.

- Dyfalwch, s. m. (dyfal)** Assiduity, or diligence; continuedness; tediousness.
Dyfânawg, a. (mânawg) Having locality.
Dyfânawl, a. (mânawl) Tending to localize.
Dyfâniad, s. m. (mâniad) A localizing.
Dyfânu, v. a. (mânu) To make local.
Dyfar, s. m. (bar) Wrath, fury, or ire.
Dyfarnawl, a. (barnawl) Condemnatory.
Dyfarnedig, a. (barnedig) Condemned, adjudged.
Dyfarniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (barniad) A condemning; conviction; adjudication.
Dyfaru, v. a. (barnu) To condemn, to convict; to adjudge; to pass sentence.

Minnau a'th ddyfarnaf di yn ddirao i gyd a hwyntau o Ynys Prydain.
 And I do adjudge thee with them also to be without any portion of the Island of Britain.
Gr. ab Arthur.

- Dyfarnwr, s. m.—pl. dyfarnwyr (barnwr)** One who passeth sentence.
Dyfed, s. f. (dwf) An ancient principality so called, being the western division of South Wales, of which the present county of Pembroke formed the principal part; Dimetia.
Dyfedwys, s. pl. aggr. (dyfed) The people of Dyfed, the Dimetæ.
Dyfedd, s. pl. aggr. (dwf) Birds, fowls.
Dyfeiliorn, s. m.—pl. t. au (meiliorn) A wrong act; injustice; maltreatment.
Dyfeiliornad, s. m. (dyfeiliorn) A doing a wrong, or injury; a maltreating.
Dyfeiliornedd, s. m. (dyfeiliorn) Iniquity.
Dyfeiliorni, v. a. (dyfeiliorn) To do an injustice, to use wrongfully; to maltreat.

Idd ym yn poeni, ac yn cael ein dyfeiliorni, herwydd ein bod yn gwir obeithiaw ar Dduw byw.

We are suffering, and get to be despitefully treated, on account of our truly trusting in the living God.
W. Salisbury.

- Dyfeiliornus, a. (dyfeiliorn)** Apt to do wrong, or unjust acts; iniquitous.
Dyfeiriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyfar) A becoming wrathful; irritation.
Dyfeiriaw, v. n. (dyfar) To become furious.
Dyfeiriawg, a. (dyfar) Full of wrath or anger.

Eb Emrys, wyrd, ymleddwch yn ddyfeiriawg a'r castell acw; ac yn ddiannod rhoi tan a orugant ynghylch y castell.

Says Emrys, my good fellows, fight furiously against yonder castle; and immediately setting fire was what they did round the castle.
Gr. ab Arthur.

- Dyfeiriawl, a. (dyfar)** Tending to wrath.
Dyfeisiad, s. m. (dyfaïs) A devising, or inventing; a conjecturing.
Dyfeisiaw, v. a. (dyfaïs) To devise, to invent; to conjecture, to guess.
Dyfeisiawl, a. (dyfaïs) Inventive; guessing.
Dyfeisiwr, s. m.—pl. dyfeiswyr (dyfaïs—gwr) A deviser, an inventor; a guesser.
Dyfeithrin, s. m. (meithrin) A training up.
Dyfeithrin, v. a. (meithrin) To rear up.
Dyfela, v. a. (bela) To bicker, to wrangle.
Dyfeiliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (beliad) Debellation.
Dyfelu, v. a. (belu) To bicker, to wrangle.
Dyfer, s. m.—pl. t. ion (mer) A drop.

Dyferfa, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* oedd (dyfer—ma) A leak.
 Dyferiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dyfer) A dropping.
 Dyferiawg, *a.* (dyfer) Dropping; leaking.

Bid anniwair dyferiawg.

Let the *leaky* be incontinent.

Adage.

Dyferiawl, *a.* (dyfer) Dropping, distilling.
 Dyferlif, *s. m.* (dyfer—llif) A running sore.
 Dyferllyd, *a.* (dyfer) Dropping, leaky.
 Dyferu, *v. a.* (dyfer) To drop, or to drizzle.
 Dyferwad, *s. m.* (berwad) Ebullition; a boiling.
 Dyferwedig, *a.* (berwedig) Decocted, boiled.
 Dyferwi, *v. a.* (berwi) To boil often; to concoct.
 Dyferyn, *s. m. dim.* (dyfer) A single drop.
 Dyferyniad, *s. m.* (dyferyn) A dropping, a falling in drops; a dribbling.
 Dyferynu, *s. m.* (dyferyn) To drizzle, to dribble.
 Dyfeth, *s. m.* (meth) A failing; destruction.
Myned ar ddyfeth, to go to nought.
 Dyfethu, *v. a.* (dyfeth) To bring to nought; to destroy, to ruin; to waste, to squander.

Lleidr a rodder ar feichiau ni ddylir ei ddyfetha.

A thief that is admitted on bail he ought not to be destroyed.

Welsh Laws.

Dysg i'th blentyn ennill da
 Cyn dysgu modd dyfetha.

Teach thy child to get wealth before teaching the way to destroy it.

T. Owain, Hawdd ei Hebgor.

Dyfethiad, *s. m.* (dyfeth) A bringing to failure, or end; a destroying, a wasting; destruction.
 Dyfethl, *s. f.* (methl) A snare; a difficulty.
 Dyfethliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dyfethl) A snaring.
 Dyfethlu, *v. a.* (dyfethl) To entangle.
 Dyfethu, *v. a.* (dyfeth) To bring to nought; to destroy, to ruin; to consume.
 Dyfethwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* dyfethwyr (dyfeth—gwr) a destroyer; a waster.
 Dyfi, *s. f.* (dwr) The name of several rivers, descriptive of a gentle, or smooth current.
 Dyfian, *v. a.* (dwt) To move slowly on.
 Dyfian, *s. m.* (dyw—iau) Thursday.
 Dyfin, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (min) An edging.

Pwyllal Wallawg marchawg trin,
 Er echwydd gwneuthur dyfin,
 Yn erbyn cyfrysedd Elfin.

Gwallawg, the knight of tumult would violently rave, with a mind determined to try the edge against the conflict of Elphin.

Llywarch Hen.

Dyfiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dyfin) Acuition.
 Dyfiniaw, *v. a.* (dyfin) To set an edge.
 Dyfiniawl, *a.* (dyfin) Tending to sharpen.
 Dyfiou, *s. m.* (dyw—iou) Thursday.
 Dyflaen, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (blaen) A point.
 Dyflaenawl, *a.* (dyflaen) Acuminous.
 Dyflaeniad, *s. m.* (dyflaen) Acumination.
 Dyflaenu, *v. a.* (dyflaen) To acuminate.
 Dyflan, *a.* (blan) Resplendant, shining.
 Dyflanawl, *a.* (dyflan) Resplendant.
 Dyflaniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dyflan) Illumination.
 Dyflanu, *v. a.* (dyflan) To shine; to illumine.
 Dyflisgaw, *v. a.* (blisgaw) To peel; to pare.
 Dyflisgawl, *a.* (blisgawl) Tending to peel.
 Dyflisgiad, *s. m.* (blisgiad) A paring, a peeling.
 Dyflöen, *s. f.*—*pl. t.* au (blöen) A splinter.

Dyflöen aerfen oer-ful;
 Difyn cam deufiniawg cul.

A splinter of a war-chariot coldly-bashful; a distorted gobbet two edged and narrow.

Iolo Goch, i'r tafawd.

Dyfnâad, *s. m.* (dwfn) A deepening.
 Dyfnâawl, *a.* (dwfn) Tending to deepen.
 Dyfnad, *s. m.* (dyfyn) One that is trained, or accustomed to.

I anaw, a daw, a dyfnad;
 I anant i eni bu mad.

To the minstrel, the visitor, and the accustomed guest; to the muses his birth was a blessing.

Lt. P. Moch.

Dyfnain, *a.* (dwfn) Abounding with deeps.
 Dyfnaint, *s. f.* (dyfnain) That abounds with deeps; bottoms, or glens. Devonshire.
 Dyfnawd, *s. m.* (dwfn) Profundity, depth.

Gwyr pysgawd yn nyfuawd y nant
 Y parth y can' eu porthiant.

The fishes in the depth of the brook know from whence they have their support.

Lt. Morris.

Dyfnawl, *a.* (dyfyn) Tending to draw to, or suck; adherent; accustomed to.
 Dyfnbwyll, *s. m.* (dwfn—pwyll) Deep reason.
 Dyfnchwiliad, *s. m.* (dwfn—chwiliad) A closely investigating, or researching.
 Dyfnchwiliaw, *v. a.* (dwfn—chwiliaw) To search, or investigate profoundly.
 Dyfnder, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* au (dwfn) Profundity, deepness, depth.
 Dyfnddawn, *s. m.*—*pl.* dyfnddoniau (dwfn--dawn) Profound gift, or endowment.

Daw rhen dymrhydd cymwynas,
 Deddf dyfnddawn cyflawn cyweithas.

The supreme God will confer on me a favour, the law of profound gift, just and serviceable.

Lt. P. Moch.

Dyfnddysg, *s. m.* (dwfn—dysg) Deep experience.
 Dyfnedig, *a.* (dwfn) Made to draw to, or adhere; accustomed, wonted.
 Dyfnedd, *s. m.* (dwfn) Profoundness, depth.
 Dyfneual, *v. a.* (dyfyn) To train up, to be wont, used, or accustomed.

Ffyrf-deyrn rhag cyrn, rhag carnial emys
 Ffwyr dyfn-frys dyfneual.

A potent chief before horns, before the labouring hoofs of stallions, accustoming to deep-hurried course.

Cynddelw, i H. ab Owain.

Dyfniad, *s. m.* (dyfyn) Absorbing, a sucking; a drawing to; an accustoming.
 Dyfnig, *a.* (dyfyn) Having a tendency to draw to, imbibe or suck.
 Dyfnu, *v. a.* (dyfyn) To draw; to absorb; to suck; to be used, or accustomed.

Parchell o'r pan el allan hyd pan ato ddyfnau dwy geiniawg a dal.

A pig, from the time it goes out till when he leaves off sucking, two pence is his value.

Welsh Laws.

Cig perchyll ac wyn tra fwynt yn dyfnau, i ddyd ieuanc y mae da.

The flesh of pigs and lambs whilst they are sucking, is good for a young person.

Llyfr Meddyg.

Gwyddwal Dyfnwal dyfnasai fy modd.

The woody repose of Dyfnwal it would suit my pleasure.

Cynddelw.

Neud am ddragon dwfn dyfnais i afar!

For a chieftain have I not been used to heavy mourning!

Cynddelw.

Gweddeiddiach bellach—

Dyfnu dyfroedd no medd melyn.

It is more becoming now to drink waters than the yellow mead.

Einion.

Am Owain Gwynedd yd gwynant
 Mur moreb dau wyneb Dyfnant;
 Dyfnais rodd o'i fodd o'i feddiant;
 Meddgwyn malth a'n maeth o'i ariant.

For Owain Gwynedd they complain to the sea shore of the two sides of Devon; I have enjoyed a gift by his good will of his property; mead profusely nourisheth us from his silver.

Cynddelw.

Dyfnwyd fy ysgwyd yn ysgardde.

My shield has been familiarized in devastation:

Lt. P. Moch.

O enau melbion yn dyfnu y gwnaethost foliant.

From the mouths of babes suckling thou didst cause praise.

Dafydd Ddu.

Dwfnwallaw, *v. a.* (dwfn—gwallaw) To pour, empty, or flow deeply.

Dwfnwallaw anaw anewig ddawn.

To pour deeply to the poet is a poetic gift.

Cynddelw.

Dyfnwedydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t.* ion (dwfn—gwedydd) A profound speaker, or orator. Cyfreu dyfnwedydd, the requisites of an orator.

Dyfod, v. a. (bod) To be, to exist; to come to pass. *Dyfu*, or *dybu*, he hath been; *dyfuam* or *dybuam*, we have been, we came to be.

Cyd boed hir-ddydd dybydd ucher.

Though the day be long *there will be evening.* *Adage.*

Dybydd rhew i lyfant.

There will be frost for the frog. *Adage.*

A ddyfo can-car ef a ddyfydd can-nos.

He that is a hundred way related will come a hundred nights. *Adage.*

*Powys dybyddant dwys y'nghyflawdon,
Gwyr gorynt gorynt ar eu deddfon.*

The Powysians *will be emulating in the concordant voice, men that have vanquished they acted on their maxims.* *Taliesin.*

Dilyw a ddyfu, dyddbrawd a ddyfi.

A deluge hath been, doomsday will be. *Gwalchmai.*

*Del i Ddafydd, dyl ddyfod,
I gledd, ac i Sion y glod.*

Let the sword come to Davydd, it ought *to come*, and the praise to Sion. *T. Pry.*

Dyfodadwy, a. (dyfodiad) That may come to be.

Dyfodawl, a. (dyfod) In state of being.

Dyfodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyfod) A coming to be.

Dyfoliad, s. m. (boliad) A guzzling; a bibbing.

Dyfoliaw, v. a. (boliaw) To guzzle; to tipple.

Dyfrâad, s. m. (dwfr) Irrigation; a becoming water; a watering.

Dyfradwy, a. (dyfriad) That may be watered; apt to imbibe water; watered. *Coed dyfradwy*, trees that drink water.

Dyfrau, v. a. (dwfr) To water; to turn to water; to steep in water.

Dyfrawl, a. (dwfr) Aqueous; watery.

Dyfrbwys, a. (dwfr—pwys) Hydrostatical.

Dyfrbwysiant, s. m. (dyfrbwys) Hydrostatics.

Dyfrbwysydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dyfrbwys) A person skilled in hydrostatics.

Dyfrbwysyddiaeth, s. m. (dyfrbwysydd) The law or science of hydrostatics.

Dyfrdir, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (dwfr—tir) Wet land.

Dyfrdrig, a. (dywfr—trig) Dwelling on water.

Dyfrdonwy, s. f. (dwfr—donwy) The virtue-giving water: one of the names of the river Dee.

Dyfrdwy, s. f. (dwfr—dwy) The Divine water. It is the name of the river Dee.

Dyfrddarluniad, s. m. (dwfr—darluniad) Hydrography; or a description of water.

Dyfredig, a. (dwfr) Watered; irriguous.

Dyrefu, v. a. (brefu) To be bleating or lowing.

Dyfrforonen, s. f. (dwfr—moron) Water parsnip.

Dyfrfydraeth, s. m. (dwfr—mydraeth) Hydrometry, or the measuring of water.

Dyfrfydrai, s. m. (dwfr—mydrai) Hydrometer.

Dyfrgi, s. m.—pl. dyfrgwn (dwfr—ci) The otter. *Cylch dyfrgwn*, the otter circuit.

Nid esgud ond dyfrgi.

Nothing so nimble as the otter. *Adage.*

Dyfrgist, s. f.—pl. t. an (dwfr—cist) A water cistern, or reservoir; also the place where a water wheel turns.

Dyfrglawdd, s. m.—pl. dyfrgloddiau (dwfr—clawdd) A water trench, or dyke.

Dyfrglwyf, s. m. (dwfr—clwyf) The dropsy.

Dyfrglwyfawl, a. (dyfrglwyf) Dropsical.

Dyfrgymmlawdd, s. m. (dwfr—cymmlawdd) A confluence of water.

Dyfrhynt, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (dwfr—hynt) A water-course; a dale through which a river runs.

Dyfri, s. m. (bri) Dignity, or pre-eminence.

Dyfriad, s. m. (dwfr) Irrigation; a watering.

Dyfriad, s. m. (dyfri) A dignifying.

Dyfriar, s. f.—pl. dyfrieir (dwfr—iar) A water hen, or coot.

Dyfriaw, v. a. (dyfri) To dignify; to exalt.

Dyfriawl, a. (dyfri) Dignifying; exalting.

Dyfrig, s. m. (brig) A topping; the top; the top branches. *a. Topping.*

*Ffriw eardo ffrwyn-gno ffreon dyfrig,
Ffrawdd wallaw anaw anewig.*

A gold covered head chasing the bridle with nostrils rising up, with high spirit he serves the harmonious minstrel. *Cynddelw.*

Dyfrigaw, v. a. (dyfrig) To top; to prune.

Dyfrigawl, a. (dyfrig) Relating to the top.

Dyfrigdrawd, s. m. (dyfrig—trawd) A skimming along the top. *v. a. To skim on the top.*

*Pell nad hunawg gwen, gogwn pa hyr
Pan ddyfrigdrawd blawd blaen afallgyr.*

Far may I be that the fair one slumbers not, I know the impulse when the blossoms go forth skimming the top of the apple tree branch. *Gwalchmai.*

Dyfrigiad, s. m. (dyfrig) A topping.

Dyfrithaw, v. a. (brithaw) To variegate.

Dyfrithawl, a. (brithawl) Variegating.

Dyfrithiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (brithiad) A variegating; a strewing over.

Dyfriw, a. (briw) Broken, or crumbled.

Dyfriwaw, v. a. (dyfriw) To crumble, to break.

*Cymrawd ewyn dwfr a'i dyfriw gwynt—
Cyfleuer gwawr dydd pan ddwyre hynt,
Cyflw eiry gorwyn gorwydd epynt.*

Of the same motion as the foam of the water which is broken by the wind; of the same splendor as the dawn of the day when rising for his course, of the same hue as the supremely white snow on the upland steep is she. *Cynddelw, i Efa f. Madawg.*

Dyfriwawl, a. (dyfriw) Tending to crumble.

Dyfriwiad, s. m. (dyfriw) A crumbling.

Dyfrlan, s. f.—pl. dyfrlenydd (dwfr—glan) A water brink, or water side.

Dyfrle, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (dwfr—lle) The channel, or bed of a river.

Dyfrlyriad, s. m. (dwfr—llyriad) Water plantain.

Dyfrlyd, a. (dwfr) Waterish, watery.

Dyfrlydrwydd, s. m. (dyfrlyd) Wateriness.

Dyfrllys, s. m. (dwfr—llys) Pond-weed.

Dyfrogan, s. m. (dwfr—gogan) Hydromancy.

Dyfru, v. a. (dwfr) To water, to irrigate.

Dyfrwlydd, s. m. (dwfr—gwlydd) Blinks, or water chick-weed.

Dyfrwr, s. m.—pl. dyfrwyr (dwfr—gwr) A waterer, a waterman, a water carrier.

Dyfrwaint, s. m. (dwfr—gwaint) The tetter, or ringworm.

Dyfrwreiny, s. m. (dyfrwaint) A tetter.

Dyfy, adv. (bry) Above; upward; aloft.

Dyfyd, s. m. (bryd) The act of setting the mind upon; grief; longing. *a. Longing.*

Bardd difro dyfyd heb arglwydd.

An exile bard is pensive without his lord. *Cynddelw.*

Dyfyd i'n feirdd byd bod dalar arno.

It is grief for us bards of the world that the earth is upon him. *Ll. P. Moch.*

Dyfydaeth, s. m. (dyfyd) A longing; grief.

Dyfydawg, a. (dyfyd) Full of thought, musing, pensive; longing.

*Dyfydd attam ni chwedl dyfydawg,
Penaethau bychain anudonawg.*

There comes to us a lamentable report, of little chieftains full of perjury. *Myrddin.*

Dyfydawl, a. (dyfyd) Pensive, or sad; longing.

Dyfydedd, s. m. (dyfyd) Pensiveness; sadness.

Dyfydedd yn Lloegr rhag llwybr fy llaw.

There is mourning in Lloegria from the path of my hand. *Gwalchmai.*

Dyfyrydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (brydiad) Effervescence, exundescence.

Dyfyrydiaw, v. a. (brydiaw) To effervesce; to be hot, to wax hot. *Mae fy ngwaed yn dyfyrydiaw ynof*, my blood boils within me.

Dyfyrydiawl, a. (brydiawl) Effervescent.

Dyfyrydu, v. a. (dyfryd) To muse; to long.

Dyfyrydwch, s. m. (dyfryd) Pensiveness.

Dyfrys, s. m. (brys) Haste, speed, quickness.

I'r llys ar ddyfrys ydd af.

To the court in haste I will go.

Iolo Goch.

Dyfrysgar, a. (dyfrys) Bustling, expeditious.

Dyfrysgarwch, s. m. (dyfrys) Expeditiousness.

Dyfrysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyfrys) Acceleration; a hastening, or speeding.

Dyfrysiauw, v. a. (dyfrys) To hasten, or to speed.

Angeu a ddyfrys.

Death will hasten.

Adage.

*Otid elry, fôid ystrad;
Dyfrysynt cedwyr i gad,
Mi nid af, anaf ni'm gad!*

Let the snow fall, let it cover the vale; let warriors hasten to battle; I shall not go, infirmity will not suffer me!

Llywarch Hen.

*Dyfrys alaf deifr i drefad Bowys,
I boues ei hendad.*

The lilly of the waters will hasten to the mansion of Powys, to the country of his grandsire.

Cynddelw.

Dyfrysiauw, a. (dyfrys) Accelerating, speeding.

Dyfrysiedig, a. (dyfrysiad) Accelerated.

Dyfu, v. a. (dwf) To glide, or to move forward; to come.

Dyfustlaw, v. a. (bustlaw) To deal in sarcasm.

Dyfustliad, s. m. (bustliad) The using of sarcasm.

Dyfwriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (bwriad) A pouring.

Dyfwrw, v. a. (bwrw) To pour, to cast, to eject. *Mae hi yn dyfwrw cenllysg*, it is pouring hail-stones.

Dyfwyad, s. m. (mwyad) Augmentation.

Dyfwyaw, v. a. (mwyaw) To increase, to multiply. *Dyfwyaw gwlaw*, to increase the rain.

Dyfwyawl, a. (mwyawl) Augmentative.

Dyfwyn, s. m.—pl. t. ion (mwyn) Satisfaction.

Dyfwyndirwy ymladd yw deng-mu.

The compensation for a quarrel fine is ten cows. *Welsh Laws.*

Dyfwynad, s. m. (dyfwyn) Satisfaction; a satisfying, or compensating.

Dyfwynaw, v. a. (dyfwyn) To satisfy, to requite.

Dyfwynawl, a. (dyfwyn) Satisfactory, tending to please, or satisfy.

Dyfwynedig, a. (dyfwyn) Satisfied, contented.

Dyfwyni, s. m. (dyfwyn) Satisfaction.

*Can cymery Duw dyfwyni dyn,
Cymer Lywelyn lyw cytteithi.*

Since God will accept amends for men, do thou Llywelyn, prince of accomplished virtues.

Ll. P. Moch.

Dyfwyta, v. a. (bwyta) To be eating often, to be eating.

Dyfyn, s. m.—pl. t. au (dwf) A coming to; approximation; a drawing to; a citation.

Dyfyn, v. a. (dwf) To draw to; to cite.

Dyfynawd, s. m. (dyfyn) A drawing to; approximation; citation.

Dyfynawg, a. (dyfyn) That is drawn to; that is cited or summoned.

Dyfynawl, a. (dyfyn) Approximate; tending to draw to; citatory.

Dyfynedig, a. (dyfyn) Approximate; cited.

Dyfyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyfyn) A drawing to; a citing; a citation.

Dyfyniaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyfyn) The practise, or act of drawing to; citation.

Taleithiawg deifniawg dyfyniaeth Aberffraw.

The accomplished sovereign of the jurisdiction of Aberffraw.

Llygad Gwr.

Dyfynu, v. a. (dyfyn) To draw to; to call in; to cite, or to summon.

Dyfnwr, s. m.—pl. dyfnwyr (dyfyn—gwr) One who brings to; a citer.

Dyfyrawl, a. (byr) Abbreviative, shortening.

Dyfyriad, s. m. (byr) Decurtation; a shortening, or abbreviating.

Dyfyru, v. a. (byr) To curtail, or to shorten.

Duw a ddyfyr y dieuoedd o achaws ei etholedigion.

God will shorten the days for the sake of his elect.

Marchawg Crwydrad.

Dyfysegawl, a. (mysgawl) Tending to confuse.

Dyfysgi, s. m. (mysgi) Confusion; a mixing together, chaos, disorder; tumult, combustion.

*Cymmodredd fy llyw lluoedd beri;
Nid oes, rwyf eirioes aer dyfysgi,
Cymuro i'w hael-ryw, o hil Beli hir,
Yn herwydd ei brofi.*

The affability of my chief keeps armies together; a prince burning with ire in the tumult of slaughter, there is not a Welshman his like for generosity, of the race of the stately Beli, when brought to the trial.

Llygad Gwr, i L. ab Iorwerth.

Dyfygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (mysgiad) Confusion.

Dyfygu, v. a. (mysgu) To mingle, or jumble together; to confound; to make a confusion.

Dyffestin, a. (ffestin) Hastening, hurrying.

*Gair fy ngair, o'r pen-air, yn perthyn ar bawb
O bobloedd dyffestin.*

My word is a word of superior credit in respect to every one of the impatient people.

Ll. P. Moch.

Dyffestiniawl, a. (dyffestin) Tending to hurry.

Dyffo, s. m. (ffo) A retreating. **v. a.** To come off.

Dyffordd, s. f. (ffordd) A passage, or a way.

Dyfforddi, v. a. (dyffordd) To show the way.

Dyffrwd, s. f.—pl. dyffrydiau (ffrwd) A torrent.

Dyffrydan, s. f. (dyffrwd) A streamlet, a stream.

Dyffrydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyffrwd) Streaming.

Dyffrydiaw, v. a. (dyffrwd) To flow in a torrent.

Dyffrydiawl, a. (dyffrwd) Flowing in a torrent.

Dyffryn, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (dyffrhynt) A valley through which a river runs, a dale.

Dyffrynaidd, a. (dyffryn) Of the quality of a dale.

Dyffrynawl, a. (dyffryn) Relating to a valley.

Dyffryndir, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (dyffryn—tir) Land lying on a river side, or in a bottom.

Dyffrynt, s. m. (dyffrhynt) A valley, or a dale.

Dyffugliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ffugliad) Ventilation.

Dyffugliaw, v. a. (ffugliaw) To ventilate; to search closely.

Dyffust, s. m.—pl. t. iau (ffust) A beat; a cuff.

Dyffustiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyffust) A beating; a cuffing, boxing, or thumping; a battering.

Dyffustiauw, v. a. (dyffust) To beat; to batter.

*Dyfrys gwaneg, dyffastid traeth;
Gosgymon gwyth gorddin.*

The wave hasteneth, let it beat the shore; the fuel of anger flows apace.

Llefuod.

Dyffustiauw, a. (dyffust) Beating, or battering.

Dyffysg, s. m. (ffysg) Velocity, hurry. **a.** Hastening, or hurrying.

*Terfysg ddyffysg ddau ddiofn anian;
Torynt toredwynt uch teg adfan.*

A hurrying tumult are the two of fearless nature; they would ravage like a whirlwind on the fair lawn.

O. Cyfeiliawg.

Dygadwy, a. (dygiad) Portable, portative.

Dygam, a. (cam) Crooked, perverse, bent.

Dygamawl, a. (dygam) Tending to bend.

Dygamiad, s. m. (dygam) A perverting, a bending.

Dygamu, v. a. (dygam) To pervert, to bend.
Dygan, s. f. (can) A chaunt, a hymn, a song.
Dyganiad, s. m. (dygan) A chaunting, a singing.
Dyganre, s. f. (canre) A going with; accompaniment; concomittance.

Llywarch ym gelwir llu dyganre
 Lloegria ddistryw distrawch dilawch dile.

Llywarch am I called, *that accompanieth* the host, the destruction of Lloegria, a tempest that gives no protection nor place.
Ll. P. Moch.

Dyganu, v. a. (dygan) To chaunt; to recite.

Dy gerdd dyganaf, naf niferawg;
 Dy gynnygyn dygwydd arwydd eurawg.

Thy song *I will chaunt*, chief of the numerous train; a golden banner the lot that falls to thee.
Ll. P. Moch.

Dygarega, v. a. (careg) To collect stones, as out of a hay-field.

Dygas, s. m. (cas) Hatred, or detestation.

Eryr Tredegyr er dygas galon
 Aderyn union a dry'n wynias.

The eagle of Tredegyr, a bird which on account of the animosity of foes that burns with rage.
Rhys Brychan.

Dygas, a. (cas) Detestable, execrable, hateful.

Dygas gwaith erlyn.

Pursuit is a *hateful* employment.

Adage.

Dygasâad, s. m. (dygas) A hating; execration.

Dygasawg, a. (dygas) Full of hate; malicious.

Nid ofnawg ond dygasawg,
 Nid dygasawg heb achaws.

No one is fearful but the *malevolent*, no one is *malevolent* without a cause.
Adage.

Dygasâu, v. a. (dygas) To detest, to execrate.

Dygasawl, a. (dygas) Productive of hatred.

Dygasedd, s. m. (dygas) Hatred, animosity, malevolence, rancour, inveteracy.

A glyweisti a gant Haearnwedd,
 Fradawg, filwr teyrnedd:
 Trech nerth no gwir wrth ddygasedd.

Hast thou heard what Haearnwedd sang, the treacherous warrior of royalty; might is better than right towards *malevolence*.
Engl. y Clywed.

Dygasedd yw cadw o ddyn lid ganddo, a gwneuthur yn erbyn ei gymydawg o achaws colled, neu gam a wnelid iddo.

Animosity is the bearing of anger by a person, and to act against his neighbour in consequence of a loss, or an injury done to him.
Ll. G. Hergest.

Dygasrwydd, s. m. (dygas) Abominableness.

Dygawl, a. (dwg) Relating to carriage or bearing.

Dygegiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cegiad) A gargling.

Dygegu, v. a. (cegu) To gargle; to mouth.

Dygelawg, a. (celawg) Concealed, secluded.

Dygeiliad, s. m. (celiad) A concealing; seclusion.

Dygelu, v. a. (celu) To conceal, to seclude.

Dygen, s. m. (cen) Anger; grudge, or malice.

Gwirawd Owain llary llawen yd roddir,
 Yn y tir tu Hafren;
 A thraul hygar yw hagen,
 A thraw y daw a dygen.

The beverage of mild Owain cheerfully will be given, in the land on the side of Havren; and it is moreover an agreeable lavishing, and the check on presumption and *malice*.
Cynddelw, i O. Cyfeiliawg.

Dygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dwg) A bearing, or conveying; portation, carriage; deportment, conduct; education.

Dygiadawl, a. (dygiad) Relating to deportment, or carriage; decorous.

Dygiadus, a. (dygiad) Educated, or trained up; courteous, civil; decorous; elegant.

Dygiadwy, a. (dygiad) Portable, that may be borne, or carried.

Dygiannawl, a. (dygiant) Conducive, leading.

Dygiannus, a. (dygiant) Conductory.

Gwae dygiannus gwin dy gynnydd.

Woe to the oppressed with wine because of thy increase.
Iorw. ab y Cyriawg.

Dygiant, s. m. (dwg) Carriage, or deportment.

Dygiawdr, s. m.—pl. dygiodron (dwg) A conveyer, carrier, or bearer.

Dygibaw, v. a. (cibaw) To snatch; to gather, or huddle away things in haste, to gather fast with both hands.

Dygibawl, a. (cibawl) Snatching or catching.

Dygibiad, s. m. (cibiad) A snatching quickly.

Dygiedig, a. (dygiad) Conveyed, carried.

Dygleigiad, s. m. (cleigiad) A sinking in.

Dygleigiaw, v. a. (cleigiaw) To sink, to droop.

Dygleigiawl, a. (cleigiawl) Apt to sink.

Dygleisiad, s. m. (cleisiad) A staining through.

Dygleisiaw, v. a. (cleisiaw) To make to appear through, to mark; to bruise.

Dygleisiawl, a. (cleisiawl) Apt to mark, or stain; tending to bruise.

Dyglis, s. m. (clis) A kind of clay, or slime; bitumen.

Dyglisiaidd, a. (dyglis) Bituminous.

Dygludaw, v. a. (cludaw) To waft; to convey.

Dygludawl, a. (cludawl) Wafting, carrying.

Dygludiad, s. m. (cludiad) A wafting; a carrying, or conveying.

Dygluddaw, v. a. (cluddaw) To hem in.

Dygluddawl, a. (cluddaw) Tending to close.

Dygluddiad, s. m. (cluddiad) A closing in.

Dyglyw, s. m. (clyw) A hearing. *v. n.* To hear.

Dyglyw, listen, hear thou.

Dyglywed, v. a. (dyglyw) To hear, to listen.

Dygn, a. (dwg) Severe, hard, toiling; painful, irksome, grievous. *Gwaith dygn*, hard work; *dal ato yn ddygn*, to stick closely to it.

Yr hyn dygnaf yn y gyfraith oedd roi dwr i'w yfed i'r hon y bai eiddigedd wrthi.

What was the *most severe* in the law, was the giving water to be drank to her of whom there was jealousy entertained.
Numbers v.

Dygn yw adaw a garer.

It is *painful* to leave what is loved.

Adage.

Dygnaw, v. a. (dygn) To strive; to trouble.

Y beddau a'u gwlith y gwlaw,
 Gwyr ni orddyfnasent fy nygnaw,
 Cerwyd a Chywryd a Chaw.

The graves that are bedewed with rain, men that were not accomplished to *afflict* me, Cerwyd, Cywryd, and Caw.
Engl. y Beddau.

Dygnawd, s. m. (dygn) A striving; affliction.

Dygnawl, a. (dygn) Toiling, striving; troublous.

Dygnedd, s. m. (dygn) Anguish; trouble; irksomeness; anxiety.

Dygnferth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dygn—merth) A severe, or toiling spirit.

Gwydion ab Don dygnferthau
 A hudwys wraig o flodau.

Gwydion the son of Don, of toiling spirits, enticed a woman from the flowers.
Taliesin.

Dyngnoll, s. f. (dygn—coll) Severe loss.

Dygniad, s. m. (dygn) A striving; a troubling.

Dygnoad, s. m. (cnoad) Mastication, a chewing.

Dygnöawl, a. (cnöawl) Masticatory, chewing.

Dygnöedig, a. (cnöedig) Masticated; chewed.

Dygnoi, v. a. (cnoi) To masticate, to chew.

Dygnu, v. a. (dygn) To strive, or toil hard; to molest; to trouble, to aggrieve.

Dygniad, s. m. (cnüad) A bundling together.

Dygnüaw, v. a. (cnüaw) To bundle together.

Pan fo'r tri-llu'n dygnüaw
 Ar drum fawr Olifer draw,
 Y telir, er na's talwyd,
 I Rys faint a roes o fwyd.

When the three hosts *flocked together* on the distant top of the mount of Olives, there will be paid, though yet no reward hath been made to Rhys for the quantity of food he hath given.
D. Nanmor.

Dygnüawl, *a.* (cnüawl) Apt to bundle together.
 Dygnudaw, *v. a.* (cnudaw) To flock together.
 Dygnudawl, *a.* (cnudawl) Apt to flock together.
 Dygnudiad, *s. m.* (cnudiad) A flocking together.
 Dygochi, *v. a.* (cochi) To redden; to blush.
 Dygochiad, *s. m.* (cochiad) A reddening over.
 Dygoddaw, *a.* (coddawl) Tending to aggrieve.
 Dygoddi, *v. a.* (coddi) To aggrieve, to offend.
 Dygoddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (coddiad) A teasing.
 Dygoddiant, *s. m.* (coddiant) Molestation.
 Dygofiad, *s. m.* (cofiad) A calling to mind.
 Dygoflaw, *v. a.* (cofiaw) To call to mind.
 Dygolli, *v. n.* (colli) To be losing, or lapsing.
 Dygolliant, *s. m.* (colliant) Loss; failure.
 Dygoned, *s. m.* (coned) Exaltation; glory.
 Dygoniant, *s. m.* (coniant) Exaltation; glory.
 Dygosbawl, *a.* (cosbawl) Castigatory.
 Dygosbi, *v. a.* (cosbi) To castigate, to punish.
 Dygosbiad, *s. m.* (cosbiad) A castigation.
 Dygraffawl, *a.* (craffawl) Impressive.
 Dygraffiad, *s. m.* (craffiad) An impression.
 Dygraffu, *v. a.* (craffu) To impress, or fix upon.
 Dygraid, *s. m.* (craid) Passion. *a.* Passionate.

Drythyll pob dygraid.

Every passionate one is lustful.

Adage.

Melus yw pechawd pan i herlyn dygraid,
 Mor drwm yr enaid yn yd edfyn!

Sin is sweet when pursued by the passionate, how slothful the
 soul that refrains not from it!

Gwalchmai.

Llywelyn—

Wyr Owain frair ei asarwy,
 Pryffwn i ddygraid, praff i ddirwy.

Llywelyn the grandson of Owain of gay disposition, extreme his
 passion, and great his retribution.

Ll. P. Moch.

Meirch canaid—

Efa'u rhydd yn rhwydd erfyniaid;
 Ef rywr; a rhyweryd dygraid.

Sleek steeds, he gives them freely to the supplicants; he more
 than man; he will deliver the passionate and foolhardy one.

Ll. P. Moch, i Rodri.

Dygrain, *a.* (crain) Crawling, or creeping.
 Dygrawn, *a.* (crawn) Accumulated, collected.
 Dygrëad, *s. m.* (crëad) A creating; creation.
 Dygrëawl, *a.* (crëawl) Creative, forming.
 Dygred, *s. f.* (cred) Credence, belief.
 Dygredawl, *a.* (dygred) Inducing belief.
 Dygredu, *v. a.* (dygred) To give credence to.

Ni'm car rhianedd, ni'm cynyred neb;
 Ni allaf ddarymred:
 Wi! o augeu na'm dygred:

The young maidens love me not, I am visited by none; I cannot
 move: alas, that death doth not believe me!

Llywarch Hen.

Dygreidiaw, *v. a.* (dygraid) To impassion.
 Dygreidiawl, *a.* (dygraid) Impassioned.
 Dygreiniad, *s. m.* (dygrain) A crawling.
 Dygreiniaw, *v. a.* (dygrain) To crawl.
 Dygreiniawl, *a.* (dygrain) Crawling.
 Dygrenawl, *a.* (creawl) Grasping, griping.
 Dygreniad, *s. m.* (creniad) A grasping.
 Dygrenu, *v. a.* (crenu) To be grasping.
 Dygrëu, *v. a.* (crëu) To create, to form.
 Dygronawl, *a.* (dygrawn) Accumulating.
 Dygroni, *v. a.* (dygrawn) To accumulate.
 Dygroniad, *s. m.* (dygrawn) Accumulation.
 Dygrwn, *a.* (crwn) Rotund, or circular.

Dau can'waew terwyn tores bar dygrwn,
 Pan ysgwn esgores.

Two hundred active spears the round shaft did break when he
 toiled to vanquish.

Ll. P. Moch, i Rodri.

Dygrych, *a.* (crych) Rumpled, or puckered.

Dagrau dros y grudd dygrych.

Tears over the wrinkled cheek.

G. Ll. ab D. ab E. Llygliw.

Dygrychawl, *a.* (dygrych) Apt to crumple up.

Dygrychiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dygrych) A crum-
 pling, a puckering.
 Dygrychu, *v. a.* (dygrych) To crumple up.
 Dygryd, *s. m.* (cryd) Terror, dread, fear.
 Dygrymawl, *a.* (crymawl) Inclining.
 Dygrymiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (crymiad) A bowing.
 Dygrymu, *v. a.* (crymu) To bow, to incline.
 Dygryn, *s. m.* (cryn) Tremulation; terror.
 Dygrynawl, *a.* (dygryn) Tremulating.
 Dygrynöad, *s. m.* (crynöad) An accumulation.
 Dygrynöawl, *a.* (crynöawl) Accumulating.
 Dygrynöi, *v. a.* (crynöi) To accumulate.
 Dygrynu, *v. a.* (crynu) To tremulate, to quake.
 Dygrysiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (crysiad) A hastening.
 Dygrysiaw, *v. a.* (crysiaw) To hasten, to speed.

Dygrysiws Fflamddwyn yn bedwar-llu,
 Goddeu a Rheged i ymddyllu.

Fflamddwyn hastened in four legions Goddeu and Rheged to en-
 compass.

Taliesin.

Dygrysiawl, *a.* (crysiawl) Hastening, hurrying.
 Dygu, *v. a.* (dwg) To bear; to convey, to carry.
 Dyguddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cuddiad) A hiding.
 Dyguddiaw, *v. n.* (cuddiaw) To be concealing.
 Dyguddiawl, *a.* (cuddiawl) Obscuring.
 Dyguraw, *v. a.* (curaw) To reverberate.
 Dygurawl, *a.* (curawl) Reverberative; beating.
 Dyguriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (curiad) A reverbera-
 tion; a frequent beating.
 Dygwd, *v. a.* (dwg) To toil, or to strive hard.
 Dygwydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cwydd) A fall, a lapse;
 a chance; a casualty, an event, a contingency.
 Y clwyf dygwydd, the falling sickness.
 Dygwyddadwy, *a.* (dygwydd) That may fall.
 Dygwyddai, *s. m.* (dygwydd) One to whom any
 thing falls; a sovereign.
 Dygwyddaw, *v. n.* (dygwydd) To fall; to befall,
 to fall out, to happen. Dygwyddws ar ei lin-
 iau, he fell on his knees.

Pob gwystl a ddygwydd yn mhen y nawfed dydd.

Every pledge shall fall off at the end of nine days.

Welsh Laws.

Yn mhen y mynydd llwyn o goll tew dyrys a oedd, ac yno y
 ffoes Caswallawn a'i wyr, gwedi dygwyddaw yn y rhan wanaf o'r
 ymladd.

On the top of the mountain there was a grove of hazels which
 was thick and entangled, and there Caswallon fled with his men,
 after falling in the losing side of the fight.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Dygwyddawl, *a.* (dygwydd) Falling, eventual,
 fortuitous, contingent.

Dygwyddedig, *a.* (dygwydd) Fallen, eventual.

Apuliws a ddywaid—bod y rhyw genedl ysbrydion yn preswylaw
 rhwng y lleuad a'r ddalar; a'r rhal hyny a alwn ni yn ddiell dy-
 gwyddedig; a'r rhal hyny rhan ysydd onaddynt o anian dynion,
 a rhan arall o anian angelion.

Apulius says, of there being a certain class of spirits existing be-
 tween the moon and the earth; and the which we denominate
 fallen devils; and those are in part of the nature of men, and
 the other part of the nature of angels.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Dygwyddedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dygwydded-
 ig) The act of falling down; a contingent.

Brutus! A dan ddygwyddedigaeth yr haul tros mor Ffrainc y
 mae ynys yn yr eigiawn a fu cyfannedd gynt y gan y cawri.

Brutus! under the going down of the sun, beyond the sea of
 France, there is an island in the ocean that was formerly inhabit-
 ed by the giants.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Dygwyddedigawl, *a.* (dygwyddedig) Contingent.

Dygwyddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dygwydd) A fall-
 ing; a befalling, a happening; an occurrence,
 an event; a casualty. Dygwyddiad drwg a
 ddaeth iddo, a bad accident came to him.

Dygwyddiadawl, *a.* (dygwyddiad) Contingent.

Dygwymp, *s. m.* (cwymp) A fall, a lapse.

Dygwympaw, *v. a.* (dygwymp) To fall often.

Dygwympawl, *a.* (dygwymp) Apt to fall.

Dygywmpiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dygwym) A falling; a tripping.

Dygychwyn, *s. m.* (cychwyn) A setting off.

Dygychwyn, *v. a.* (cychwyn) To begin a course, or motion; to set off.

Dygychwyn, genad, gan fawrydig dorf
I derfyn Caredig.

*Set off, messenger, before the magnificent throng, towards the
confine of Caredig. O. Cyfeiliawg.*

Dygychwynawl, *a.* (dygychwyn) Tending to put in motion, or to set off.

Dygychwyniad, *s. m.* (dygychwyn) A starting.

Dygyd, *v. a.* (dwg) To bear; to convey, to carry, to take away. *Dygaist enw mawr, thou hast borne a great name.*

A ddyco'r wy a ddwg a fo mwy.

He that steals the egg will steal what is greater. *Adage.*

Ni weler dyger ei ran.

He that is not seen his share will be taken away. *Adage.*

A ddwg angu nid adfer.

What death takes he will not restore. *Adage.*

Dygydfod, *s. m.* (cydfod) Accordance.

Dygydfod, *v. a.* (cydfod) To accord together.

Dygyfalâad, *s. m.* (cyfalâad) Assimilation.

Dygyfalân, *v. a.* (cyfalân) To assimilate.

Dygyfarfod, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfarfod) A coming together, a meeting.

Dygyfarfod, *v. n.* (cyfarfod) To be meeting.

Dygyfarfodawl, *a.* (dygyfarfod) Tending to meet together, or to assemble.

Dygyfarfodiad, *s. m.* (dygyfarfod) A meeting together, a congregating.

Dygyfarth, *v. a.* (cyfarth) To bark; to bait.

Dygyfarthawl, *a.* (dygyfarth) Barking.

Dygyfarthiad, *s. m.* (dygyfarth) A barking.

Dygyfarwyddaw, *v. a.* (cyfarwyddaw) To make acquainted; to inform.

Dygyfarwyddwn ni lu am i laryedd.

We would lead on a host to share his benignity.
Gw. Brycheiniawg.

Dygyfeiriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfeiriad) A coming in apposition; a meeting.

Dygyfeiriaw, *v. a.* (cyfeiriaw) To come in apposition; to meet together.

Dygyfeiriawl, *a.* (cyfeiriawl) Apt to come in apposition; tending to meet.

Dygyfiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfiad) Equalization; a making, or becoming united.

Dygyfiaw, *v. a.* (cyfiaw) To equalize.

Dygyfiawl, *a.* (cyfiawl) Equalizing.

Dygyflwyn, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (cyflwyn) The act of coming to, or approaching.

Dygyflwyn, *v. a.* (cyflwyn) To come towards.

Llwrw mil-feirdd mil-feirch dygyflwyn;
Llwybr moliant meddiant medd ancwyn.

For a thousand bards a thousand steeds he will bring to meet;
the path of praise is the possession of delicious mead.
Cynddelw, 1st argl. Rhys.

Gwr llwrw llu Lloegrwys dygyflwyn.

A man towards the host of Lloegrans that goes to meet.
Cynddelw.

Dygyfnesu, *v. a.* (cyfnesu) To be approaching.

Ni ddygyfnesais i ar fy ngwraig drwy bechawd.

I did not approach towards my wife through sin.
Hanes Adda.

Dygyfodi, *v. a.* (cyfodi) To raise, to be rising.

Dychyfyd glewyd glew hyder;
Dychyffry flosawd ffwyr gnawd ffer.

Courage will raise bold confidence; the gashing blade will agitate mighty flesh.
Cynddelw, i O. Cyfeiliawg.

Dygyfodiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyfodiad) A raising up, or uplifting; an uprising.

Dygyfor, *s. m.* (cyfor) A raising, or swelling; an insurrection; a tumult, a multitude.

Dygyfor, *v. a.* (cyfor) To swell, to rise up; to make a commotion; to be boisterous.

Ac efory dygyforant am dy ben, ac yth laddant.

And to-morrow they will rush upon thee, and they will kill thee.
H. Peredur—Mabinogion.

Dygyfor yn eich ol chwi i mae Pryderi un cantref ar ugaint.

Pryderi is raising up after you one and twenty cantrevi.
H. P. P. Dyfed—Mabinogion.

Dygyforawd, *s. m.* (dygyfor) A swelling up; an overwhelming; a tumult.

Dygyforiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dygyfor) A swelling up, a commotion.

Dygyforiaw, *v. a.* (dygyfor) To rise up; to make an insurrection.

Dygyfarth pob parth ef porthes,
Deg am un ef dygyfories.

The hunting of every part he took a share in, ten for one he raised up.
Lt. P. Moch, i Rodri.

Dygyforiawl, *a.* (dygyfor) Tending to rise, or swell up; overwhelming.

Dygyforth, *s. m.* (dygyfor) An overwhelming.

Yn y llas Madawg myr dygyforth far!
Mau afar car cymhorth!
Oedd anwas cas cad Æorth;
Oedd anwar par yn y porth.

Where did the wrath of overflowing seas
Cut Madawg off! grief for the aiding friend
Remains to me! in ruthless conflict high
His hate; nor tame was in the gate his spear
Cynddelw, m. Ieulu Owain Gwynedd.

Dygyfranc, *s. m.* (cyfranc) Connection, or dealing with; interposition.

Dygyfranc, *v. a.* (cyfranc) To interpose, to have dealing with.

A dygyfor Lloegr, a dygyfranc â hi,
Ac ei dygyfwrw yn astru.

And Lloegria to raise in a tumult, and to have to do with her,
and to overwhelm her in destruction.
Gwalchmai.

Dygyfwriad, *s. m.* (dygyfwrw) Condemnation.

Dygyfwriawl, *a.* (dygyfwrw) Condemnatory.

Dygyfwrw, *v. a.* (cyfwrw) To condemn.

Diliw a ddyfu, dyddbrawd a ddyfi,
I ddygyfwrw anwir yn enwrys goll
Yn nghyllestrig dandde.

A deluge hath been, doomsday will be, to condemn the iniquitous
to fearful perdition in flinty burning.
Gwalchmai.

Dygyfysgawl, *a.* (cyfysgawl) Tending to confuse or confound together; tumultuous.

Dygyfysgi, *s. m.* (cyfysgi) A confusion, tumult.

I oresgyn Iwerddon dirion drefi,
Gwnâodd ryfel a dyfysgi.

To conquer Ireland of pleasant towns, he made war and tumult.
Myrddin.

Dygyfysgiad, *s. m.* (cyfysgiad) A confusing.

Dygyffraw, *s. m.* (cyffraw) Agitation, emotion.

Dygyffrôad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dygyffraw) A disturbing, or agitating; an emotion.

Dygyffrôawl, *a.* (dygyffraw) Disturbing.

Dygyffrôi, *v. a.* (dygyffraw) To agitate, to disturb.

Dygyhoeddawl, *a.* (cyhoeddawl) Tending to publicity; apt to become public.

Dygyhoeddi, *v. a.* (cyhoeddi) To be publishing.

Pompinion—a attebai ac a ddywed, nad oedd ef mor wyllysgar i
gelu cynllwyn, ag oedd ef i ddygyhoeddi.

Pompinion answered and said, that he was not so willing to
conceal an ambush, as he was to make public.
Marchawg Crwydrad.

Dygyhoeddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (cyhoeddiad) A publishing; a publication, a proclamation.

Dygyhysed, *a.* (cyhysed) Used to contention.

Deon a yrais dygyhysed,
Diarswyd ar frwydr, arfau goched.

Foreigners loving contention, I sent, undaunted in the conflict,
with red-strained weapons.
O. Cyfeiliawg.

Dygylchawl, *a.* (cylchawl) Tending to surround.
 Dygylchedig, *a.* (cylchedig) Surrounded.
 Dygylchiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cylchiad) A surrounding, or encompassing.
 Dygylchu, *v. a.* (cylchu) To encompass, to surround, to encircle, to hem in.

Deg-oes i'r do ai dygylch;
 I'r tair Gwent, a'r tir o gylch.

Ten ages to the generation *that surrounds it*; to the three Gwents, and the land around. *T. Derllys.*

Dygylchynawl, *a.* (cylchynawl) Surrounding.
 Dygylchyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cylchyniad) A surrounding, or circumscribing.
 Dygylchynu, *v. a.* (cylchynu) To circumscribe.

Mi a ddygylchynais y ddaiar, ac a rodiais lawer o leoedd teg.

I have encompassed the earth, and I have traversed many pleasant regions. *Damegion.*

Dygyllaeth, *s. m.* (cyllaeth) Separation, a parted state; anxiety for absence.

Gnawd erof hiraeth a dygyllaeth echen:

For my sake there has been caused longing and the *rending* of a family. *Gwalchmai.*

Dygymhell, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (cymhell) An impulse, or instigation.

Dygymhell, *v. a.* (cymhell) To instigate, to urge.

Ni wnaeth na gwaed, na gwythlonedd,
 Namyn o bell dygymhell gwell gwirionedd.

He caused nor blood, nor angry passions, but keeping aloof proposed more beneficial truth. *Gw. Brycheiniawg, i Ddewi.*

Dygymhellawl, *a.* (dygymhell) Instigating.
 Dygymhelliad, *s. m.—pl. t. an* (dygymhell) Instigation; a proposing or offering.

Dygymeriad, *s. m.* (cymeriad) Acceptation.

Dygymeryd, *v. a.* (cymeryd) To accept.

Dygymmod, *s. m.* (cymmod) An agreement, league, or covenant, reconciliation.

Dygymmod, *v. a.* (cymmod) To agree with.

Dygymmydd Duw ag emyn,
 O awen dda, a wna ddyn.

God *will be pleased* with a hymn proceeding from a pious muse, that a man shall sing. *Goronwy Owain.*

Dygymmodawl, *a.* (dygymmod) Conciliatory.

Dygymmodi, *v. a.* (dygymmod) To covenant, to confederate, to reconcile.

Dygymmodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dygymmod) An agreeing together; reconciliation.

Dygymmriw, *a.* (cymmriw) Being broken, or dashed together.

Dygymmriwaw, *v. a.* (dygymmriw) To break against one another, to dash together.

Dygymmrodded, *s. m.* (cymmrodded) Congeniality

Dygymmrwyn, *a.* (cymmrwyn) Throbbing, or inflaming together.

Dygymyrawl, *a.* (cymyrawl) Causing respect, esteem, or confidence.

Dygymyredd, *s. m.* (cymyredd) Estimation.

Dygymyru, *v. a.* (cymyru) To be esteeming.

Dygymyrid hialarn hoedl dyn.

The iron *let it respect* the life of man. *Adage.*

Dygymyru, *a.* (cymyru) Respectful.

Dygymyru eu hoed eu hangawr.

Respectful their longing and their necessity. *Aneurin.*

Dygymysg, *a.* (cymysg) Compound, mixed.

Dygymysgawl, *a.* (dygymysg) Tending to compound, or blend together.

Dygymysgiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dygymysg) A compounding or blending together.

Dygymysgu, *v. a.* (dygymysg) To blend together, to compound; to confound.

Dygymynawl, *a.* (cymynawl) Hewing.

Dygymyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cymyniad) A hewing down, a felling.

Dygymynu, *v. a.* (cymynu) To hew down.

Parau ryn rwygiad dygymynai.

Spears of awful tearing *he would hew down.* *Aneurin.*

Dygynawl, *a.* (cynawl) Tending to elevate.

Dygyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (cyniad) Elevation.

Dygynnal, *v. a.* (cynnal) To be maintaining, upholding, or supporting.

Dygynnaliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dygynnal) A maintaining, or upholding; supportation.

Dygynnaliaeth, *s. m.* (dygynnal) Maintenance.

Dygynne, *v. a.* (cynne) To be kindling.

Dychynne fflam-drais y dan fflam-dai Lloegr,
 A phant Eingl y'ngwander.

Kindling the fiery ravage under the flaming houses of Lloegria and the children of the Angles. *Cyuddelw.*

Dygynnelw, *s. m.* (cynnelw) Representation.

Meddwl serchawl hawl lliw ton hwyliad welw,
 Arddelw dygynnelw heb dy gynneliad.

An affectionate mind is possessed by one of the colour of the wave of pale course, claiming *representation* without thy supporter. *H. ab Einton Llyglin.*

Dygynnelwad, *s. m.* (dygynnelw) A representing

Dygynnelwawg, *a.* (dygynnelw) Represented.

Dygynnull, *s. m.* (cynnull) A convention, or general assembly. *v. a.* To aggregate, to collect, to congregate, to assemble.

I Aber Peryddon ni mad ddaethant;
 Anaelau drethau dygynnullant.

To Aber Peryddon they did not come fortunately; grievous taxes they *will collect.* *Taliesin.*

Meirion eu traethu dygynnullyn;
 Y'nghedoedd Cymry nid oedd a delyn.

Stewards their taxes they *would collect*; in the treasures of Wales there was not that would pay. *Taliesin.*

Dygynnulliad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dygynnull) Aggregation; accretion; collection.

Dygynnwyr, *v. a.* (cynnwyr) To rise up,

Rhag rhwy Dyganwy dygynnwyr glew;
 O Fon hyd Fynyw llyw llu agde.

Before the Lord of Dyganwy the valiant *will rise up*; from Mon to Mynyw he the leader of the penetrating host. *Ll. P. Moeh, i R. ab C. ab Owain.*

Dygynnwys, *s. m.* (cynnwys) Contenance.

Dygynnwys, *v. a.* (cynnwys) To be containing.

Dygynnwysaw, *v. a.* (dygynnwys) To contain.

Dygynnwysiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dygynnwys) A making room; a containing.

Dygynu, *v. a.* (cynu) To rise, or come up; to bear, or to produce.

Gogwn attrefnawr
 Rhwng nef a llawr—
 Pan yw gwydd llinos;
 Pan yw rhudd egroes;
 Neu wraig ai dioes
 Pan ddygynu nos.

I know who regulates between heaven and the ground; why the linet is green; why the haws are red; or a woman why restless when the night comes on. *Taliesin.*

Dygyngwedd, *a.* (cyngwedd) Complying, submissive.

Oedd dygyngwedd Eingl, oedd digynghor Lloegr
 Llu Prydain yn ymadgor.

The Angels were *submissive*, Lloegria was without council, seeking for safety from the host of Britain. *Cyuddelw.*

Dygyrch, *s. m.* (cyrch) Aptness of approach.

Dygyrchawl, *a.* (dygyrch) Tending to approximate.

Dygyrchiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dygyrch) A being resorting to, or approaching.

Dygyrchu, *v. a.* (dygyrch) To be apt to approach.

Eisiau a'm dygyrch i'm dygn afes.

Want *assails* me to my severe misfortune. *Cyuddelw.*

Dygyrhaedd, *v. n.* (cyrhaedd) To attain.

Dygyrhaeddawl, a. (dygyrhaedd) Attaining.
Dygyrhaeddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dygyrhaedd) A reaching, attaining, or obtaining.
Dygyrhaeddyd, v. a. (dygyrhaedd) To attain.
Dygysgawl, a. (cysgawl) Slumbering, drowsy.
Dygysgiad, s. m. (cysgiad) A slumbering.
Dygysgodawl, a. (cysgodawl) Adumbrant.
Dygysgodi, v. a. (cysgodi) To adumbrate.
Dygysgodiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cysgodiad) Adumbration, a shading over.
Dygysgu, v. a. (cysgu) To doze, to slumber.
Dygystudd, s. m. (cystudd) Oppression of mind.
Dygystuddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dygystudd) A tending to grieve; a tendency to become afflicted.
Dygystuddiaw, v. a. (dygystudd) To oppress, to afflict, to grieve, to trouble.

Ystafell Cynddylan ystywyll heno,
 Heb dan, heb gerddau;
 Dygystudd deurudd dagrau!

The hall of Cynddylan is gloomy this night, without fire, without song: tears oppress the cheeks!
Llywarch Hen.

Dygystuddiawl, a. (dygystudd) Oppressive.
Dygythrudd, s. m. (cythrudd) Trouble of mind.
Dygythruddaw, v. a. (dygythrudd) To ruffle, to agitate, to disturb.
Dygythruddawl, a. (dygythrudd) Agitating.
Dygythruddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dygythrudd) A disturbing, or agitating the mind.
Dygywain, v. a. (cywain) To carry about.
Dyhaedd, s. m. (haedd) A reach; an attainment.
Dyhaeddawl, a. (dyhaedd) Meritorious.
Dyhaeddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyhaedd) A reaching, or attaining; a meriting.
Dyhaeddu, v. a. (dyhaedd) To attain; to merit.

A ddyco y dorth ei dyhaedd.

He who takes the loaf deserves it.

Adage.

Dyhaen, s. f.—pl. t. ion (haen) A stratagem.
Dyhaenawl, a. (dyhaen) Tending to spread.
Dyhaeniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyhaen) A spreading over; a sprinkling over.
Dyhaenu, v. a. (dyhaen) To spread abroad.
Dyhaer, s. m. (haer) An affirmation, assertion.
Dyhaerawl, a. (dyhaer) Affirming, asserting.
Dyhaeriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyhaer) An affirming, or asserting; affirmation.
Dyhaeru, v. a. (dyhaer) To affirm, to assert.
Dyhaith, v. a. (haith) To reach, to merit.

A ddyfo i dorth a'i dyhaith;
 Ef a ddyfydd a wnel ei waith.

He that will come to a loaf deserves it: and he will come who doth his work.
Adage.

Dyhawr, v. a. (hawr) To obstruct to frustrate.
Dyhead, s. m. (head) A panting, or puffing.
Dyheb, s. m. (heb) A response, an answer.
Dyhebawl, a. (dyheb) Respondent, responsive.
Dyhebgor, v. a. (hebgor) To suffer to go; to be tending to dispense.

Llwyd gwarthaf mynydd, brau brig on;
 O ebyr dyhebgwr ton befr!
 Pell chwerthin o'm calon.

Gray is the summit of the mountain, brittle the top of the ash;
 from the confluence of water the fair wave is made to go; far is laughter from my heart.
Llywarch Hen.

Dyhebiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyheb) A responding.
Dyhebu, v. a. (dyheb) To respond, to discard.
Dyhedawl, a. (hedaw) Hovering, flying.
Dyhedeg, v. a. (hedeg) To hover, to fly about.
Dyhediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (hediad) A hovering.
Dyhedd, s. m. (hedd) A calm, a tranquillity.

A gwedy dyhedd anhedd yn mhob mēyn
 Gwyr gwychr yn trydar casnar dengyn.

And after tranquillity commotion in every place, heroic men raising a tumult of fierce contention.
Taliesin.

Ef digawn dyhedd a heddwch.

He can cause tranquillity and peace. *Ll. P. Moch.*

Dyhedd, v. a. (hedd) To enjoy tranquillity or peace

Oedd tramawr tra-meirw yn dyhedd.

Awful was the immense excess of the dead entering into rest.
Cynddelw.

Dyheddawl, a. (dyhedd) Pacificatory, peaceable.
Dyheddiad, s. m. (dyhedd) A pacification.
Dyheddu, v. a. (dyhedd) To pacify, to calm.
Dyheiddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyhaedd) An attaining, or reaching; attainment; a meriting.
Dyheiddiaw, v. a. (dyhaedd) To attain; to merit.
Dyheiddwch, s. m. (dyhaedd) Meritoriousness.

Tangnefedd amnawdd anniferwch ryw Riwallu dyheiddwch.

Tranquillity with the surrounding protection in every sort of way of the host of merit.
Cynddelw.

Dyheiddyd, v. a. (dyhaedd) To attain, to merit.
Dyhenydd, s. m. (hanu) That gives existence.
Yr hen ddyhenydd, the ancient of days.
Dyheu, v. a. (hen) To breathe, to respire; to pant, to breathe with difficulty.
Dyhëu, v. a. (hëu) To scatter, to shed about.

A'i gleddyf ffam-ddur ei glod dy re;
 Mab medel udgyrn heiyrn dyhe.

With his sword of gleaming steel his fame will run abroad; the son of the trumpet reaping will scatter irons.
Ll. P. Moch, i R. ab C. ab Owain.

Dyhenad, s. m. (dyhëu) Anhelation; a panting.
Dyhenaw, v. a. (dyhëu) To pant, or to puff.
Dyhenawl, a. (dyhëu) Panting, respiring.
Dyheuddawl, a. (dyhaedd) Meritorious.
Dyheuddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyhaedd) A reaching, or attaining; a meriting.
Dyheuddyd, v. a. (dyhaedd) To attain, to merit.
Dyheuddyd pen, to search the head.
Dyheued, v. a. (dyhëu) To breathe hard.
Dyheueg, s. f. (dyhëu) A sigh, or a wish.

Dyheueg Gwenabwy fab Gwen.

The sigh of Gwenabwy the son of Gwen. *Aneurin.*

Doddyw i Ddewi yn ddyheueg,
 Gan borth Duw porth dyn yn ddlatreg.

There came to Dewi as a wish, by the help of God, the ready help of man.
Gw. Brycheiniawg.

Dyheuraw, v. a. (dyhaer) To affirm, to assert.
Dyheurawl, a. (dyhaer) Affirmative, asserting.
Dyheuredig, a. (dyhaer) Affirmed, asserted.
Dyheuriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyhaer) An affirmation or assertion.
Dyheurwr, s. m.—pl. dyheurwyr (dyhaer—gwr) An affirmant, an assessor.
Dyhewyd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (hewyd) The affection, inclination, or desire; devotion, meditation.

Ei chred a roes—
 O ddyhewyd bryd a braich.

Her troth she gave by the devotion of the will and the hand.
D. ab Gwilym.

Ef roddai i Ddau ei ddyhewyd.

He would give to God his affection. *D. Benfras.*

Dyhewydiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyhewyd) A setting the inclination or affection; a devoting.
Dyhewydiaw, v. a. (dyhewyd) To fix the affection, inclination, or desire.
Dyhewydiawl, a. (dyhewyd) Having the affection or inclination fixed.
Dyhewydiwr, s. m.—pl. dyhewydwyr (dyhewyd—gwr) One fixed in his resolution.
Dyhewydus, a. (dyhewyd) Desirous, earnest, devout. *Gweddiau dyhewydus, devout prayers.*
Dyhewydd, s. m. (hewydd) Maturity, autumn.
Dyhewyn, s. m. (hewyn) What is mature or ripe.

Angen angen dyhewyn dir.

The death of necessity is certainly a thing that is mature.
Adage.

Dyhidlad, s. m. (dyhidl) A shedding, a distilling.

Dyhidlaidd, *a.* (dyhidl) Of a dropping nature.

Dyhidlaw, *v. a.* (dyhidl) To shed, to drop; to drip, to distil.

Ef dyhidl ei aur yn arffed ffrawdd-feirdd
Fal ffirwyth coed llawn addfed.

He sheds his gold in the lap of the lively bards, like the fruit of trees fully matured.
Lt. P. Moch, i R. Gryg.

Dyhidlion, *s. pl. aggr.* (dyhidl) Refuse; drip.

Dyhinedd, *s. m.* (hinedd) A tempest, a storm.

Dyhir, *a.* (hir) Loitering; worthless, base.

Cas genyf—
Gynulleidfa ddyhir.

Hateful to me the wicked congregation. *W. Middleton.*

Dyhiriad, *s. m.—pl.* dyhiriaid (dyhir) A worthless one, or an evil-doer.

Dyhiraw, *v. n.* (dyhir) To linger; to become trifling, worthless, or bad.

Dyhirawg, *a.* (dyhir) Full of delay; destitute of industry; worthless. *s. f.—pl.* dyhirogod, a worthless one; a sorry baggage, a strumpet.

Dyhiriad, *s. m.* (dyhir) A loitering, or lingering; a becoming worthless.

Dyhiriant, *s. m.* (dyhir) Prolongation.

Dyhiriaw, *v. n.* (dyhir) To tarry, to loiter.

Dyhiriawl, *a.* (dyhir) Apt to linger, or delay.

Dyhirwaith, *s. m.* (dyhir—gwaith) An unprofitable work, or occupation.

Dyfydd dyhirwaith araws.

It will be an unprofitable business to stop. *Adage.*

Dyhirwch, *s. m.* (dyhir) A loiteringness; worthlessness; roguishness, knavery.

Dyhirwr, *s. m.—pl.* dyhirwyr (dyhir—gwr) An idler; a good for nothing man.

Dyhiryn, *s. m.* (dyhir) A loiterer; a worthless, or good for nothing fellow; a rascal; a rogue.

O chyrch dyrfa, deca' dyn,
Daw i'w harall ddyhiryn.

Should she, the fairest nymph, resort to an assembly, there will come to watch her a rascal. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Dyhoddiaid, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (hoddiad) Facilitation, a rendering easy.

Dyhoddiaw, *v. a.* (hoddiaw) To facilitate, to forward; to dignify.

Dyhoddiawl, *a.* (hoddiawl) Facilitating; exalting.

Dyholi, *v. a.* (holi) To investigate, to examine.

Dyholiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (holiad) Investigation.

Dyhorawl, *a.* (dyhawr) Obstructive, frustrating.

Dyhoriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dyhawr) An obstructing, or frustrating; obstruction.

Dyhoryd, *v. a.* (dyhawr) To be obstructive.

Dyhudd, *a.* (hudd) Covered over; appeased.

Dyhudd o beth bod gwrystal a thi heb gydymdaith. Dian,
wrda, y mae i mi gydymdaith, ebal Cai.

It is a mysterious thing that a man so good as thou art should be without a companion. Truly, good man, I have a companion, said Cai.
H. C. ab Cilydd—Mabinogion.

Trwy arwyrain,
Treiddiaf Owain
Dihain dyhudd.

With honour, Owain would pass through without pain and composed. *Sefnyn.*

Dyhuddai, *s. c.* (dyhudd) One who covers over; an appeaser, or pacifier; a comforter.

Dyhuddaw, *v. a.* (dyhudd) To cover over; to appease, to quiet, to pacify; to reconcile. *Dyhuddaw tan*, to cover the fire.

Golwg dyn ar a'i dyhudd.

The eyes of a person upon the one that cherishes him. *Adage.*

Eithr Morfudd ni'm dyhudd dyn.

Except Morfudd there is not a person that will comfort me. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Dyhuddawl, *a.* (dyhudd) Tending to cover over; appeasing, pacifying, expiatory.

Dyhudded, *s. m.* (dyhudd) Consolation, comfort.

Ni'm bydd bun, ni'm bald d'n dyhudded.

The maid will not be mine, she dares not offer me comfort. *Gwalchmai.*

Dyhuddedig, *a.* (dyhudd) Covered over; pacified.

Dyhuddedigawl, *a.* (dyhuddedig) Pacificatory.

Dyhuddgar, *a.* (dyhudd) Pacific, or placable.

Dyhuddgarwch, *s. m.* (dyhuddgar) Placability.

Dyhuddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dyhudd) A covering over; a pacifying; pacation.

Dyhuddiant, *s. m.* (dyhudd) A being covered over; an appeasing; pacification.

Dyhuddoldeb, *s. m.* (dyhuddawl) Coveredness; a pacified, or comforted state.

Dyhuddwr, *s. m.—pl.* dyhuddwyr (dyhudd—gwr) One who covers over; an appeaser.

Dyhynt, *s. f.—pl. t. iau* (hynt) A journey.

Dyhyntiad, *s. m.* (hyntiad) A taking a course.

Dyhyntiaw, *v. a.* (hyntiaw) To take a course.

Dyhysbydd, *s. m.* (hysbydd) Drained, dry.

Dyhysbyddadwy, *a.* (dyhysbydd) Exhaustible.

Dyhysbyddawl, *a.* (dyhysbydd) Emptying.

Dyhysbyddedig, *a.* (dyhysbydd) That is emptied.

Dyhysbyddiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dyhysbydd) An exhausting; depletion, avoidance.

Dyhysbyddu, *v. a.* (dyhysbydd) To evacuate, to drain, to dry up; to exhaust.

Dyhysbyddwr, *s. m.—pl.* dyhysbyddwyr (dyhysbydd—gwr) An emptier; a drainer.

Dyl, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (yl) Identity, what is one's own; a due. *Cael fy nyl*, to obtain my due.

Dylad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dwl) A fluxion, a flowing.

Terfysg ton ddylusg dyleinw aber,
Dylad anwastad ni ostercer.

The tumult of the impelling wave it fills the bay, a wavering stream not to be silenced. *Einion ab Gwalchmai.*

Dyladawl, *a.* (dylad) Tending to flow; fluent.

Dyladu, *v. a.* (dylad) To flow on, to proceed.

Dyladwy, *a.* (dylad) Proper; seasonable.

Dylafwch, *s. m.* (llafwch) The act of rubbing, or scratching; the itch. *Cainc o ddylafwch.*

Dylaith, *s. m.—pl.* dyleithian (llaith) What runs, or flows; dissolution; death; also what is deprived of life, a carcase. *a.* Flowing.

Nid wyf fardd dylaw, wyf dylaith ar gerdd,
Wyf diludd yn mhob iaith.

I am not a bard of obligation, I am fluent on the song; I am without obstacle in every language. *Cynddelw, i O. ab Madawg.*

Dial di arnaf oni wypwyf pa ddylaith sydd yn dwyn fy ebollon.

Wreck thy vengeance on me if I do not know what sort of death is taking away my colts. *H. P. P. Dyfed—Mabinogion.*

Dylamawl, *a.* (llamawl) Bounding, skipping.

Dylamiad, *s. m.* (llamiad) A rebounding.

Dylamu, *v. a.* (llamu) To bound, to skip.

Dylan, *s. m.* (dyl) The fluid; the ocean, the sea.

Emys llaw llam-hir a dan lluman—
Eiliw pysgod glas gleisiad dylan.

Stallions with long-striding limbs bearing a standard, of the colour of the blue fishes, the salmon of the ocean. *Cynddelw.*

Dewisais fy ngherdd y'ng hynfaran cynnif
O du llaw a llif a llef dylan.

I have chosen my course in the front rank of tumult, by the side of flood, and torrent, and noise of the ocean. *Llywelyn Fardd, i Dwyfn.*

Dylanwad, *s. m.* (llanwad) The act of filling.

Y mae yma ddylanwad neu effeithiolaeth oddi uchod.

There is here a completion or effectuation from above. *Ier. Owain.*

Dylanwawl, *a.* (llanwawl) Tending to fill.

Dylathr, *a.* (llathr) Polished; shining.

Dylathrawl, *a.* (dylathr) Shining; polished.

Dylathriad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dylathr) A making smooth, or polished; a planing.

Dylathru, v. a. (dylathr) To plane; to polish; to make to shine or to glitter.
Dylaw, s. m. (dyl) Due; obligation; interest.
Dylaw, v. n. (dyl) To own; to have duty; to be interested; to be obliged.

Gnawd i ddyn ddylaw dylif ni we.

It often happens for a man to own a warp which he shall not weave.
Ll. P. Moch.

Dylawch, s. m. (llawch) Reception; protection.
Dylawd, s. m. (dyl) Obligation; due.
Dylawg, a. (dyl) Having a due, or title to.
Dylechawl, a. (llechawl) Apt to hide aside.
Dylechiad, s. m. (llechiad) A sculking.
Dylechu, v. a. (llechu) To sculk, to hide.
Dyled, s. f.—pl. t. ion (dyl) Obligation; debt.

Y mae Duw i'n deol ni o'n ganedig le, a'n gwir ddyled.

God takes us away from our native place, and our true right.
Han. Cenedloedd Ynys Prydain.

Dyledawg, a. (dyled) Having a due, or interest in; entitled to property; noble. *s. c.—pl. dyledogion.* A proprietor, one entitled to a heritage; a nobleman.

Un fil ar ddeg o ferched dyledogion—a aethant ymaith.

Eleven thousands of women noble ones went from hence.
Gr. ab Arthur.

Dyledgar, a. (dyled) Duteous, or dutiful.
Dyledgarwch, s. m. (dyledgar) Dutifulness.
Dylediach, s. pl. aggr. (dyled) Dribbling debts.
Dyledoges, s. f.—pl. t. au (dyledawg) A peeress.
Dyledogrwydd, s. m. (dyledawg) Illustriousness.
Dyledogryw, s. m. (dyledawg—rhyw) A noble race. *a.* Of noble descent, high-born.
Dyledswydd, s. f.—pl. t. au (dyled—swydd) Obligation, duty.

Tair dyledswydd bardd: iawn ganu, iawn ddysgu, ac iawn farnu

The three duties of a bard; to sing justly, to instruct justly, and to judge justly.
Barddas.

Dyledu, v. a. (dyled) To make due; to be due.
Dyledus, a. (dyled) Obligatory, incumbent.
Dyledwr, s. m.—pl. dyledwyr (dyled—gwr) One under obligation; a debtor.
Dylefain, v. a. (llefain) To clamour; to cry.
Dylefawl, a. (llefawl) Clamorous; crying.
Dylefiad, s. m. (llefiad) A clamouring.
Dylenwad, s. m. (llenwad) The act of filling.
Dylenwawl, a. (llenwawl) Tending to fill.
Dylenwi, v. a. (llenwi) To fill, to replenish.

Awen a ganaf,
 O ddwfn ys dygaf;
 Afon cyd beryd,
 Gogwn ei gwrhvd;
 Gogwn pan ddifelnw:
 Gogwn pan ddyleinw:
 Gogwn pan ddillydd;
 Gogwn pan wegrydd.

A muse I sing, from the deep it is I bring it. A river, whilst I see its outlet I know its extent; I know when it disappears; I know when it fills; I know when it overflows; I know when it shrinks.
Taliesin.

Dylen, v. n. (dyl) To be incumbent; to be a duty; to owe; to be obliged, to be bound in duty, ought, or should.

Dyli, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyl) Constitution, temperament, habit of body, or condition.

Un ddyl, dan newydd len,
 Yw dy liw a dail ywen.

Of the same condition, under the new veil, is thy complexion as the leaves of the yew.
D. Nanmor.

Hyn a wneiff dyn pan y dysgwyllo ef ar ei weithredoedd oddi-allan, fwl y maent hwy yn deilliau oddiwrth ddiogel weithrediad ei feddwl, megis yn deilliau oddiwrth ddyliau o ddawn ynddo, ac ar y dyliau o ddawn ynddo megis yn deilliau oddiwrth ei gyflawniad

This will a man do when he relies upon his outward actions, as they are proceeding from the secret working of his mind, as springing from impulses of grace in him, and upon the impulses of grace in him, as springing from his justification.
S. Trefredyn.

Dyliad, s. m. (dyli) A rendering constitutional; a becoming habituated.

Dyliaw, v. a. (dyli) To render constitutional.

Dyliawl, a. (dyli) Temperamental; habitual.

Dylid, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyl) Duty, or obligation.

Gwnëynt eu perion—
 Gwnëynt eu dylidau
 Yn oes oesau.

They would do their commands; they would do their duties for age of ages.
Taliesin.

Dylif, s. m.—pl. t. ion (llif) A flow; a flood; a fresh, or landflood; the warp. *Dylif cad*, the pouring in of battle.

Dylifad, s. m. (dylif) A flowing, a fluxion; a warping, in weaving.

Dylifaw, v. a. (dylif) To have a flowing tendency; to flow, or glide on; to warp yarn.

Dylifiannawl, a. (dylifiant) Defluous, flowing.

Dylifiannu, v. a. (dylifiant) To be flowing.

Dylifiant, s. m. (dylif) The act of flowing; defluxion; emanation.

Dylig, a. (dyl) Having obligation, or duty.

Dyliniad, s. m. (gliniad) The act of kneeling.

Dyliniaw, v. a. (gliniaw) To go upon the knees.

Dyliniawl, a. (gliniawl) Kneeling, on the knees.

Dyliw, s. m.—pl. t. ion (lliw) A shadow, a colour.

Ar deulu Brynaich be ych barnaswn,
 Dylw dyn yn fyw ni's gadawswn.

Of the Brynaich tribe if I had judged you, not a shadow of a man alive would I have left.
Aneurin.

Dylochawl, a. (dylawch) Protecting, guarding.

Dylochi, v. a. (dylawch) To give an asylum.

A dwy ddraig felaig ffaw gyman,
 Fal deu-lew ay'n dylochasan.

And two-dragon chiefs of honoured resort, like two lions as they did protect.
Ll. P. Moch.

Dylochiad, s. m. (dylawch) A hiding; a protecting

Dolochitor, sup. (dylawch) To be protecting.

Oedd gyr ban brofed cyfred cyfor;
 Graidd golych dylych dylochitor.

There was a chasing when the mutual run of the multitude was tried; there was the gleaming heat of impulsion in toiling to protect.
Cynddelw.

Dylod, s. m. (llod) A clear or shrill utterance.
Dylod gywair, the key of *D* in music; called also, *Dylor gywair*; so called from its confined and shrill nature.

Dylofedig, a. (llofedig) Stroked with the hand; assuaged, or appeased.

Dylofedigaeth, s. m.—pl. t. au (dylofedig) The act of handling, or stroking.

Dylofi, v. a. (llofi) To stroke with the hand, to handle; to assuage, to appease, to allay.

Dylofiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llofiad) A handling gently, a stroking; the act of allaying.

Dylofyn, s. m. dim. (llofyn) A handful, a grasp.
Dylofyn o wlan, a handful of wool.

Dylor, s. m. (llor) Extreme or exerted utterance

Dylosg, s. m. (llosg) What is calcined; charr.

Dylosgadwy, a. (dylosg) Calcifiable; ignitable.

Dylosgawl, a. (dylosg) Tending to calcine.

Dylosgi, v. a. (dylosg) To calcine; to charr.

Dylosgiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dylosg) Calcination.

Dylu, v. n. (dyl) To be incumbent, to be bound in duty; to owe, ought, or should. *Dyl barch*, he deserves reverence. *Dylwn dalu iddo*, I ought to pay to him.

Ni's gwyr—
 Hwn o'r ddysg hanner a ddyl.

This one knows not of the science half what he ought.
T. Prys, i Eiddig.

Dyluch, s. m. (lluch) A throw, or impulse.

Dyluchiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyluch) A throwing.

Dyluchiaw, v. a. (dyluch) To throw about.

Dylud, v. a. (glud) To adhere; to follow.

Y bardd a fo perchen awen o Dduw, a esyd ei fryd bob amser ar ddyld cyfiawn fyfyrdaud.

The bard who is possessed of a genius from God, will set his mind at all times on purifying upright meditation. *Barddas.*

Dyludaw, v. a. (dylud) To adhere to; to follow, to tease. *Dyludaw yd*, to bind corn.

Dyludawl, a. (dylud) Pursuing; teasing.

Dyludiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dylud) Adhesion.

Dyluniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (lluniad) Delineation.

Dyluniaw, v. a. (lluniaw) To delineate.

Dyluniawl, a. (lluniawl) Delineatory.

Dyluniedig, a. (lluniedig) Delineated, formed.

Dyluniwr, s. m.—pl. dylunwyr (lluniwr) A delineator, a former, a representer.

Dylusg, s. f.—pl. t. ion (llusg) What is drifted, or drawn; a drawing, or haling; what is cast ashore by floods, the wreck on the shore. *Dylusg y mor*, neu *ysnoden y mor*, sea weeds; but in *Mon*, a particular sort of edible alga, called dulse.

Dylusgaw, v. a. (dylusg) To drag, to trail.

Awn i'rh—
Dylusg arnad i'r deil-lwyn.

I would go to entice thee to the leafy grove. *D. ab Gwilym.*

Dylusgawl, a. (dylusg) Dragging, or trailing.

Dylw, s. m. (dyl) Obligation; duty; right.

Dylwch, s. m. (llwch) A fluid state; a deluge.

Dylwed, s. m. (dylw) Obligation, incumbency, *Dylwed folawd*, the right of the sword.

Dylwf, s. m.—pl. dylyfion (llwf) A whisp.

Dylwr, s. m. (llwr) The back, or hinder part. *a. Hinder, or hindmost. Chwarthor rhag, a chwarthor dylwr*, a fore quarter and hinder quarter. *Welsh Laws.*

Dylwyf, s. m. (llwyf) Fire-wood, or fuel.

Dyly, v. n. (dyl) To be bound in duty; to be interested in; to claim; to merit.

Ni ddyly cyfraith ni's gwneil.

He has no right to law who doth not observe it. *Adage.*

Dylyad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyly) A rendering obligatory; a becoming due.

Dylyaw, v. n. (dyly) To be obligatory or due.

Dylyawd, s. m. (dyly) Obligation, incumbency.

Dylyawdr, s. m.—pl. dylyodron (dylyawd) One who owns, or has interest in; a creditor.

Dylyed, s. f.—pl. t. ion (dyly) Obligation, duty; debt, behoof; claim, demand. *Mae yn ddylyed arno*, it is a duty on him.

O hir ddylyed ni ddyllir dim.

From a long debt nothing is due. *Adage.*

Cymer ferch Elising brenin Llychlyn yn wraig it, hyd pan fo trwy borth hwnw, a'i nerth y gellych dithau gaffael dy delyngdawd a'th ddylyed a gollafst.

Take thou the daughter of Elising king of Lochlin for a wife to thee, so that through the help of him, and his power, thou mayest be able to obtain thy dignity and thy due which thou hast lost. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Dylyedawg, a. (dylyed) Having interest, or title to, entitled to property; noble. *s. c.—pl. dylyedogion.* A proprietor; a noble man.

Pwy bynag a gynnalio dir dair oes gwyr yn un wlad, a'r dynion cyn bont dylyedogion oes tad, a hendad, a gorhendad, heb hawl, a heb arhawl, heb losg ty, heb dor aradr, ni wrthebir iddynt byth o'r tir hwnw.

Whosoever that shall hold land for three lives of men in one country, and whilst those men shall be proprietors during the life of the father, and grandfather, and great grandfather, without action or claim, without burning of house, and without breaking of plough, they shall never be disturbed with respect to that land. *Welsh Laws.*

Dylyedawl, a. (dylyed) Behoovable, appropriate.

Dylyedig, a. (dylyed) That is appropriated; ennobled, become ennobled.

Dylyedigaeth, s. f.—pl. t. au (dylyedig) The state of being entitled to; ennoblement.

Dylyedogaeth, s. m. (dylyedawg) The state of being entitled to, or that has a right to nobility.

Dylyedogi, v. a. (dylyedawg) To render entitled; to ennoble; to become ennobled.

Dylyfawl, a. (llyfawl) Licking with the tongue.

Dylyfiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llyfiad) A licking, a turning the tongue over. *Dylyfiad gen*, a yawning.

Dylyfu, v. a. (llyfu) To lick, to pass over with the tongue. *Dylyfu gen*, to yawn.

Dylymawl, a. (llymawl) Tending to sharpen.

Dylymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llymiad) A sharpening; a making bare.

Dylymu, v. a. (llymu) To make bare; to make sharp; to impoverish.

Dylynawl, a. (glynawl) Adherent, adhering.

Dylyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (glyniad) A cleaving to, or adhering; adhesion.

Dylynu, v. a. (glynu) To adhere, to cleave to.

Dylynwr, s. m.—pl. dylynwyr (glynwr) One who cleaves to, an adherent.

Dylyriad, s. m.—pl. dylyriaid (dylwr) The hindermost one, one that lags behind.

Dylyu, v. n. (dyl) To be incumbent; to be bound in duty; to be interested in; to deserve, ought, or should, to claim. *Ni ddylyaf i ti ddim*, I am not obliged to thee in any thing, or I owe thee nothing.

Or damweiniau dau ddyn fod cyfraith y rhyngddynt, ac y naill onaddynt yn galw am fach ar gyfraith; a'r llall yn dywedyd, na ddyly roddi mach ar gyfraith, namyn dylyu o hano ef oed wrth ei borth; a dywedyd o'r hawlwr, dioer, mach a ddylyaf; ni ddyly fach ni ddyly ddim. Dioer, eb y llall, nid mach ni fo mach ar ddun, ac i mi ni ddylyir dim; canys addefedig gennyd ti dy hun na's ddylyi; ac nid ddylyed dim. Y gyfraith a ddywaid na ddyly efe fach ar gyfraith, can arddelwis y llall o oed wrth borth.

If two persons should happen to be at law with one another, and the one of them calling for bail on the action, and the other saying, that he ought not to give bail on the action, but that there should be to him a delay for his defence; and that the claimant should say, Certainly bail I am entitled to: he that is not entitled to bail is entitled to nothing. Certainly, quoth the other, he is no bail that is bail upon nothing, and to me nothing is due; for it is acknowledged with thee thyself that thou art not entitled; and a nothing is no claim. The law saith he is not entitled to bail upon the action, since the other has claimed a delay for defence. *Welsh Laws.*

Dylla, v. a. (dwl) To pour over, to overwhelm; to overshadow, to cast a gloom over.

Am diredd Enlli Dyfi dylles,
Dyrchawr llongawr ar glawr aches.

Around the lands of Enlli the Dyfi hath poured, raising the ships upon the surface of the plain. *Taliesin, i feib. Llyr.*

Dyllest, s. f. (dwl) An overwhelmed state.

Drud-lwyr ei dra-ffwyr i ar dra-ffun feirch
O'i drafferth rhag Ffordun;
Saeson sang dyllest y'Nghwestun.

Altogether daring his vehemency upon his over-fuming steeds from his toiling before Fordun; the Saxons a trodden overwhelmed heap in Gwestun. *Cynddelw, i O. Cyfeiliawg.*

Dylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dwl) An overwhelming; a shadowing over.

Dylliaw, v. a. (dwl) To overwhelm; to cast a gloom over, to overshadow.

Dylliawg, a. (dwl) Overwhelmed, gloomy.

Dyllu, v. a. (dwl) To overwhelm, to overshadow

Dylluan, s. f.—pl. t. od (dyllu) An owl. *Dylluan wen*, the white owl; *dylluan frech*, the tawny owl; *dylluan rudd*, the brown owl; called also *aderyn y corff*; *dylluan gorniawg*, the long-eared, or horned owl; *dylluan glustiawg*, the short-eared owl; *coeg ddylluan*, the little owl.

Dyllwng, v. a. (llwng) To let go; to liberate.

Un gwas a ddylyngws Arthur o'r tri charchar hyny.

One young man liberated Arthur from those three prisons. *Triodd.*

Yr dull Taliesin yn dyllwng Elfin.

In the manner of Taliesin in liberating Elphin. *Ll. P. Mock.*

Dyllngain, *v. a.* (dyllwng) To let go, to loosen.
 Dyllngawl, *a.* (dyllwng) Tending to loosen.
 Dyllngiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dyllwng) A loosening, a letting go; liberation.
 Dyllngiaw, *v. a.* (dyllwng) To let go, to loosen.

Dwfn darogan dewin drywon—
 Teg ffaw dyllngiaw Cesarogion.

Profound the prediction of the druid seer; fair the honour to
 liberate the Cesarians. *Taliesin.*

Dyllr, *s. m.* (dwl) What overwhelms; the
 abyss, or the deep.

Dy ffynnon lydan dyleinw dyllr;
 Dy saeth dychyrch, traeth diwg dybyr.

Thy ample spring will replenish the deep; thy arrow will fly to
 the sand, fair and sad. *Taliesin.*

Dym, *prefix in composition* (dy—ym) It implies
 the iteration of a reflective and mutual action.

Dym, *s. m.* (dim) A nothing. *a.* Nothing.

Rhywneuthym o ddym, o ddrwg welthred.

I achieved it from nothing, from an evil deed.

Ein. ab Gwalchmai.

Dyma, *adv.* (yma) Here; lo here. *Dyma hi*,
 here she is; this is she; *dyred yma*, come here,
mae yma rywun, there is somebody here.

Dymborthawl, *a.* (porthawl) Tending to give mu-
 tual support or assistance.

Dymborthi, *v. n.* (porthi) To be aiding mutually;
 to be supporting one's self.

Dymborthiad, *s. m.* (porthiad) A being mutually
 helping, or supporting; a helping one's self.

Dymchwalu, *v. a.* (chwalu) To be mutually spread-
 ing or dispersing.

Dymchwel, *v. a.* (chwel) To overturn, to reverse.

Dymchweledig, *a.* (dymchwel) Overturned.

Dymchweledigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dymchwel-
 edig) The act of overturning; subversion.

Dymchweliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dymchwel) A
 turning over, or overturning; subversion.

Dymchwelyd, *v. a.* (dymchwel) To turn over, to
 overturn, to turn down, to subvert.

Dymchwelydr, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dymchwelyd) A
 mould-board of a plough.

Dymchwydd, *s. m.* (chwydd) Intumescence.

Dymchwyddaw, *v. a.* (dymchwydd) To tumefy.

Dymchwyddawl, *a.* (dymchwydd) Apt to tumefy.

Dymchwyddedig, *a.* (dymchwydd) Tumefied.

Dymchwyddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dymchwydd) A
 tumefaction, a swelling, or puffing up.

Dymdanu, *v. n.* (tanu) To be about spreading
 one's self; to be mutually spreading.

Dymdarddu, *v. n.* (tarddu) To be breaking, or
 springing out.

Dymddadlu, *v. a.* (dadlu) To be mutually disput-
 ing, debating, or contending.

Dymddenu, *v. a.* (denu) To be alluring.

Dymddwyn, *v. n.* (dwyn) To bear with; to bear,
 or go with young, to conceive.

Dymeiliaw, *v. a.* (eiliaw) To be plaiting together.

Dymestyn, *v. a.* (estyn) To be extending.

Dymfod, *v. n.* (bod) To be existing. *Dymbi*, it
 will be to me.

Dymfoddiaw, *v. n.* (boddiaw) To be pleasing, or
 enjoying, one's self.

Dymgadw, *v. n.* (cadw) To keep one's self.

Dymgais, *s. f.*—*pl. dymgeisiau* (cais) Exertion.

Dymgaru, *v. a.* (caru) To be mutually loving.

Dymgeisiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dymgais) An at-
 tempting, or exerting one's self; exertion.

Dymgeisiaw, *v. a.* (dymgais) To self-exert.

Dymgeisiawl, *a.* (dymgais) Apt to exert one's self.

Dymgelu, *v. a.* (celu) To conceal one's self.

Dymgiliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (ciliad) A receding.

Dymgiliaw, *v. a.* (ciliaw) To be receding.

Dymgodi, *v. a.* (codi) To be lifting one's self.

Dymgoddi, *v. a.* (coddi) To be vexing one's self;
 to be mutually vexing.

Dymgofiaw, *v. a.* (cofiaw) To be remembering.

Deuddeg gwyr Israel dymgofu o genad Iesu.

Twelve men of Israel bore record of the mission of Jesus.

Taliesin.

Dymgofydd, *s. m.* (cofydd) A rememberer.

Addwyn lloer llewychawd yn elfydd;
 Arall addwyn pan fydd da dymgofydd.

Charming is the moon, a luminary in the heavens; again charm-
 ing when there is one who remembers well. *Taliesin.*

Dymgrafu, *v. a.* (crafu) To be scratching, scrap-
 ing, or rubbing one's self.

Dymgredu, *v. a.* (credu) To confide mutually.

Dymgroesi, *v. a.* (croesi) To cross one's self.

Dymgrwydraw, *v. a.* (crwydraw) To be wander-
 ing, straying, or strolling.

Dymguddiaw, *v. a.* (cuddiaw) To be hiding, se-
 cluding, or concealing one's self.

Dymguraw, *v. a.* (curaw) To be beating one's
 self; to beat mutually.

Dymgwyddaw, *v. a.* (cwyddaw) To be falling; to
 be falling mutually.

Dymgyfarch, *v. a.* (cyfarch) To be congratulating
 mutually.

Dymcyfeirch pawb yn mhob lleoedd
 Pwy goreu gwledig yn y gwladioedd.

Every body will greetingly ask me in all places, who is the best
 prince in the countries. *Gwalchmai.*

Dymgyfarchiad, *s. m.* (dymgyfarch) A being con-
 gratulating mutually.

Dymgyrch, *s. m.* (cyrch) Gravity, gravitation.

Dymgyrchawl, *a.* (dymgyrch) Having a tendency
 to approximate; gravitating.

Dymgyrchiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dymgyrch) A mu-
 tually approaching, drawing, or tending toge-
 ther; a gravitating; gravitation.

Dymgyrchiant, *s. m.* (dymgyrch) Gravitation.

Dymgyrchu, *v. a.* (dymgyrch) To be approaching;
 to be mutually drawing together; to gravitate.

Dymheddu, *v. a.* (heddu) to be tranquillizing.

Ag emys hywedd-frys hywedd
 A minnau o'm doniau dymhedd.

With comely steeds of tractable alacrity me for my talents he
 will offer to please. *Ll. P. Moch, i Rys Gryg.*

Dymhunaw, *v. a.* (hunaw) To be hushing, or lull-
 ing one's self to sleep.

Dymhunis ton wyrdd wrth Aberffraw:
 Dychyrch tir tremud, dychlud anaw;
 Dysig yd gan ednan arnaw.

The green wave by Aberffraw lulled me to sleep, it approaches
 the silent land, wafting music; void of pain the bird sings upon it.
Gwalchmai.

Dymladaeth, *s. m.* (lladaeth) A self-blessing.

Dymladu, *v. a.* (lladu) To be self-blessing.

Dymnawdd, *s. m.* (nawdd) A taking refuge.

Dymnoddi, *v. a.* (dymnawdd) To take refuge.

Dymoddeu, *v. a.* (goddeu) To be bearing with.

Dymgoddeu Deheu dyhynt breiddioedd;
 Dychrymynt fy nghlod.

The south, a region of herds, will be teasing me; they will bow
 to my praise. *Gwalchmai.*

Dymolwch, *v. a.* (golwch) To be praying, or in-
 treating.

Dymgolwch gogledd gweglyd luoedd;
 Dymgoddeu Deheu dyhynt breiddioedd.

The North, of puny hosts, will be intreating me; the South a
 region of herds will be teasing me. *Gwalchmai.*

Dymollwng, *v. a.* (gollwng) To let one's self drop
 down; to precipitate one's self.

Dymollyngawl, a. (dymollwng) Apt to be letting go, or loosening; precipitate.

Dymollyngiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dymollwng) A letting one's self down; precipitation.

Dymorllwydd, v. a. (gorllwydd) To be making very prosperous, or flourishing.

*Dymgorllwydd arglwydd argrain, ŵyr Gruffudd;
Dadenhudd anghudd Angerdd Owain.*

*A lord supreme, the nephew of Gruffudd, will be causing me
excess of prosperity; the conspicuous free heir of Owain.*
Gwalchmai, i Rodri.

Dymostwng, v. a. (gostwng) To lower, debase, or submit one's self; to be subject.

Dymostyngiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dymostwng) Self-debasement; a submitting one's self.

Dymranu, v. n. (rhanu) To be separating.

Dymroddawl, a. (rhoddawl) Ready to give up.

Dymroddi, v. a. (rhoddi) To be giving one's self up; to resign one's self.

Dymroddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhoddiad) A giving up one's self; resignation.

Dymruthraw, v. a. (rhuthraw) To be running headlong; to be driving furiously into.

Dymrwymaw, v. a. (rhwymaw) To be binding one's self; to be mutually binding.

Dymrwymiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhwymiad) A being binding one's self; mutual obligation.

Dymrwystraw, v. a. (rhwystraw) To be loitering.

Dymunaw, v. a. (unaw) To beseech, to intreat, to desire, to wish. *Dymuned a ddymuno*, let him desire what he likes.

*Ar ni roddo a garo
Ni chaff a ddymuno.*

*He that will not give what he delights in, shall not obtain what
he wishes.* *Adage.*

Dymunawl, a. (unawl) Desirable, delectable.

Dymundeb, s. m. (undeb) Wish, or desire.

Dymuneb, s. f. (uneb) Delectation; intreaty.

Dymuneb sydd un o rywiau dirlais.

Delectation is one of the sorts of emphasis. H. Perri.

Dymuned, v. a. (uned) To beseech, to desire.

Dymunedig, a. (unedig) That is desired.

Dymunedigaeth, s. m. (dymunedig) The act of intreating, or desiring.

Dymunedigawl, a. (dymunedig) Optative.

Dymuniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (uniad) The act of wishing; intreaty, desire, wish.

Dymuniannawl, a. (dymuniant) Optative.

Dymuniant, s. m. (uniant) Delectation, wish.

Dymunoldeb, s. m. (dymunawl) Desirableness, delectableness; eligibleness.

Dymunwr, s. m.—pl. dymunwyr (unwr) One who intreateth, or desireth; a wisher.

Dymwadawl, a. (gwadawl) Selfdenying, refraining

Dymwadiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwadiad) A selfdenying; a refraining from.

Dymwadu, v. n. (gwadu) To deny one's self.

Dymwaddoli, v. a. (gwaddoli) To be self-endowing

*Dymgwaddoles Duw dwfn bwylliadoedd,
Dymgwallofies bodd budd.*

*God has endowed me with profound faculties; he has supplied
me the pleasure of wealth.* *Gwalchmai.*

Dymwallofi, v. a. (gwallofi) To be supplying.

*Yn llys Owain hir hywr delidau
Dymgwallofied ei win o'i wen adaf udd.*

*In the court of Owain the tall, the lavisher of jewels, I have
been supplied of his wine from his white noble hand.*
Gwalchmai.

*Dymgwallofwy Duw diu-ddawn awen,
Awdl urdden amgen amgall digawn
Yn ardduniaw gwr gwrdd-far eigiawn.*

*May God give me the undoubted gift of the Muse, the varied
and dignified ode, sufficiently circumspect, honouring a man of
fury like the ocean.* *Cynddelw, m. Cadwallawn.*

Dymwared, v. a. (gwared) To be delivering.

*Addwyn rhin rypenid i ryed,
Arall addwyn pan fydd Ddow ddyngwared.*

*Pleasing the secret when the fixed time to divulge it is come;
another pleasing thing is when God is delivering me. Taliesin.*

Dymwaredawl, a. (dymwared) Apt to be delivering; self-extricating.

Dymwarediad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dymwared) A being delivering or freeing one's self.

Dymweled, v. a. (gweled) To be visiting.

Dymwellâad, s. m. (gwellâad) A being mending.

Dymwellâawl, a. (gwellawl) Apt to be mending or bettering one's self.

Dymwellâu, v. n. (gwellâu) To be mending, or bettering one's self.

Dyn, s. c.—pl. t. ion (dy—yn) A person, a human being; a man, or woman; a man. *Dyn bach*, an infant; *dyn mwyn*, a kind man; *dyn fwyn*, a kind woman; *dyn byw*! man alive! wonderful! *gwaed dyn*! man's blood! zounds! *myn dyn*! by man! by heavens!

*Tri angen-orfod dyn: dyoddef, newid, a dewis; a chan allu
dewis ni wydder am y ddau arall cyn dygwyyd.*

*The three necessitated destinies of man; suffering, changing,
and choosing; and, from being able to choose, the two others are
not known before they come to pass.* *Barddas.*

Gosymdaith dyn Duw a'i rhan.

God will distribute what is to support man. *Adage.*

Ni wyr dyn dolur y llall.

One man knoweth not the pain of another. *Adage.*

*Y ddyn fwyn addwyn fein-ael—
Andaw fi.*

*Thou kind woman, with pleasing delicate eyebrow, listen to
me.* *Ieu. Deulwya.*

Dyna, adv. (yna) There, lo there. *Dyna hi*, there she is. *Daliad a thi rhybeth mai dyna fo*, I will lay thee something that there it is. *Dyna ben*! Done! or, *Dyna ben am dani*, there's an end of it; *Dyna fal y mae*, in that way it is, or so it is. *Dyna hi allan yn deg*! There it is out fairly—that is very surprising indeed.

Dynaid, a. (dyn) Like man, relating to man.

Dynan, s. f. dim. (dyn) A little woman, a girl.

*Ni bu ddynan fechan fach—
A fai mor wastad.*

There never was a tiny little girl that seemed so pert.
D. ab Gwilym.

Dynawg, a. (dyn) Abounding with virility.

Dynawl, a. (dyn) Human, relating to man. *Agweddiad dynawl*, human economy; *anwydau dynawl*, human passions.

Dyndawd, s. m. (dyn) Humanity; manhood.

*Tri chyflwr hanfod bywedigion: cyflwr abred yn awn, cyflwr
rhyddyd yn nyndawd, a chyflwr cariad, sef gwynfyd, yn y nef.*

*The three states of existence of living beings; the state of incho-
ation in the lowest point of existence, the state of liberty in hu-
manity, and the state of love, which is happiness in heaven.*
Barddas.

Dyndeb, s. m. (dyn) Manhood, manliness.

Dyndid, s. m. (dyn) Manhood, manliness.

Dyne, s. m. (ne) A pouring; effusion; panting. *Dyne mawr am y peth*, a great panting for the thing.

Dynëad, s. m. (dyne) A pouring; effusion.

Dynëawl, a. (dyne) Tending to effuse, or shed.

Dynes, s. f.—pl. t. au (dyn) A woman, a female.

Dynesâad, s. m. (nesâad) Approximation; an approaching; an accosting.

Dynesâawl, a. (nesâawl) Approximating.

Dynesâu, v. a. (nesâu) To approach, to draw near, to approximate.

Dynesawl, a. (nesawl) Apt to draw near.

Dynesiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (nesiad) Accession.

Dynesu, *v. a.* (nesu) To approximate, to approach, to draw near.

Dynëu, *v. a.* (dyne) To pour, to shed, to effuse.
Dynëu gwaed, to spill blood.

Dynenad, *s. m.* (dynëu) A pouring, effusion.

Dyneuaw, *v. a.* (dynen) To pour, to effuse.

Dyneuawl, *a.* (dyneu) Pouring, effusive.

Dyngar, *a.* (dyn—car) Philanthropic, humane.

Dyngarwch, *s. m.* (dyngar) Philanthropy.

Dyngas, *a.* (dyn—cas) Misanthropic.

Dyngasedd, *s. m.* (dyngas) A mysanthropy.

Dyniad, *s. m.—pl. t. on* (dyn) Humanity.

*Dyw mawr emherawdr dyniadon,
Dyllwng dy walch terwyn-falch tirion,
Dewr Owain.*

Great God supreme of human beings, liberate thy kind fiercely
haughty hero, the gallant Owain. *H. Foel ab Griffri.*

Dyniadawl, *a.* (dyniad) Tending to humanize;
relating to humanity.

Dyniadu, *v. a.* (dyniad) To humanize.

Dyniawed, *s. c.—pl. dyniewyd* (iawed) A year-
ling calf, a steer.

Dyniolaeth, *s. m.* (dynawl) Humanity.

*Yssid gan unbryn un-barch dyniolaeth,
Yssid unbenaeth unbenesau.*

The monarch has the united reverence of mankind; he has the
monarchy of princesses. *Gw. Brycheiniawg, i Ddewi.*

Dynion, *s. aggr.—pl. t. au* (dyn) Men, mankind.

Dynionach, *s. pl. aggr.* (dynion) Mean, or sorry
fellows; the rabble.

Dynionos, *s. pl. aggr.* (dynion) Little folks.

Dyniorn, *s. m.* (dyn—iorn) The putting in per-
sonal fear; to be intimidated.

Dyno, *s. f. dim.* (dyn) A little delicate person.

Dynodawl, *a.* (nodawl) Discriminating.

Dynodi, *v. a.* (nodi) To remark, to discriminate.

Dynodiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (nodiad) A remarking

Dynodiant, *s. m.* (nodiant) Discrimination.

*Tair rhagor-gamp ar gerddawr: cyflawn ddynodiant ar bob
peth, cyflwyr fynegiant, a chyflwys ganiadaeth.*

The three excelling feats of a minstrel: perfect discrimina-
tion of every thing, a full and clear enunciation, and a thorough-
ly pure music. *Barddas.*

Dynoddawl, *a.* (noddawl) Tending to transpire.

Dynoddi, *v. a.* (noddi) To transpire; to ooze.

Dynoddiad, *s. m.* (noddiad) An oozing through.

Dynoddiant, *s. m.* (noddiant) Transpiration.

Dynoethawl, *a.* (noethawl) Tending to expose.

Dynoethi, *v. a.* (noethi) To denude, to make
bare, to expose; to disclose.

*Noethwch, dynoethwch, meddai rhai'n,
Ei mur a'i main i'r ddaiar.*

Make naked, expose, said they, her walls and her stones to the
earth. *T. Prys.*

Dynoethiad, *s. m.* (noethiad) Denudation; a
making bare, or exposing; a disclosing.

Dynoli, *v. a.* (dynawl) To make man-like.

Dynoliad, *s. m.* (dynawl) A humanizing.

Dynoliaeth, *s. m.* (dynawl) Humanity, manhood.

Gwell dynoliaeth da no drych.

Good manhood is better than shew.

Adage.

Dynoliant, *s. m.* (dynawl) Human nature.

Dynos, *s. pl. aggr.* (dyn) Little people; a rabble.

*Edrych lle gwelych y gwaellion ddynos
Yt o gas agaws dygasogion.*

Behold where thou seest the mean rabble, towards thee from
meer hate that are surly ones. *W. Middleton.*

Dynsawd, *s. m.—pl. dynsodion* (dyn—sawd) A
person, what is personified.

Dynsodawl, *a.* (dynsawd) Tending to personify.

Dynsodi, *v. a.* (dynsawd) To personify a thing.

Dynsodiad, *s. m.* (dynsawd) A personifying.

Dynsodiant, *s. m.* (dynsawd) Personification.

Dynsodwedd, *s. m.* (dynsawd—gwedd) The pro-
sopopœia, or personification of abstract ideas.

Dynward, *v. a.* (gward) To imitate; to mock.

Dynwardadwy, *a.* (dynward) That may be imi-
tated, imitable.

Dynwardawl, *a.* (dynward) Imitating, mimical.

Dynwardedig, *a.* (dynward) Imitated, copied.

Dynwardgar, *a.* (dynward) Apt to mimick.

Dynwardiad, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (dynward) Imita-
tion; a taking off, or acting a character.

Dynwardig, *a.* (dynward) Full of mimickry.

Dynwardigawl, *a.* (dynwardig) Imitative.

Dynwardoldeb, *s. m.* (dynwardawl) Imitability

Dynwardolrwydd, *s. m.* (dynward) Imitableness

Dynwardwr, *s. m.—pl. dynwardwyr* (dynward
—gwr) An imitator; a mimick.

Dynwardydd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (dynward) A
mimick, an imitator.

Dynwedydd, *s. m.—pl. t. ion* (gwedydd) That
treats of man generally.

*Dysbwyllawd sywedydd
Am ddoleu dynwedydd;
Am wyr gwawd gelfydd.*

The reasoning of the astrologer about the turn describes man;
about men well versed in praise. *Taliesin.*

Dynyddawl, *a.* (nyddawl) Twisting, spiral.

Dynyddiad, *s. m.* (nyddiad) A winding, a twisting

Dynyddu, *v. a.* (nyddu) To intort, to wind round

Dynygawl, *a.* (nygawl) Trying to reach; thriv-
ing, getting forward; prospering.

Dynygiad, *s. m.* (nygiad) A getting on; a thriv-
ing, a prospering.

Dynygu, *v. a.* (nygu) To make effort; to try
to reach; to come on; to thrive.

Dynyn, *s. m. dim.* (dyn) A little fellow, a dap-
perling.

Dyochrawl, *a.* (ochrawl) That is squared, or sided

Dyochri, *v. a.* (ochri) To square, to make sides to.

Dyochri gwydd, to square timber.

Dyochriad, *s. m.* (ochriad) A making into sides.

Dyodor, *s. m.* (godor) A tumult, or confusion.

*Aer rhag dinas Caer, cadr dyodor,
Cadarn gyfarfod—*

A battle before the city of Chester, a strong tumult, a mighty
reencounter. *Cynddelw.*

Dyodrefn, *s. m.—pl. t. au* (godrefn) Furniture.

Dyodrefnawl, *a.* (dyodrefn) Tending to furnish.

Dyodrefniad, *s. m.* (dyodrefn) A furnishing.

Dyodrig, *s. m.* (godrig) A loitering, or delay.

Dyodwf, *s. m.* (godwf) Increase, or augmenta-
tion in part. *Ariant dyodwf*, a term in the laws
for money advanced with any chattel below the
current value, to bring it to the maximum.
Thus it was necessary to advance eight-pence
with a cow which had calved the second time,
as the *arian dyodwf*, or equalizing increase
money. It was also called *ariant mydywydd*.

Dyoddef, *s. m.* (goddef) A bearing, or suffering;
sufferance, patience.

Dyoddef, *v. a.* (goddef) To suffer, to bear; to
endure, to abide, to undergo; to give way to,
to allow, or to let.

*Tri rhagor newid cyflwr yn y gwynfyd; addysg, harddwch, a gor-
phwys rhag anallu dyoddef y cengant ac y tragwyddawl.*

The three exelling changes in the state of happiness: know-
ledge, beauty, and rest from the inability to endure the circle of
certainty and eternity. *Barddas.*

Ni cheiff dda ni ddyoddefo ddrwg.

He will not obtain good that will not suffer evil. *Adage.*

Dyoddefadwy, *a.* (dyoddef) Sufferable, bearable.

Dyoddefaint, *s. m.* (dyoddef) Passion, suffering.

Dyoddefawl, *a.* (dyoddef) Suffering, passive.

Dyoddefedig, *a.* (dyoddef) Suffered, or endured.
 Dyoddefedigaeth, *s. m.* (dyoddefedig) The act of suffering, or enduring; suffering.
 Dyoddefedigawl, *a.* (dyoddefedig) Passive.
 Dyoddefgar, *a.* (dyoddef) Patient, bearing with.

Nid dyoddefgar ond doeth;
 Nid doeth a ymryson.

No one is patient but the wise; no one is wise that shall contend.
Adage.

Dyoddefgarwch, *s. m.* (dyoddefgar) Patience.
 Dyoddefiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dyoddef) A bearing, or abiding; suffering.
 Dyoddefiant, *s. m.* (dyoddef) Passion, suffering.
 Dyoddefoldeb, *s. m.* (dyoddefawl) Passibility.
 Dyoddefolrwydd, *s. m.* (dyoddefawl) Passiveness.
 Dyoddefus, *a.* (dyoddef) Passive; patient.
 Dyoddefusrwydd, *s. m.* (dyoddefus) Passiveness.
 Dyoddefwr, *s. m.*—*pl. dyoddefwyr* (dyoddef—*gwr*) One who endureth, a sufferer.
 Dyoddeu, *s. m.* (goddeu) Purpose or intent.
 Dyoedi, *v. n.* (oedi) To delay, to put off.
 Dyoerain, *v. a.* (oerain) To be cooling; to be refreshing one's self.
 Dyofaliad, *s. m.* (dyofal) A taking care.
 Dyofalu, *v. a.* (gofalu) To take care of, to be caring after; to be careful.
 Dyofrysiad, *s. m.* (gofrysiad) A hastening.
 Dyofrysiaw, *v. a.* (gofrysiaw) To be hastening.

Dysgogan awen, dygofrysyn'
 Maranedd a muedd a hedd gennyn.'

The muse foretells, the multitude will be hastening, possessed of wealth and peace.
Taliesin.

Dyofrysiawl, *a.* (gofrysiawl) Apt to hasten.
 Dyogan, *v. a.* (gogan) To report, or to relate; to promise, or to threaten.
 Dyoganawl, *a.* (dyogan) Reporting; predicting.
 Dyoganiad, *s. m.* (dyogan) A reporting; prediction, or prognosticating.
 Dyoganu, *v. a.* (dyogan) To report; to predict; to promise, to threaten.
 Dyogladdu, *v. a.* (gogladdu) To cover over.

Dyoggladd gweny—
 Morfa Rhianedd, Maelgwn rebydd.

The billows will cover over Morfa Rhianedd, of which Maelgwn was chief.
Gwalchmai.

Dyogwyddaw, *v. a.* (gogwyddaw) To be inclining.
 Dyogwyddawl, *a.* (gogwyddawl) Inclining, leaning.
 Dyogwyddiad, *s. m.* (gogwyddiad) Inclination.
 Dyol, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (ol) A track; a footstep.

Wyf—
 Yn hela dyol haul deau.

I am hunting the footstep of the luminary of the south.
D. ab Gwilym.

Dyolaeth, *s. m.* (dyol) The act of tracing.
 Dyolaith, *s. m.* (golaith) A consuming; dissolution. *v. a.* To dissolve; to be consumed.

Teulu Owain hael hawl dyolaith Lloegr,
 Llucawg am anraith.

The tribe of the generous Owain claims the devastation of Lloegria, powerful for the predation.
O. Cyfeiliawg.

Gwae diwyrth diwyl, dyolaith am ei air
 Ni lawer lefair o Fab Mair maith.

Woe to the unhallowed and immodest he will die for his word who shall not be speaking often of the great Son of Mary.
Llywelyn Fardd.

Dyolchi, *v. a.* (golchi) To rinse, to wash out.
 Dyolchiad, *s. m.* (golchiad) A rinsing, a washing.
 Dyoli, *v. a.* (dyol) To trace, to follow a track.
 Dyolwch, *s. m.* (golwch) Gratitude; worship.
 Dyolwg, *s. m.* (golwg) A looking towards.
 Dyollwng, *v. a.* (gollwng) To let go a hold.
 Dyollyngawl, *a.* (dyollwng) Liberating.
 Dyollyngiad, *s. m.* (dyollwng) A liberation.
 Dyoralw, *v. a.* (goralw) To be calling aloud.

Dyoralwad, *s. m.* (dyoralw) A calling out often.
 Dyorelwain, *v. a.* (dyoralw) To call out often.
 Dyoresgyn, *v. a.* (goresgyn) To overcome.
 Dyoresgynawl, *a.* (dyoresgyn) Subjugating.
 Dyoresgyniad, *s. m.* (dyoresgyn) Subjugation.
 Dyoresgynu, *v. a.* (dyoresgyn) To subjugate.

Llwyth llŵaws, anŵaws eu henwrys,
 Dygoresgynan' Prydain prif fau ynys.

A numerous tribe, of savage manners, they will overcome Prydain the most celebrated island.
Taliesin.

Dyorfod, *s. m.* (gorfod) Victory, or conquest.
 Dyorfod, *v. a.* (gorfod) To conquer, to vanquish.

Llywelyn ei enw, o eisillydd
 Gwynedd, gwr dygorfydd.

Llywelyn his name, of the nation of Gwynedd, a man that will conquer.
Myrddin.

Saith ugain cerddawr dygorfawr Cynghallen.

Seven score minstrels Cynghallen did overcome. *Taliesin.*

Dyorfodawl, *a.* (dyorfod) Apt to be victorious.
 Dyorphen, *v. a.* (gorphen) To make an end of.

Adborion fydd Brython pan ddyorphen',
 Pell dygoganer amser dybyddyn'.

The Brython will be outcasts when they shall have done, far will be foretold the time they shall be.
Taliesin.

Dyorgrawd, *v. a.* (gorrawd) To be regulating.

Gweriu dalerin ni dyorgrawd,
 Gwae ef, Arglwydd nef, ni fo parawd!

The earthly multitude that will not amend, woe to him, Lord of heaven, that shall not be prepared!
Ein. ab Gwalchmai.

Dyorlad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gorlad) A blessing.
 Dyorladawl, *a.* (dyorlad) Tending to bless.
 Dyorladu, *v. a.* (dyorlad) To be blessing.
 Dyorlawd, *s. m.* (gorlawd) A greatly fondling.
 Dyorlota, *v. a.* (dyorlawd) To fondle greatly.
 Dyorlwydd, *v. a.* (gorlwydd) To be fortunate.

Addfryn pob gorllwyn pan dygorllwydd,
 Addfryn arall pall pwyllaw eilwydd.

Pleasing is every enterprize when it prospers, pleasing again the failure of getting the better of a musician.
Ein. ab Gwalchmai.

Dyormes, *s. m.* (gormes) Molestation, vexation.

Ni doddes na maes na choedydd tud achles,
 Dyormes pan ddyfydd.

Neither field nor woods afforded a place of safety when the tribulation came.
Taliesin.

Dyormesawl, *a.* (dyormes) Molesting, vexing.
 Dyormesu, *v. a.* (dyormes) To be molesting.
 Dyosel, *s. m.* (gosel) A lying in wait, a being on the scout, an ambush.
 Dyosg, *v. a.* (osg) To throw off, to put aside; to strip, to undress. *Dyosg archenad*, to put off one's clothing or garments.

Dyosgawl, *a.* (dyosg) Tending to throw off.
 Dyosgedig, *a.* (dyosg) That is put off, or stripped.
 Dyosgiad, *s. m.* (dyosg) A putting off, a stripping.
 Dyphlan, *a.* (plan) Splendid, or luminous.
 Dyphlanawl, *a.* (dyphlan) Productive of light.
 Dyphlaniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dyphlan) A shining.
 Dyphlanu, *v. a.* (dyphlan) To cast a splendor.
 Dyr, *s. m.* (yr) A tendency to rise, or move.
 Dyrag, *s. m.* (rhag) A progress. *prep.* Before.
 Dyragawl, *a.* (dyrag) Tending to go before.
 Dyragiad, *s. m.* (dyrag) A going before.
 Dyragu, *v. a.* (dyrag) To precede, to go before.
 Dyrain, *v. a.* (dyr) To impel; to act wantonly; to become wanton; to frisk about.
 Dyrain, *s. m.* (dyr) Friskiness, wantonness.

Gwelais dyryf dygu, gwelais dyrain,
 Gwelais dyrwr awr arwydd dadswain.

I have seen severe contention, I have seen a pursuit, I have seen the impulse of the shout, that echoed back.
Cynddelw.

Dyraith, *a.* (dyr) Feeble, or weak.

- Dyràawl, *a.* (rhàawl) Partitioning.
 Dyràniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhàniad) A partitioning, or dividing; an allotment.
 Dyrànu, *v. a.* (rhànu) To be partitioning.
 Dyrathawl, *a.* (rhathawl) Rubbing, chafing.
 Dyrathiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rathiad) A smoothing; a rubbing, a chafing.
 Dyrathu, *v. a.* (rathu) To make clear, or smooth; to burnish; to scrub; to chafe. *Mae yr hydd yn dyrathu ei ben*, the stag is burnishing his head.
 Dyrawl, *a.* (dyr) Tending to move, or impel.
 Dyrawr, *s. m.* (dyr) Impulse. *a.* Impelling.

Rhyddirwy dyrawr i hollion;
 Rhyddylawch eirchiad ac eirchion.

He raises contributions *urgent* his claims; he safely protects the petitioner and the gifts. *Cynddelw, i O. Gwynedd.*

Rhybu Ercwlff mawr rwysg dyrawr dur,
 Rhyfyg angerddawl greddawl greidur.

The mighty Hercules has been, in the career of the *impelling* steel, furious was his appetite composed of fiery matter. *Ll. P. Moch.*

A llafnawr dyrawr dirfawr y dyn
 Arwynawl grawl, nid gwr anchwyn.

With the *impelling* blade terribly he strikes, vehement and manly, not a person void of vivacity. *Ein. ab Gwalchmai, i Lywelyn I.*

- Dyrch, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dyr) A rising upon, a mounting upon; an assault.

Gwneuthur dyrch a gosawd ar y dywededig Einion, a'i daraw a gwaew o ddur a halarn ei ben—a orug.

Making an assault and onset on the said Einion, and striking him with a spear with a head of steel and iron was what he did. *Welsh Laws.*

- Dyrchaf, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (dyrch) An assault.

Rhoi dyrchaf a gosawd arno a orug.

Give an assault and onset upon him was what he did. *Welsh Laws.*

- Dyrchafadwy, *a.* (dyrchaf) That may be lifted.
 Dyrchafael, *s. m.* (dyrchaf) Exaltation; ascension.
 Dyrchafael, *v. a.* (dyrchaf) To elevate; to lift up.
Dyrchafael hwyl, to hoist a sail.

- Dyrchafawd, *s. m.* (dyrchaf) Exaltation; a lifting.

- Dyrchafawl, *a.* (dyrchaf) Elevating, or rising.

- Dyrchafedig, *a.* (dyrchaf) Elevated; elated.

- Dyrchafedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dyrchafedig) The act of lifting up; advancement.

- Dyrchafedigawl, *a.* (dyrchafedig) Tending to become elevated.

- Dyrchafedigrwydd, *s. m.* (dyrchafedig) An elevated state; eminence.

- Dyrchafiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dyrchaf) A lifting up; elevation; advancement; a getting up.

- Dyrchafiaeth, *s. m.* (dyrchaf) Elevation; promotion.

- Dyrchafiedydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (dyrchafiad) One who lifteth up; an advancer, a promoter.

- Dyrchafu, *v. a.* (dyrchaf) To lift up, to elevate; to advance; to increase; to ascend.

- Dyrchafwr, *s. m.*—*pl. dyrchafwyr* (dyrchaf—gwr) An elevator; a promoter; one who ascends.

- Dyrchafydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (dyrchaf) Elevator.

- Dyrchawd, *s. m.* (dyrch) The act of exalting.

- Dyrchawl, *a.* (dyrch) Surging, apt to rise up.

- Dyrchiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dyrch) A lifting up.

- Dyrchu, *v. a.* (dyrch) To exalt, to elevate, to rise.

- Dyre, *s. m.* (rhe) Emotion; wantonness, lust.

Caseg a dyre arni, a mare that is proud.

Gweryru y bu heb wedd
 Gan ddyre, neu gynddaredd.

He was neighing out of all order, from *wantonness*, or madness. *T. Aled, i amws.*

Nen'm dug meirch mygr-fawr dyrawr dyre.

Was I not borne by fair-grown steeds of *impelling wantonness*. *Ll. P. Moch.*

- Dyre, *v. a.* (rhe) To move on; to come; and

imperatively, come thou. *Dyre yma*, come thou here; *dyry hi yno*, she will come there.
 Dyred, *v. a.* (dyre) To move on; to come; and *imperatively*, come thou.

Gwyddam pob amser dalar dyred.

We know that at all times the earth *it moves on*.

Ll. P. Moch.

Dy ddewredd di a ddyryd
 I'r tan gwyllt a'r tannau gyd.

Thy prowess *will come* into the wild fire with all the strings. *Rhys Brychan.*

- Dyredawl, *a.* (dyred) Tending to run onward.

- Dyredeg, *v. a.* (dyred) To run to and fro.

- Dyrediad, *s. m.* (dyred) A running onward.

- Dyreidiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rheidiad) A necessitating; a becoming necessary.

- Dyreidiaw, *v. a.* (rheidiaw) To necessitate.

Uffern—

A llys afraid gwrys yn gwrysiaw ei phlaid,
 A llaws enaid yn dyreidiaw.

Hell and the court of lavish vehemency fiercely aiding, and many a soul *taking its fate*. *Ein. ab Gwalchmai.*

- Dyres, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (rhes) A flight of steps.

- Dyrewi, *v. a.* (rhewi) To be freezing, to freeze.

Na's del o'r awyr oni ddyrewo,
 Tra fo na bys nac ewin heb ei weisgio.

May he not come from the sky until *he shall freeze*, so that there shall not be a finger, nor a nail without dropping off. *L. Morganwg.*

- Dyri, *s. f.*—*pl. t. au* (dyrif) A free and flowing kind of metre, adapted for lyric compositions.

Mesur cyn cof yw dyri, er ei bod wedi bod ar gamddeall yn hir-fod oesoedd.

The *Dyri* is a metre from time immemorial, though it has been under a misconception for a number of ages. *Barddas.*

- Dyriaidd, *a.* (dyri) After the manner of a *Dyri*.

- Dyriawl, *a.* (dyri) Relating to the *dyri*.

Dyriau o gyflawn ansawdd a fyddant byth drwy ymddal ar acan wastad ddyriawl.

The *song metres*, according to their just properties do always depend upon an even and *flowing* accent. *Barddas.*

- Dyrif, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (rhif) What is according to number; in prosody, an easy metre.

- Dyrifaw, *v. a.* (dyrif) To number, to count.

- Dyrifawl, *a.* (dyrif) Numeral, counting.

- Dyriiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dyrif) Numeration.

- Dyrlid, *v. a.* (llid) To cause, to effuse out.

Ni wddant cwddant rwy coddes
 Yn dyrlid moliant mai ydd es
 Yn moli milwr farannes.

They know not where they shall go that shall insult them that are *producing* praise in the manner that the van of the warrior's host is celebrated. *Ll. P. Moch, i Rodri.*

- Dyrllydd, *a.* (llydd) Deserving, meriting.

Llywelyn a'i blant, blaengar frodorion,
 A'i haelion wyrion, oer eu galar;
 Diweddaf ym bu buidfawr wasgar,
 Dafydd glod ddyrllydd arllwybr casnar.

Llywelyn and his sons, forward citizens, and his generous grandsons, severe their mourning; the last in lavishing costly things on me will be the same *deserving* David the devoted of angry fate. *Bleddyn Fardd.*

- Dyrllyddawl, *a.* (dyrllydd) Meritorious, deserving.

- Dyrllyddiad, *s. m.* (dyrllydd) A meriting.

- Dyrllyddu, *v. a.* (dyrllydd) To deserve, to merit.

Dyrllyddid fy neddf fy newisaw
 Ynghadellling fro Dysiliaw.

My institute, *let it merit* the choosing of me in the Cadellian region of Tysilio. *Gwalchmai.*

Rhys Derllys dyrllyddwn i ged;
 Rhys rebydd ef dyrllydd Dyfed.

Rhys of Derllys *I should deserve* his reward; Rhys the protector Dyved *he merits*. *Ll. P. Moch, i R. Gryg.*

Molawd a ddyrllydd cedwidydd cad;
 Iawn yw moli rhi a fo rhoddiad.

The tutelar guardian of the battle *deserves* praise; it is just to celebrate a lord that is a benefactor. *Llywelyn Fardd, i Gadfan.*

Dyrnaid, s. m.—pl. dyrneidiau (dwrn) A handful.
Dyrnawd, s. m.—pl. dyrnodiau (dwrn) A box.

A glyweisti a gant Gildas
 Mab Caw, miwr adgas:
 Dyrnawd gwas hir ei gas.

Didst thou hear what Gildas sang, the son of Caw, a wily warrior: a blow to a servant is long remembered.

Engl. y Clywed.

Dyrnawl, a. (dwrn) Belonging to the fist.
Dyrnchwith, a. (dwrn—chwith) Left-handed.
Dyrnddol, s. m.—pl. t. au (dwrn—dol) The ring, ear, or handle of a vessel.
Dyrnddolawg, a. (dyrnddol) Having handles.
Dyrnfedd, s. f.—pl. t. i (dwrn—bedd) A hand-breadth, a hand, or measure of four inches.
 It is called *dyrnfedd foel*, or *moelddyrnfedd*, to distinguish it from a measure of six inches with the thumb erect, which is called *dyrnfedd bica*, *dyrnfedd gorniawg*, or *dyrnfedd a bawd yn syth*.
Dyrnflaid, s. m.—pl. dyrnflaidiau (dwrn—blaid) A kind of iron club having spikes on the striking end; a halbert.

Chwaren, deg i ben, ni blaid, na bwa,
 Na bwyall, na dyrnflaid.

A whirler, fair his head, that the bow will not dare, nor battle-ax, nor the handspike. *D. Nanmor, i H. iarl Rismunt.*

Dyrnfol, s. f.—pl. dyrnfyl (dwrn—bol) A gauntlet, or splint; mitten; hedging mitten.

Dyrnfolau'r drin o felan.

Gauntlets of the combat made of steel. L. G. Cothi.

Dyrnfolawg, a. (dyrnfol) Wearing gauntlets.
Dyrniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dwrn) A fisting, a threshing.
Dyrnodfa, s. f. (dyrnawd) A boxing match.
Dyrnu, v. a. (dwrn) To use the fist; to thresh.
s. m. A threshing. Llawr dyrnu, a threshing floor; cei dy ddyrnu, thou shalt be threshed.
Dyrnwr, s. m.—pl. dyrnwyr (dyrnu—gwr) One who beats with his fist; a thresher.
Dyröad, s. m. (rhöad) A conceding, a giving.
Dyröawl, a. (rhöawl) Conceding, yielding.
Dyroddawl, a. (rhoddawl) Conceding, giving.
Dyroddi, v. a. (rhoddi) To give, or to bestow.

Ac am derfyn Prydain, cain ei threfi,
 Caint rhag ddyruedd uch medd llestri
 Y'ngheinion deon, a'u dyroddi.

And about the boundary of Britain, whose towns are fair, the song is sung before princes over the mead cups in the festivals of the supreme, and giving them about. *Taliesin.*

Dyroddiad, s. m. (rhoddiad) A bestowing.
Dyröi, v. a. (rhoi) To concede, or to yield.

Odidi a ddyry ateb.

Scarcely is there one that gives an answer. *Adage.*

Goreu ar hen ei gynghor;
 Dyro i'w well ei ragor.

The best of the aged is his counsel; give to thy better his pre-eminence. *Llywarch Hen.*

Dyrraith, s. f.—pl. dyrraithiau (rhaith) Law of impulse, or necessity, fate, jeopardy.

Arddyledawg canu clae'r orchorddion,
 A chwedi dyrraith dylem awon.

It is incumbent to sing splendid retinue; and after impulsion, the river will be replenished. *Aneurin.*

Dyru, v. a. (dyr) To impel, or to drive on.

Bydd yn—
 Dyru o'i flaen deirw aflonydd.

He will be driving unruly bulls before him. *B. Ph. Bach.*

Dyrwn, s. m. (grwn) A hollow, or murmuring noise. a. Murmuring, deep-sounding.

Owain—
 Ni ffy rhag terfysg, rhag tarf y'ngosgordd,
 Tarw tewdor dor dyrwn.

Owain, he will not retreat from a tumult, or because of a panic in a retinue, the ample fronted bull of the clattering shield. *Cynddelw.*

Blaid blaengar bar dyar dyrwn,
 Beirdd ganllaw, bardd iddaw oeddwn.

The forward wolf of wrath of deep-murmuring din, the upholder of bards, to him I was a bard.

Cynddelw, m. E. ab M. ab Iddon.

Dyrwyddaw, v. a. (rhwyddaw) To accelerate.
Dyrwyddawl, a. (rhwyddawl) Accelerating.
Dyrwyddiad, s. m. (rhwyddiad) Acceleration.
Dyrwyn, s. m. (rhwyn) A winding up. Ystyllod dyrwyn, a winding reel.
Dyrwyn, v. a. (rhwyn) To wind up, to twist round.
Dyrwynawl, a. (dyrwyn) Winding, twisting.
Dyrwynedig, a. (dyrwyn) That is winded.
Dyrwyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyrwyn) A winding up, or a twisting round.
Dyrwyniedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dyrwyniad) A winder, or twister.
Dyrwynlath, s. f. (dyrwyn—llath) A windlass.
Dyrwynwr, s. m.—pl. dyrwynwyr (dyrwyn—gwr) One who winds yarn, a winder.
Dyrwynydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dyrwyn) A winder.
Dyrnawl, a. (rhynawl) To wind up, to twist.
Dyrniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (rhyniad) A winding.
Dyrnu, v. a. (rhynu) To wind up, to twist round.

O dyrnu Duw'r einioes,
 Awr ond un i wr nid oes.

Should God wind up the thread of life, only the present hour is there for a man. *T. Aled.*

Dyrys, a. (rhys) Intricate, puzzling, entangled, or twisted together, unmanageable. Dyn dyrys, a mischievous person.

Afrwydd pob dyrys.

Every thing intricate is unexpedient. *Adage.*

Dyrysawl, a. (dyrys) Tending to entangle.
Dyrysblyg, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dyrys—plyg) An intricate doubling; the doublings of a hare.
Dyrysfa, s. f.—pl. dyrysfeydd (dyrys—ma) An intricate place; a maze, a labyrinth.
Dyrysgar, a. (dyrys) Apt to entangle together.
Dyrysi, s. m. (dyrys) Intricacy, brambles, briars.
Dyrysiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyrys) An entangling.
Dyrysiedig, a. (dyrys) Entangled, perplexed.
Dyrysien, s. f. (dyrysi) A briar. Dyrysien ber, sweetbriar.

Archaf it na mynych wraig hyd pan welych ddyrysien deuben-awg ar fy medd.

I charge thee that thou takest not a wife until thou shalt see a two-headed bramble upon my grave. *H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.*

Dyryslle, s. m.—pl. t. oedd (dyrys—lle) An intricate place; a place full of brambles.
Dyryslwyn, s. m.—pl. t. i (dyrys—llwyn) A brake of brambles.
Dyryzni, s. m. (dyrys) Intricacy, perplexity; a place full of brambles.
Dyrysrwydd, s. m. (dyrys) Intricacy, perplexity.
Dyrysu, v. a. (dyrys) To make intricate, to entangle; to perplex; to be confounded.

Dyrysws y garthen.

The sheet has become entangled. *Adage.*

Dyryswch, s. m. (dyrys) Intricacy, perplexity.
Dyrywiad, s. m. (rhywiad) A harmonizing, a becoming congenial.
Dyrywiaw, v. n. (rhywiaw) To become congenial, to assimilate, to harmonize.

Nid yw y lliw glas yn dyrywiaw ag un lliw arall o'r byd, namyn y gwyn, ac y du.

The azure colour doth not assimilate with any other colour in the world, except the white and the black. *Traeth. Arwyddoni.*

Dyrywiawl, a. (rhywiawl) Tending to assimilate.
Dys, prefix in composition (dy—ys) It denotes the iteration of an action, and also its being continued, or carried on.

Dysail, *s. f.*—*pl.* dyseiliau (sail) A foundation.
 Dysathrawl, *a.* (sathrawl) Apt to be trampling.
 Dysathriad, *s. m.* (sathriad) A trampling.
 Dysathru, *v. a.* (sathru) To be trampling.
 Dysbaddawl, *a.* (ysbaddawl) Castrated, or gelt.
 Dysbaddiad, *s. m.* (ysbaddiad) A castration.
 Dysbaddu, *v. a.* (ysbaddu) To geld, to castrate.
 Dysbaid, *s. m.* (paid) A cessation, intermission, respite, or breaking off.
 Dysbaidd, *s. m.*—*pl.* dysbeiddiaid (ysbaidd) An eunuch.
 Dysbeidiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dysbaid) Cessation.
 Dysbeidiaw, *v. a.* (dysbaid) To cease, to desist, to leave off, to discontinue.
 Dysbeidiawl, *a.* (dysbaid) Tending to cease.
 Dysbeiliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (peiliad) A taking out, or unsheathing. *Dysbeiliad cleddyf*, drawing of a sword.
 Dysbeiliaw, *v. a.* (peiliaw) To take out, to unsheath; to brandish.
 Dysbeiliawg, *a.* (peiliawg) Exposed; unsheathed.
 Dysbeiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (peiniad) Stripping.
 Dysbeiniaw, *v. a.* (peiniaw) To divest of, to make naked; to pillage, to spoil. *Dysbeiniaw rhwyd*, to take fish out of a net; *dysbeiniaw ffa*, to shell beans.
 Dysbeiniawl, *a.* (peiniawl) Tending to strip.
 Dysbeithiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (peithiad) A bringing to view, a bringing into prospect.
 Dysbeithiaw, *v. a.* (peithiaw) To bring to view.
 Dysbeithiawl, *a.* (peithiawl) Prospective.
 Dysbeliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (peliad) A taking out, drawing, or unsheathing.
 Dysbeliaw, *v. a.* (peliaw) To unsheath.

Gwedi clybod o bawb onaddynt y ragddywededig arwydd, dysbellaw eu cleddyfau a orugynt.

When every one of them had heard the beforementioned signal, drawing their swords was what they did. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Dysbeliawg, *a.* (peliawg) Exposed; unsheathed.
 Dysbenawl, *a.* (penawl) Conclusive; final.
 Dysbeniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (peniad) A concluding, or settling; determination.
 Dysbenu, *v. a.* (penu) To conclude, to determine.
 Dysbleidiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (pleidiad) A joining, or espousing a party.
 Dysbleidiaw, *v. a.* (pleidiaw) To take a part.
 Dysbleidiawl, *a.* (pleidiawl) Auxiliary; aiding.
 Dysbleiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (pleiniad) Radiation, a casting rays, or glare.
 Dysbleiniaw, *v. a.* (pleiniaw) To cast rays.
 Dysbleiniawl, *a.* (pleiniawl) Resplendent.
 Dysborthawl, *a.* (porthawl) Helping; supporting.
 Dysborthi, *v. a.* (porthi) To assist, to support.
 Dysborthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (porthiad) Supportation; a helping, or assisting.
 Dysbrychu, *v. n.* (brychu) To become rusty. *Cyllell wedi dysbrychu*, a knife become rusty.
 Dysbwyad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (pwyad) Verberation.
 Dysbwyaw, *v. a.* (pwyaw) To verberate, to beat.
 Dysbwyawl, *a.* (pwyawl) Verberating, beating.
 Dysbwyll, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (pwyll) Discretion; consideration: soundness of mind.

Ef yw—

Canwyll dysbwyll a dosbarth.

He is the lamp of discretion and investigation. *Guto y Glyn.*

Dysbwyll, *v. a.* (pwyll) To use reason; to reason; to convince; to make discreet; to think of, or to remember.

Os gofyn Deheubarth na Gwynedd o un parth Pwy ganws y dosbarth i'ch dysbwyll rhag ing.

If any part of the South country, or Gwynedd should ask who sang this direction to put you on your guard against danger.—
P. R. Pritchard, o Lanymddyfri.

Dysbwyllaw, *v. a.* (dysbwyll) To make prudent, or considerate; to cure of weakness of intellect, to bring to reason; to exert the reason; to think of, to remember.

Dysbwyllawd, *s. m.* (dysbwyll) Ratiocination.

Doethwr prif gelfydd,
 Dysbwyllawd sywedydd
 Ani wyth edrwyth.

The wise man of the primary science, the reasoning of the astrologer respecting the ardency of the solvent. *Taliesin.*

Dysbwyllawg, *a.* (dysbwyll) Considerate, rational.

Dysbwylliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dysbwyll) The exertion of reason; a making rational.

Dysbyddawl, *a.* (ysbyddawl) Tending to empty.

Dysbyddiad, *s. m.* (ysbyddiad) Depletion.

Dysbyddu, *v. a.* (ysbyddu) To drain, to empty.

Dysdyll, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (dwl) A dropping, or trickling; the ebb, or low water. *Llygad y dysdyll*, the turn of the ebb.

Dysdylladwy, *a.* (dysdyll) That may drop or filter; distillable.

Dysdylledig, *a.* (dysdyll) That is ebbled; distilled.

Dysdylliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dysdyll) An ebbing; a distillation; a filtering.

Dysdylliaw, *v. a.* (dysdyll) To ebb; to distil.

Dysdyllu, *v. a.* (dysdyll) To ebb; to distil.

Dyseiliad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dysail) A founding.

Dyseiliaw, *v. n.* (dysail) To lay a foundation.

Dysel, *s. m.* (sel) A kenning, or beholding.

Dysenawl, *a.* (senawl) Apt to be chiding.

Dyseniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (seniad) Vituperation.

Dysenu, *v. a.* (senu) To vituperate; to chide.

Dyserenawl, *a.* (serenawl) Glittering, spangled.

Dysereniad, *s. m.* (sereniad) A bespangling.

Dyserenn, *v. a.* (serenu) To bespangle; to sparkle, or to glitter.

Dyserth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (serth) A desert.

Dyserthawl, *a.* (dyserth) Tending to be abrupt.

Dyserthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dyserth) Abruption; a becoming abrupt, or declivous.

Dyseuthawl, *a.* (seuthawl) Tending to shoot.

Dyseuthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (seuthiad) Jaculation; a being shooting out.

Dyseuthu, *v. a.* (seuthu) To jaculate, to shoot.

Dysg, *s. m.* (ysg) Learning, erudition, scholarship, instruction, tuition.

Ni wyddom o lawm addysg,
 Nes i ddwyn, eisiau ei ddysg.

We know not of just knowledge until his being taken away, the want of his instruction. *Gr. ab I. ab Ll. Fychan.*

Dysgad, *s. m.* (dysg) Instruction, or tuition.

Dysgadur, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (dysgad) One instructed, or taught, a learned person.

Dysgadwy, *a.* (dysgad) Capable of instruction.

Dysgaeth, *s. m.* (dysg) Endowment, tuition.

Dysgaid, *a.* (dysg) Having instruction. *Dysgeidion Cymru*, the learned ones of Wales.

Tarianogion torf, terfysg ddysgaid,
 Trinelon faon traws ardwyaid.

The shield bearing ones of the host, instructed in the tumult, a hard toiling throug and froward ones in restraint. *O. Cyfeiliawg.*

Dysgamar, *a.* (cam) Spread, or thrown about.

Dysganawl, *a.* (canawl) Recitative, recited.

Dysganiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (caniad) Recitation.

Dysganu, *v. a.* (canu) To recite, to relate.

Dysgarthawl, *a.* (carthawl) Cathartic, purgative.

Dysgarthiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (carthiad) A purgation, or cleansing.

Dysgarthu, *v. a.* (carthu) To purge, to cleanse.

Dysgawd, *s. m.* (dysg) The act of learning.

Dysgawdwr, *s. m.*—*pl.* dysgawdwyr (dysgawd) An instructor; a learned man.

Dysgawdr, s. m.—pl. dysgodrion (dysgawd) An instructor, or teacher; a learned man.

Darfu i'r gwynfyddigion ddysgodrion hyny olchi a dilëu ang-hred trwy holl Ynys Prydain.

Those blessed teachers did wash and do away infidelity throughout all the island of Britain. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Dysgawl, a. (dysg) Apt to teach, instructive.

Dysgedig, a. (dysg) Learned, instructed. Dysgedigion, learned ones, or literati.

Ateb araf gan ddysgedig.

A gentle answer from the learned.

Adage.

Dysgedigawl, a. (dysgedig) Intuitive, instructive

Dysgedydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dysgad) Instructor.

Dysgedyddawl, a. (dysgedydd) Pupillary, docile.

Dysgeidiaeth, s. m. (dysgaid) Instruction.

*Plennydd a Gwron planant
I'w plith ddysgeidiaeth i'w plant.*

Plennydd and Gwron will implant amongst them learning for their children. *Sr. W. Glyn.*

Dysgethrain, v. a. (cethrain) To importune.

Dysgethrin, a. (cethrin) Rough hewed, rude.

*—Bid dysgethrin drud,
Bid chwannawg ynydd i chwerthin.*

Let the bold be rude, let the fool be fond of laughing.

Llywarch Hen.

Y du 'scithrog dysgethrin.

The rough-hewn tusky black one.

T. Prys.

Dysgeulad, s. m. (ceulad) Coagulation, curdling.

Dysgeulaw, v. a. (ceulaw) To coagulate, to curdle

Dysgeulawg, a. (ceulawg) Coagulated; curdled.

Dysgiad, s. m. (dysg) A learning, a teaching.

Dysgiar, s. f.—pl. t. au (ysgiar) A spear.

Dysgiawr, s. m. (ysgiawr) A cutting level, a slicing.

Dysgiawr braint fu i ladd ar gagen.

It was the levelling of privilege to kill him on the breach.

Aneurin.

Dysgiolin, a. (dysgawl) Disciplinary, pupillary.

Dysgl, s. f.—pl. dysglau (ysgl) A dish, a platter.

Dysglaer, a. (claer) Splendid, glittering, shining.

Dysglaid, s. f.—pl. dysgleidian (dysgl) A dishful.

Dysglaidd, a. (dysgl) Discous, like a dish.

Dysglain, s. m.—pl. dysgleinion (glain) A glare.

Dysgleidiad, s. m. (dysglaid) A setting in a dish.

Dysgleidiaw, v. a. (dysglaid) To put in a dish.

Dysgleiniaw, v. a. (dysglain) To glitter, to glare.

Dysgleirdeb, s. m. (dysglaer) Brightness.

Dysgleiriad, s. m. (dysglaer) A glittering.

Dysgleiriaw, v. n. (dysglaer) To glitter, to shine.

Dysgleiriawl, a. (dysglaer) Glittering, shining.

Dysglöen, s. f.—pl. t. au (ysglöen) A splinter.

*Dwys glaf awdl tafawd-lyw,
Dysglöen o awen yw.*

A sad and pensive song of the guiding tongue is a radiation of the muse. *Madawg Benfras.*

Dysgloff, v. a. (cloffi) To make lame or halting.

Dysglu, v. a. (dysgl) To dish, to put in a dish.

Dysgodawl, a. (codawl) Tending to rise up.

Dysgodi, v. a. (codi) To be rising up, to elevate.

*Gwr a lefair yn y bedd
A ddysgwyd cyn saith mlynedd.*

A man that is speaking in the grave will arise before seven years. *Myrddin.*

Dysgodiad, s. m. (codiad) A rising, or elevation.

Dysgodres, s. f.—pl. t. au (dysgawdr) A tutor-ess, a female teacher, a school-mistress.

Dysgogan, s. f.—pl. t. au (gogan) A prediction, or prophesy; divination.

Dysgogan, v. a. (gogan) To predict; to divine.

*Oiana porchellan, neud blodau drain,
Gorlas cau fynydd, elfydd neud cain
A mi ddysgoganaf cad coed Llwyfain,
A gelorawr rhuddion rhag rhuthr Owain.*

Listen, little pig, are not the thorns in bloom, the blue haze along the mountain!—And I will predict the conflict of the wood of Llwyfain, and red-stained biers from the assault of Owain. *Myrddin.*

Dysgoganawl, a. (dysgogan) Predicting, divining

Dysgoganiad, s. m. (dysgogan) A prediction.

Dysgogant, s. m. (dysgogan) Prediction.

Dysgoganu, v. a. (dysgogan) To predict.

Dysgoganwr, s. m.—pl. dysgoganwyr (dysgogan-gwr) A predictor; a diviner.

Dysgogawl, a. (ysgogawl) Tending to agitate.

Dysgogi, v. a. (ysgogi) To agitate; to tremble.

*Cyn ymarwar Lludd a Llefelys,
Dysgogetawr perchen y Wen Ynys,
Rhag penaeth o Rufain cain ei echrys.*

Before the reconciliation of Lludd and Llefelys the possessor of the Fair Island trembled because of the chief of Rome of splendid terror. *Taliesin.*

Dysgogiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ysgogiad) Agitation.

Dysgor, s. m.—pl. t. au (ysgor) Any building for shelter, a hut, or cot; a tabernacle.

*Gwydion ab Don ddygn-ferthau,
Can ni bu iddo ddysgorau
A rithwys gorwyddawd.*

Gwydion the son of Don of toiling qualities, since he had no sheltering cots he took the form of a horse. *Taliesin.*

Dysgorawl, a. (dysgor) Tending to enclose.

Dysgori, v. a. (dysgor) To enclose, to encircle.

*Celmiad glew dew dorf,
Am dy gorf dysgorwyd.*

The active one at feats in the thick throng around thy body a circle was made. *Cynnddelw, i H. ab Owain.*

Dysgoriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dysgor) Encircling.

Dysgrain, s. m. (crain) A creeping along. a. Humble

*Caeawg cynhorawg bleidde maran—
Ef gwrthodes gwrys gwyr dysgrain.*

Caeog the supporter of the depredating rank, he disdained the wrath of humble men. *Aneurin.*

Dysgreiniad, s. m. (dysgrain) A glancing along.

Dysgreiniaw, v. a. (dysgrain) To sweep, or glance along.

Mawr ddysgreiniawr llafnawr am iad.

Awfully the blades are glancing around the countenance. *Taliesin.*

Dysgreiniawl, a. (dysgrain) Skimming along.

Dysgreth, s. f.—pl. t. au (creth) A broken, or trembling cry; lamentation, wailing.

Dysgrethain, v. a. (dysgreth) To wail, to moan.

Buynt yn ymfustiau oni ytoedd y rhai byw yn colli eu synwyr o dostur clywed y rhai meirw yn dysgrethain, ac yn dilwyn euaid o bob parth.

They had been combating together until the living ones were losing their senses from the pity of hearing the dying ones uttering broken moans, and liberating the soul on all sides. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Dysgrethawl, a. (dysgreth) Dolorous, moaning.

Dysgrethiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dysgreth) Moaning.

Dysgrethu, v. a. (dysgreth) To utter broken cries.

Dysgri, s. m.—pl. t. on (cri) A clamour, outcry.

Dysgriad, s. m. (dysgri) A clamouring loudly.

Dysgriaw, v. a. (dysgri) To clamour, to cry aloud.

Dysgriawl, a. (dysgri) Clamorous, crying aloud.

Dysgu, v. a. (dysg) To instruct; to learn.

Cas a ddysgo lawer ac ni wypo ddim.

Despicable is he that learns much and knows nothing. *Adage.*

Angen a ddysg i hen redeg.

Necessity will teach the old to run. *Adage.*

Dysgubaw, v. a. (ysgubaw) To be sweeping.

Dysgubell, s. f.—pl. t. i (ysgubell) A besom; a slattern, or great maulkin.

Dysgwedawl, a. (gwedawl) Recitative; vocal.

Dysgwedyd, v. a. (gwedyd) To say, to recite.

Dysgweini, v. a. (gweini) To administer.

Dysgweiniad cyrdd cydnald cydnad
Cyd foliant gwr gornant gormeislad.

The united in movement and chorus songs let them perform the
joint praise of the man that is the most signal ravager.

Cynddelw, i O. Cyfeillawg.

Dysgweiniad, s. m. (gweiniad) Ministratation.

Dysgweiniawl, a. (gweiniawl) Administrative.

Dysgwëyd, v. a. (gwëyd) To say, to recite.

Dysgwr, s. m.—pl. dysgwyr (dysg—gwr) A teacher or instructor; a learner.

Dysgwrthawl, a. (gwrthawl) Adversative.

Dysgwrtheb, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwrtheb) Response

Dysgwrtheb, v. a. (gwrtheb) To response.

Dysgwrtheb gwrthrawd, gwrthrod eu honi,
Hwnw yw Rodri rwydd ar olodd.

The opposing throng, whose assertions are used to run adverse-
ly, reply that he is Rodri the lavish of wealth. *Gwalchmai.*

Dysgwrthebawl, a. (dysgwrtheb) Responsive.

Dysgwrthebiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dysgwrtheb) A replication, a responsion.

Dysgwrthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwrthiad) A coming in opposition; opposition.

Dysgwrthu, v. a. (gwrthu) To come adversely.

Dysgwyl, s. m.—pl. t. ion (gwyl) Watch; expectation.

Dysgwyl, v. a. (gwyl) To be looking, viewing, or beholding; to look for, to expect; to wait for.

Dysgwyl wrth, to expect from.

Tri dyn y dylai bawb edrychyn hoff arnynt; sef a ddysgwyl yn
serchawg ar wyneb y ddaiar, ar ymbwyll celfydd, ac ar blant by-
chain.

Three persons whom every body should look upon with respect;
namely, he that looks with delight on the face of the earth, on the
exertion of art, and upon little children. *Barddas.*

Mi—

A ddysgwyl am fein-wyl ferch.

It is me who is expecting for the delicate and bashful maid.

D. ab Gwilym.

**Dysgwylfa, s. f.—pl. t. on (dysgwyl—ma) A prospect place; a watching place. *Dysgwylfa fawr*
a Dysgwylfa fach, mountains in Caredigion.**

Dysgwylgar, a. (dysgwyl) Watchful; expecting.

Dysgwylgarwch, s. m. (dysgwyl) Watchfulness.

Dysgwyliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dysgwyl) A looking for; expectation, expectancy.

Dysgwyliadwy, a. (dysgwyliad) That may be looked for, or expected; expectable.

Dysgwyliath, s. m. (dysgwyl) Expectancy.

Dysgwyliant, s. m. (dysgwyl) A prospect.

Dysgwyliaw, v. a. (dysgwyl) To look for; to be expecting.

Dysgwyliedig, a. (dysgwyl) That is looked for.

Dysgwylieddydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dysgwyliad) One who looks for or expects.

Dysgwyliwr, s. m.—pl. dysgwyliwyr (dysgwyl—gwr) An expectant, one who looks for.

Dysgwylydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dysgwyl) Expectant, or one who looks for.

Dysgybl, s. m.—pl. dysgyblion (gwbl) A disciple.

Dysgyblaid, a. (dysgybl) Like a disciple.

Dysgyblaeth, s. m. (dysgybl) Discipline, pupilage

Dysgyblaethawl, a. (dysgyblaeth) Disciplinary.

Dysgyblu, v. a. (dysgyblu) To discipline.

Ceisiau a wnaï pawb cyffelybu a dysgyblu wrth lys Arthur.

Every body endeavoured to be like and to copy from the court
of Arthur. *Gr. ab Arthur.*

Dysgyfrith, s. m. (cyfrith) Appropriate form.

Bum yn lliaws rhith
Cyn bum dysgyfrith.

I have been in various forms before I was my congenial shape.
Tattiesin.

Dysgymmod, s. m. (cymmod) Agreement.

Dysgymmodadwy, a. (dysgymmod) Concurrable.

Dysgymmodi, v. a. (dysgymmod) To concur.

Dysgymmodiad, s. m. (dysgymmod) A concurring
Dysgymon, s. m. (ysgymon) Fuel, combustible.

Cal, rhag maint ei angerdd, a phan fai mwyaf ei anwyd, ar ei
gyd-ymdeithion dysgymon fyddai hyny iddynt i gynneu tan.

Cal, from the greatness of his vehemency, and when he was
coldest, on his companions that would be a combustible for them
to light a fire. *H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.*

Dysgyr, s. m. (ysgyr) A scream; a wailing.

Be gwraig Gwrthmwl byddai gwan,
Heddyw byddai ban ei dysgyr.

The wife of Gwrthmwl if she were weak, to day her wailing
would be loud. *Llywarch Hen.*

Dwys ym bryd, beirdd byd ba wnant,
Dysgyr gwyr am eu gwarant.

Oppressed is my mind, the bards of the world what will they do,
men lament for their protection. *Prydydd Bychan, m. C. ab Hywel.*

Twrf a dysgyr a gyglyu.

A tumult and a screaming he should hear.
H. P. P. Dyfed—Mabinogion.

Dysgyrchawl, a. (cyrchawl) Apt to gravitate.

Dysgyrchiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (cyrchiad) Gravitation.

Dysgyrchiant, s. m. (cyrchiant) Gravitation.

Dysgyrchu, v. a. (cyrchu) To gravitate; to approach to a centre.

Dysgyriad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dysgyr) A screaming

Dysgyrian, v. a. (dysgyr) To groan, to scream.

Dysgyriaw, v. a. (dysgyr) To groan; to scream.

Lladd y naw porthawr heb ddysgyriaw un gwr, a dawed rhag-
ddynt a orugynt, ac i'r neuadd.

Kill the nine porters without the crying out of one man, and
come forward into the hall was what they did. *H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.*

Dysgyriawl, a. (dysgyr) Screaming loudly.

Dysgyrnawl, a. (ysgyrnawl) Grinning, apt to shew the teeth.

Dysgyrniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (ysgyrniad) A grinning, a shewing the teeth.

Dysgyrnu, v. a. (ysgyrnu) To shew the teeth.

Dysgywen, a. (ysgywen) Splendid, clear, manifest; excellent, renowned.

Yd lethrynt lafnawr ar benawr dysgywen.

The blades they would glitter on the bright helmets. *Taliesin.*

Rhyddysgaf ddysgywen feirddion;
Rhymgedir y gadair amryson.

I shall be to instruct renowned bards; I shall be left the chair
of disputation. *Cynddelw.*

Dyshwyliad, s. m. (hwyliad) A performing.

Dyshwyliaw, v. a. (hwyliaw) To accomplish.

Dyslyncawl, a. (llyncawl) Gulping, gorging.

Dyslynciad, s. m.—pl. t. au (llynciad) A gulping.

Dyslyncu, v. a. (llyncu) To gulp, to swallow.

Dysmalâad, s. m. (ysmalâad) A becoming fickle.

Dysmalâwch, s. m. (ysmalâwch) Fickleness, levity.

Dysmalrwydd, s. m. (ysmalrwydd) Indifference.

Dysmegawl, a. (megawl) Enunciative.

Dysmegiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (megiad) Utterance.

Dysmegu, v. a. (megu) To enunciate, to utter.

Dysmwth, a. (mwth) Sudden, quick, abrupt.

Dysmythawl, a. (dysmwth) Quickly vanishing.

Dysmythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dysmwth) A moving suddenly; a vanishing.

Dysmythu, v. a. (dysmwth) To vanish, to disappear suddenly.

Oddiyna y dysmythws Ioseph a Mair ac Iesu, ac a ddoynt i Ca-
pernaum drwy yr arfordiredd.

From thence Joseph and Mary and Jesus disappeared, and came
to Capernaum through the maritime regions. *H. Salisbury.*

Dystain, s. m.—pl. dysteiniau (tain) An officer in the prince's court, to superintend the decking out, or laying things in order; a steward of the household.

Y dystain a ddylly ranu y llettyau; iddo ei hun yn nesaf i'r llys, ac yr holl swyddwyr y gyd ag ef; Efe y sydd ben ar yr holl swyddwyr.

The steward of the household ought to distribute the lodgings; to himself next to the court, and all the officers with him: He is head over all the officers.

Welsh Laws.

Dystaw, a. (taw) Silent; calm, or tranquil.

Tad planed wastad, tad niwl dystaw gwyn,
Tad i'r gwynt, gwaith ei law.

The father of the regular planet, the father of the white silent mist, the father of the wind, the works of his hand. L. G. Cothi.

Angeu a ddaw, dystaw don,
I'w ddwyn o fsg i ddynion.

Death will come, silent the sound, to take him from amongst his people.

Iolo Goch.

Dystawedig, v. a. (dystaw) Silenced, hushed.

Dystewi, v. a. (dystaw) To silence; to be silent.

Gadawai fy nhywysawg i mi orphwys peth drachefn; ac yn hyny o seibiant dygwyddai i'r taranau ac y corwyntoedd croch ddystewi gronyn.

My conductor suffered me to rest awhile again: and in that interval it happened that the thunders and the hoarse whirlwinds silenced for a little.

Elis Wyn, B. Cwsg.

Dystawiad, s. m. (dystaw) A silencing, or calming, a becoming silent, still, or quiet.

Dystawrwydd, s. m. (dystaw) Silence, stillness, calmness, quietness, tranquillity.

Dystawydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dystaw) A silencer.

Dysteiniaeth, s. m. (dystain) Stewardship of the prince's household.

Dystraw, s. m. (ystraw) A sudden impulse.

Dystrawch, s. m. (dystraw) A sudden impulse.

Dystreuliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (treuliad) A shedding about; a washing out, or rinsing.

Dystreuliaw, v. a. (treuliaw) To shed, or throw about; to wash out, to rinse.

Dystrew, s. m. (ystrew) A sneeze, or sneezing.

Dystrewi, v. a. (dystrew) To sneeze; to snort.

Dystrewiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dystrew) A sneezing, sternutation.

Dystrewlys, s. f.—pl. t. iau (dystrew—llys) A sternutative, sneeze-wort, or yarrow.

Dyströad, s. m.—pl. t. au (tröad) A whirling.

Dyströawl, a. (tröawl) Whirling, going in eddies.

Dystroi, v. a. (troi) To whirl, to turn in eddies.

Dystru, s. m. (tru) Pity, or concern for.

Dystrych, s. m. (ystrych) Spume, or froth. *Cânwyned â dystrych y dôn*, as white as the foam of the wave.

Olwen, gwynach oedd ei chnawd no dystrych tôn.

Olwen, whiter was her flesh than the foam of the wave.

H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.

Dystrychawl, a. (dystrych) Foaming, spuming.

Dystrychiad, s. m. (dystrych) A foaming.

Dystrychu, v. a. (dystrych) To foam, to spume.

Dystryw, s. m. (ystryw) Destruction, or ruin.

Dystrywgar, a. (dystryw) Given to destroying.

Dystrywiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dystryw) A destroying; ruination.

Dystrywiaw, v. a. (dystryw) To destroy, to ruin.

Dystrywiawl, a. (dystryw) Destructive, ruinous.

Dystrywiedig, a. (dystryw) Destroyed, demolished.

Dystrywiedigaeth, s. m. (dystrywiedig) Ruination.

Dystrywiwr, s. m.—pl. dystrywiwyr (dystryw—gwr) A destroyer, or demolisher.

Dystwyth, a. (ystwyth) Pliant, springing.

Dystwythaw, v. a. (dystwyth) To make pliant; to become pliant, supple, or elastic.

Dystwythawl, a. (dystwyth) Pliant, springing.

Dystwythiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dystwyth) A rendering, or becoming pliant.

Dystyr, s. m. (ystyr) Destruction, devastation.

Dystyr gwall awyr a llif.

The ravage of the lapsing of the sky and a flood.

D. ab Gwilym.

Dysudd, a. (sudd) That is immersed, or plunged.

Dysuddaw, v. a. (dysudd) To be immersing.

Dysuddawl, a. (dysudd) Tending to immerse.

Dysuddiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dysudd) Immersion.

Dysychawl, a. (sychawl) Desiccative, desiccant.

Dysychiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (sychiad) Desiccation.

Dysychu, v. (sychu) To desiccate, to exsiccate.

Dysylawg, a. (sylawg) Compact, substantial.

Dysyliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (syliad) Substantiation.

Dysylu, v. a. (sylu) To make substantial.

Dysyllawg, a. (syllawg) Having quick sight.

Dysyllgar, a. (syllgar) Of quick observation.

Dysylliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (sylliad) A gazing.

Dysyllu, v. a. (syllu) To gaze; to observe.

Dysyllai trech tra manon,
Dysgleiriawg ac archawg talachon.

The victor would gaze towards the queen, of bright and prominent uplifted front.

Taliesin.

Dysymwth, s. m. (symwth) A quick flying off.

Dyt, interj. (dyd) Hold! stop! avast! *dyt, dyt ddyn!* hold, hold man!

Dyt dyt! ebai Robin Ddu, ac ef ar ei giniaw yn Llwydiarth, fe syrthiodd y maen addwyn.

Hold! hold! quoth Robin Ddu, and he being at his dinner in Llwydiarth, the precious stone is dropt.

Dyun, a. (un) United, accordant, agreeing.

Ni bydd dyun dau Gymmro.

Two Welshmen will never be unanimous.

Adage.

Dyunaw, v. a. (dyun) To agree, or to unite.

Pan gyglyu Gwynwas a Melwas ryladd Gratian, sef a orugynt dyunaw ag hwynt y Gwyddyl, yr Ysgotiaid, ac y Llychlynwyr.

When Gwynwas and Melwas had heard that Gratian was slain, what they did was to unite with them the Gwyddelians, and the Scots, and the Llochlyn men.

Gr. ab Arthur.

D'unwech ar heddwch roddiad.

Agree upon the giving of peace.

Ieuan Tew.

Dyunawl, a. (dyun) Tending to agree; accordant.

Dyundeb, s. m. (dyun) Concord, accord, consent, agreement, union; unity, confederacy.

Dyuniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyun) A uniting, or agreeing; a confederating, or joining together.

Dyuniant, s. m. (dyun) Concordance, consent, union; confederation.

Dyw, s. m.—pl. t. iau (yw) A being; that exists in the present time, that is; a day.

Dywad, s. m. (gwad) A denial; a renunciation.

Dywadawl, a. (dywad) renouncing.

Dywadawl, a. (dywad) Denying; renouncing.

Dywadiad, s. m. (dywad) A denying; a refusing.

Dywadnawl, a. (gwadnawl) Using the feet.

Dywadniad, s. m. (gwadniad) A using the feet.

Dywadnu, v. a. (gwadnu) To use the feet; to take to the heels, to run away.

Dywadu, v. a. (dywad) To deny; to renounce.

Y neb a ddywato goed a maes, rhodded lw dengwyr a deugaint heb gaeth a heb alltud, a thri o honynt yn ddlofrydawg o farchogaeth, lliain, a gwraig.

He that would deny wood and field (prove an alibi) let him produce the oath of fifty men, without a slave or a foreigner, and three of them under a vow of restraint from riding, from linen, and from a woman.

Welsh Laws.

Dywadwr, s. m.—pl. dywadwyr (dywad—gwr) One who denies, a denier; a refuser.

Dywaes, s. f. (gwaes) A warrant; an assertion.

Dywaesawl, a. (dywaes) Warranted; assertive.

Dywaesiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dywaes) An asserting.

Dywaesu, v. a. (dywaes) To warrant; to assert.

Ef yn ateb ni dywaes nac
Nag uchel na hanes.

He answering insisted not upon a high refusal nor an explanation.

Ll. P. Moch.

Dywal, a. (gwal) Fierce, ferocious, furious.

Y gwr a oedd gynt yn annhrugarawg megis llew dywal lluched-enawl anwar—Oedd fal oen gwar.

The man who had been formerly unmerciful like the fierce lion wildly darting, was like a gentle lamb.

H. Car. Mag.—Mabinogion.

Dywalâad, s. m. (dywal) A becoming fierce or furious; a becoming fierce.

Dywalâawl, a. (dywal) Tending to make fierce.

Dywalâu, v. n. (dywal) To become fierce.

Mal yr oedd Niniaw ar y wedd hòno yn dywalâu yn erbyn ei elynion, enachaf Labianus tywysawg yn cyfarfod ag ef; ac yn y lle ar y cyfrant cyntaf Niniaw a'i lladdws.

As Ninio was in that manner maddening against his foes, behold Labienus a leader meeting with him, and on the spot at the first onset Ninio slew him.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Dywalder, s. m. (dywal) Fierceness; cruelty.

Gwedi gweled o naddynt nad oedd un gwlad a allai wrthwynebu i ddywalder a chreulonder Beli a Bran, o gydsyniedigaeth senedd-wyr Rhufain a ddoynt i erchi tangnefedd a dyundeb y ganddynt.

After they had seen that there was not one country which could withstand the fierceness and cruelty of Beli and Bran, by universal consent the senate of Rome came to demand peace and agreement of them.

Gr. ab Arthur.

Dywalett, s. m. (dywal) Fierceness, or ferocity.

Dywaliad, s. m. (dywal) A becoming enraged.

Dywalrwydd, s. m. (dywal) Fierceness, ferocity.

Dywaln, v. n. (dywal) To become furious.

Dywall, a. (gwall) Apt to shed or pour; prodigal.

Ni phell gwydd afal o afall
Ni chynnydd dywal a dywall.

The apple will not drop far from the apple tree; the fierce and the lavish will not increase.

Taliesin.

Dywallaw, v. a. (dywall) To pour out, to shed.

Duw dewin gwerthesin gwyrthiau,
Dywallaw atan ran o'th radau;
Dyniadon defnyddiaist i'th oddeu,
Dyniawl ddyn doniawg wyf ffinau.

God the divine sovereign of wonders, pour out towards us a portion of thy blessings; the children of men thou didst form to thy good purpose a human being am I, and greatly gifted.

Ein. ab Gwalchmai.

Dywalledig, a. (dywall) Poured, or shed abroad.

Dywalliad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dywall) A pouring.

Dywalltrain, v. a. (dywall—train) To scatter about, to lavish, to waste, to destroy.

Dywan, s. m. (gwan) A parting off, severance.

Dywanawl, a. (dywan) Tending to part off.

Dywanfa, s. f.—pl. t. au (dywan) A digression, a wandering, or straying.

Dywaniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dywan) A digressing, a wandering, or coming by chance.

Dywann, v. a. (dywan) To part off; to digress; to go by chance, or unawares.

Dywanu wrth ladd dyn.

To come by accidentally when a man is slain. *Welsh Laws.*

—Dyred,
A dywan ataf ag ateb ced.

Come and draw onwards to me with an answer of bliss.

Cynddelw, i Efa f. Madawg.

Dygychwyn, genad gadr ardal teulu
Teilwng medd o fual,
A dywan Dyno Bedwal,
A dywed an dawed fal.

Set off, thou messenger of the powerful region of the tribe meriting the mead from the horn, and depart from Tyno Bydwal, and announce our coming to fal.

O. Cyfeillawg.

Dywarth, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwarth) A covering.

Nor fydd dywarth deillion!

How great the veil of the blind ones! *Llywarch Hen.*

Dywarthawl, a. (dywarth) Tending to cover.

Dywarthiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dywarth) A covering over, or enveloping; a being uppermost; a being conveyed; a carrying.

Dywarthu, v. a. (dywarth) To cover over, or be uppermost; to be borne; to carry. Dywarthu dyn i'r bedd, to carry a person to the grave.

Da genyf ei digonedd
Dywarthu ei byd wrth ei bodd.

I am well pleased that her abundance should support her living agreeable to her wish. *L. Mon.*

Dywasg, s. m. (gwasg) A constriction.

Dywasgar, s. m. (gwasgar) A dispersion.

Dywasgarawl, a. (dywasgar) Scattering.

Dywasgaru, v. a. (dywasgar) To scatter about.

Dywasgawl, a. (dywasg) Compressive, restrictive.

Dywasgiad, s. m. (dywasg) A constriction.

Dywasgodawl, a. (gwasgodawl) Sheltering.

Dywasgodfa, s. f. (gwasgodfa) A place of shelter.

Afallen beren bren ail wyddfa,
Cwn coed cylch ei gwraidd dywasgodfa.

The apple tree a fragrant wood like a towering hill, the wild dogs resort to its root for a shelter. *Myrddin.*

Dywasgodi, v. a. (gwasgodi) To be sheltering.

Dywasgodiad, s. m. (gwasgodiad) A sheltering.

Dywasgryn, s. m. (gwasgryn) Agitation.

Dywasgrynawl, a. (dywasgryn) Agitating.

Dywasgryniad, s. m. (dywasgryn) A being agitating, or shivering.

Dywasgrynu, v. a. (dywasgryn) To be agitating; to cause trembling.

Dywasgryn drudwyn drudwyr Llundain.

The bold impassioned one will cause a trembling on the bravadoes of London. *Gwalchmai.*

Dywawd, v. a. (gwawd) To utter; to speak.

Gwir a ddywawd Gwion Gwd.

It is true what is said by Gwion Gwd.

Adage.

Dywedawl, a. (gwedawl) Talkative; talking.

Eneas, gwr coch pedrogl, hyawdl, dywedawl, a chadarn, a gwar; cyngor hynaws oedd ganddo; a llygaid duon llon oedd iddo.

Eneas, he was a red man, square built, eloquent, loquacious, and mighty, and gentle; he was amiable in counsel; and he had lively black eyes.

H. Dared—Mabinogion.

Dywededig, a. (gwededig) Said, spoken, uttered.

Dywedgar, a. (gwedgar) Loquacious, talkative.

Dywedgarwch, s. m. (dywedgar) Loquaciousness.

Dywediad, s. m. (gwediad) A saying; diction.

Deallwn ni Rhyddwyllys, yr hyn beth dywediad yr athrawon nid ydyw yn ddim amgen ond rhydd farnedigaeth y meddwl a'r ewyllys

Let us understand free will, the which manner of expression of the learned is nothing more than a free exertion of the mind and the will.

Marchawg Crwydrad.

Dywedwst, s. f. (gwedwst) The mumps; a disordered utterance.

Dywedwyd, v. a. (gwedwyd) To speak, to say.

Dywedwydawl, a. (dywedwyd) Talkative, talking.

Dywedwydawl, nid ydwyd,
Dystaw yn addaw i'n wyd.

Talkative thou art not, silent thou art in promising to us. *D. Llwyd, Gortech.*

Diomedes, gwr cadarn pedrogl, a chorff gweddus iddo; a gwychr yn ymladd: a dywedwydawl, ac ymenydd gwresawg, a dryganianus oedd, a glew.

Diomedes, he was a powerful square man, and he had a comely body; and he was gallant in fighting: he was loquacious, and of a warm brain, and passionate, and skillful.

H. Dared—Mabinogion.

Dywedyd, v. a. (gwedyd) To speak, to say.

Llawer gwir drwg ei ddywedyd.

Many a truth is bad to tell of.

Adage.

Dywed llafar ni wypo.

The loquacious will say what he doth not know.

Adage.

Er ised i dywedai,
Hywel rhoi'n uchel a wnai.

Though he should speak so low, Hywel would highly give.

H. Cae Llwyd.

Dyweddawl, a. (gwedd) Apt to unite or to join.

Dyweddedig, a. (gwedd) Joined, united together.

Dyweddi, s. m.—pl. t. au (gwedd) Affiance, espousal, or marriage contract.

Os hapia yn hen boen neu haint,
Ac anhunedd gan hewaint,
Y hi, y ddyweddi dda,
I'th ddydd ing a'th ddyddana.

When old if pain or disease should happen, and restlessness from great age, she, the good *helpmate*, would comfort thee in thy day of affliction.
S. Phylip.

- Dyweddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dyweddi) Espousal.
Dyweddiaw, *v. a.* (dyweddi) To yoke, to couple together, to join in marriage, to espouse.
Dyweddiawl, *a.* (dyweddi) Conjugal, espousal.
Dyweddiedig, *a.* (dyweddi) Affianced, betrothed.
Dyweddiwr, *s. m.*—*pl. dyweddiwyr* (dyweddi—*gwr*) An affiancer, one who joins in marriage.
Dyweiniad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gweiniad) A ministering to, a bringing onward.
Dyweiniaw, *v. a.* (gweiniaw) To bring onward.

Yr hon ffydd a ddyweinid gyntaf i ynys Prydain gan Sloseb.

The which faith was conveyed first to the island of Britain by Joseph.
Llywelyn, o Langeydd.

- Dyweiniawl, *a.* (gweiniawl) Forwarding, helping.
Dyweiniwr, *s. m.*—*pl. dyweiniwyr* (gweiniwr) One who brings forward, a forwarder.
Dyweinydd, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (gweinydd) A promoter, or one who forwardeth.
Dywellyg, *a.* (dywall) Fallacious, failing.
Dywellygiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwellygiad) A making a lapse, or failing.
Dywellygiaw, *v. a.* (gwellygiaw) To cause a lapse.
Dywellygiawl, *a.* (gwellygiawl) Apt to fail.
Dywen, *s. f.* (gwen) A smile; glad mien.
Dywenawl, *a.* (dywen) Apt to be smiling.
Dyweniad, *s. m.* (dywen) A being smiling.
Dywenu, *v. a.* (dywen) To be smiling; to smile.

Maen uchel medel ei alon
Dywen ar warchan Adebon.

Maen, his slain heap of foes is high, he smiles on the incantation of Adebon.
Taliesin.

- Dywenydd, *s. m.* (dywen) Joy, delight, pleasure.

Ni thawn bel byddwn celfydd
O foli Mab Duw dywenydd.

I would not be silent, if I were skilful of praising the Son of God our happiness.
D. Llosgwrn Mew.

- Dywgwener, *s. m.* (dyw—gwener) Friday.
Dywiriad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (gwiriad) A verifying.
Dywiriant, *s. m.* (gwiriant) Verification.
Dywiriaw, *v. a.* (gwiriaw) To verify, to assert.

Diarheb yw hon, dywirir yn mro,
A laddo a leddir.

This is a proverb, it will be verified in a country—"He that slayeth will be slain."
D. ab Gwilym.

- Dywiriawl, *a.* (gwiriawl) Tending to verify.
Dywiriwr, *s. m.*—*pl. dywiriwyr* (gwiriwr) A verifier, an assertor.
Dywisgaw, *v. a.* (gwisgaw) To array, to dress.
Dywisgawl, *a.* (gwisgawl) Arrayed, ornamented.
Dywisgiad, *s. m.* (gwisgiad) A dressing out.
Dywlun, *s. m.* (dyw—llun) Monday.
Dywmawrth, *s. m.* (dyw—mawrth) Tuesday.
Dywnerchyr, *s. m.* (dyw—merchyr) Wednesday.
Dywod, *v. a.* (dywawd) To utter, to speak.

Oni ddaw'r man a ddawod
Claf o'm ais y clyw fy mod.

If she comes not to the place she mentions, she will hear of my being sick at my heart.
H. D. Llwyd.

- Dywrtheb, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ion* (gwrtheb) A response.
Dywrthebawl, *a.* (dywrtheb) Responsive, replying.
Dywrthebiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dywrtheb) Response; altercation, contradiction.
Dywrthebu, *v. a.* (dywrtheb) To be replying.
Dywrthred, *s. f.*—*pl. t. ion* (gwrthred) Adversity.

A heddyw ym daw dywrthred o'i ddwyn;
Handwyf dir-rwyn frwyn o'i fraw golled.

And this day I shall experience distraction for his being taken off; am I not all agitated with tumult for the sad loss of him.
Cynddelw, m. Cad. ab Madawg.

- Dywrthredawl, *a.* (dywrthred) Going adversely.
Dywrthrediad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dywrthred) A going in opposition to; a distracting.

- Dywrthredu, *v. a.* (dywrthred) To go adversely.
Dywsadwrn, *s. m.* (dyw—sadwrn) Saturday.
Dywsul, *s. m.*—*pl. t. ian* (dyw—sul) Sunday.
Dywthiad, *s. m.* (gwthiad) Protrusion, propulsion.
Dywthiaw, *v. a.* (gwthiaw) To protrude, to propel.
Dywthiawl, *a.* (gwthiawl) Propellant, impulsive.

- Dywy, *s. m.*—*pl. t. on* (gwy) Vapour, fog.
Dywydd, *s. m.* (gwydd) A being made conspicuous; the swelling of the milk vessels in animals near the time of bringing forth their young.

- Dywyddawl, *a.* (dywydd) Tending to fill out.
Dywyddiad, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dywydd) The springing of the milk vessels.

- Dywyddu, *v. n.* (dywydd) To make apparent; to fill out; to swell with milk before having young, or to spring, as the udder of a cow.

Ystafell Cynddylan ystywyll ei nen
Gwedi Gwen gyweithydd;
Gwae ni wna da al dywydd!

The hall of Cynddylan gloomy is its roof after the ready helper of Gwen, alas, he that fills it will no more do good!
Llywarch Hen.

- Dywyddlawn, *a.* (dywydd—llawn) Fully conspicuous; full of springing.

Neum doddwy defnydd dydd dywyddlawn,
Dyfod i gyfnod i Gadwallawn!

Is there not come to me a subject for a day teeming with tears, that the appointed period should come to Cadwallon.
Cynddelw, m. C. ab Madawg.

- Dywyll, *a.* (gwyll) Of a dark or gloomy hue.

Os gwartheg dywyllion fyddant, tarw dywyll wrth bob can-muw o naddynt.

If they shall be dark cows, then a dark bull with every hundred cow of them.
Welsh Laws.

- Dywylliad, *s. m.* (dywyll) A darkening.
Dywylliaw, *v. a.* (dywyll) To darken over.
Dywyllu, *v. a.* (dywyll) To darken, to blacken.
Dywyn, *v. a.* (gwyn) To make fair or bright; to make white; to make blessed; to bless.

'Arthur y sy gefnderw i't'. Dos at Arthur i ddywyn dy wallt; ac erchych hyn i ddo yn gyfarws i't'.—Dywyn fy ngwallt a fynaf. —Ti a geffi hyn. Cymeryd crib aur o Arthur, a gwellais a dolau arian i ddo, a chribaw ei ben a orug, a godyn pwy oedd a orug Arthur. —Mae fy nghalon yn tirloni wrthy; mi a wn dy haufed o'm gwaed; dywed im' pwy wyt. —Culhwch mab Cilydd mab Celyddon wledig o Oleuddydd merch Anlawdd wledig fy mam. —Gwir yw hyn, ehai Arthur; cefnderw wyt tithau i mi; nod a notych, a thi a'i cefi.

'Arthur is a cousin of thine.' Go to Arthur to consecrate thy hair, and so shalt thou ask that as a present for thee. —'To consecrate my hair is what I seek for.' —'Thou shalt have that.' —Arthur, taking a golden comb, and scissors with silver handles, combed his head, and Arthur asked him who he was. —'My heart grows warm towards thee; I know that thou art of my blood; tell me who thou art?' —'Culhwch the son of Cilydd, the son of Celyddon the prince, by Goleuddydd the daughter of the prince Anlawdd, my mother.' —'That is true, said Arthur; thou art also a cousin to me; fix upon whatever thou wilt, and thou shalt have it.'

H. Culhwch—Mabinogion.

- Dyfwynaw, *v.* (dywyn) To make fair; to bless.
Dywynawl, *a.* (dywyn) Brightening; blissful.
Dywyndeb, *s. m.* (dywyn) Brightness; blessedness.

- Dywyneb, *s. m.* (dywyn) That makes fair, bright or pure; a blessing.

Tri dywyneb gwlad y sydd, ac ni ellir bod hebddynt; arglwydd, ac offeiriad, a chyfraith.

There are three blessings of a country, and it is not possible to be without them; a chief magistrate, and a priest, and a law.
Welsh Laws.

- Dywynedig, *a.* (dywyn) Brightened; blessed.
Dywynedigaeth, *s. m.*—*pl. t. au* (dywynedig) A making fair, or bright; the act of blessing.
Dywynfaddeu, *v. a.* (dywyn—maddeu) To send to blessedness; a sentencing to death. *a.* Being condemned to death.

Dywyni, s. m. (dywyn) A brightening, making fair; expiation; a blessing.

A chym'ryd gan Dduw ddywyni,
A Chymmro difro difrad weddi.

And to accept from God a *blessing*, and an exiled Welshman of upright prayer. *Meilyr ab Gwalchmai.*

Dywyniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dywyn) A brightening, a making fair, or clear; a blessing.

Dywyniant, s. m. (dywyn) The act of making fair, or clear; a beatification.

Dywynid, s. m. (dywyn) Splendour; apparency.

Dywynig, a. (dywyn) Splendid, shining, bright.

Dywynu, v. a. (dywyn) To make bright, or apparent; to whiten; to make blessed; to bless.

Dywynwr, s. m.—pl. dywynwyr (dywyn—gwr) One who makes clear or apparent; a blesser.

Dywynydd, s. m.—pl. t. ion (dywyn) Brightener.

O flaen aflonydd oedd dywynydd,
Ef a wnaï lonydd ofn ei linon.

Before the restless he was a *brightening one*, the dread of his ashen shaft would make him quiet. *H. ab D. ab I. ab Rhys.*

Dywynyg, v. a. (dywyn) To make apparent; to shine.

Mae yn dywynyg arno ei faeth.

His nursing is *shewn* upon him.

S. D. Rhys.

Dywynygawl, a. (dywynyg) Brightening.

Dywynygiad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dywynyg) Shining.

Dywynygu, v. a. (dywynyg) To make clear or glittering; to shine; to glitter.

Dywynyg dy wir yn wynias.

Thy truth shines glowingly. *Ll. P. Moch, i'r hacarn twymyn.*

Dywyrnawd, s. m.—pl. dywyrnodau (gwyr—nawd) The flowing of light; a day.

Gwae fi, gleddyf glan gloew-ddrud i'm llaw,
O'r llachar ddywyrnawd!

Woe is me, with the fair brightly-daring sword in my hand, because of the gleaming day! *Cynddelw, m. teulu O. Gwynedd.*

Urddws Duw ddywyrnawd Owain!

God has ordained the *day* of Owain!

Cynddelw.

Dywystlaw, v. a. (gwystlaw) To give a pledge.

Owain—

Dychlud clod Brydain bedrydanau;
Dygwystlir iddo o Ddin Alclyd gogledd.

Owain, he gathers the praise of Britain's four quarters, *homage* will be given to him from Din Alclyd in the north.

Gwalchmai.

Dywystlawg, a. (gwystlawg) Holding a pledge.

Dywystliad, s. m. (gwystliad) A pledging, a giving security; a doing homage.

Dywywiad, s. m. (gwywiad) A fading away.

Dywywiaw, v. a. (gwywiaw) To fade; to wither.

Glas sy benaf lliw canolig—yn dechreu o wyn, ac yn dywywiaw mewn du.

Azure is the chief medium colour, originating from white, and *dying away* into black. *Troeth. Arwyddoni.*

Dywywiawl, a. (gwywiawl) Fading; withering.

Dyrrthryn, s. m. (gyrrthryn) A repulsion.

Dyrrthrynawl, a. (dyrrthryn) Repulsive.

Dyrrthryniad, s. m.—pl. t. au (dyrrthryn) A coming in opposition; repulsion.

Dyrrthrynu, v. a. (dyrrthryn) To repulse.

Dyfrys gwaneg, dygyrrthryn gro.

The wave hastens onward, the beach *repels*.

Lleford.



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